Kansas Response Plan 2014

By the

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Sam Brownback, Governor

The State of Kansas must be prepared to respond in a coordinated, effective and efficient manner to all emergencies and disasters to which it may be subjected. Kansas will best achieve this response through the utilization of the Kansas Response Plan (KRP). This letter serves to promulgate the KRP dated January 2014.

The KRP aligns the policy, processes, capabilities, strategies, and resources of the state into a unified, all discipline, and all hazards approach to domestic incident management. The KRP ties together a complete spectrum of incident management activities to include the prevention of, preparedness for, and recovery from terrorism, major natural disasters, and other major emergencies. The end result is improved coordination and enhanced speed, effectiveness and efficiency of incident management for the citizens and communities of Kansas.

The KRP is built on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF) structure which provides a consistent doctrinal framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. The activation of the KRP and its coordinating structures and protocols, either partially or fully, for specific incidents provides mechanisms for the coordination and implementation of a wide variety of incident management and emergency assistance activities.

The operational and resource coordinating structures described in the KRP are designed to support existing Kansas Statutes and decision making entities during the response to any specific threat or incident. The KRP serves to unify and enhance the incident management capabilities and resources of State agencies and organizations to support local agencies in response to a wide array of potential threats and hazards.

The implementation of response and recovery portions of the KRP and its supporting protocols will require a Governor's Proclamation in response to local disaster. This Proclamation will activate the KRP in full or necessary subparts. I ask for your continued cooperation and assistance in working together as a consolidated team effort to support the needs of our local, tribal, and state partners.

Sam Brownback
Governor

Basic Plan

1. Preface

The basic premise of disaster management requires that local governments have ultimate control of response operations, with support from their state and federal counterparts. The specific emergency actions and responsibilities of local governmental stakeholders are found within each county's emergency operations plan.

This Kansas emergency operations plan herein referred to as the Kansas Response Plan (KRP), is designed to address all hazards which could affect the State of Kansas. The KRP describes the basic strategies, assumptions, and mechanisms through which the State mobilizes resources to support local emergency management efforts.

The KRP is designed to support county and federal emergency response plans. This document provides guidance and policy direction on interfacing with county emergency operations plans (CEOPs) and the National Response Framework (NRF) and is based on the fundamentals within the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

1.1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The NIMS is a national approach to incident management applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. The key principle of NIMS is all incidents begin and end locally. The NIMS provides the framework to support the ability of responders, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to work together more efficiently and effectively. The main components of NIMS include:

1) Command and Management
2) Preparedness
3) Resource Management
4) Communications and Information Management
5) Supporting Technology
6) Ongoing Management and Maintenance

In Kansas, NIMS was formally adopted by the governor through Executive Order (EO) 05-03 dated April 19, 2005. Consistent with NIMS principles, the KRP can be partially or fully implemented in response to any event, at any jurisdictional level.

1.2. KRP Organization

The KRP is an all-hazards plan providing the framework and assigning responsibilities to state agencies through all phases of emergency management. These phases include:

1) Mitigation

2) Preparedness
3) Response
4) Recovery

1.3. KRP Components

The KRP is organized into four planning components. These include a basic plan and a series of annexes that can expand when specific functions and support systems are required.

1.3.1. Basic *P*lan

The Basic Plan describes operational procedures during a response to an emergency, assigns broad responsibilities, and identifies incident management actions for all phases of emergency management.

1.3.2. Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes

The 15 ESF annexes provide details concerning specific key functional areas. These ESFs are mirrored at both the county and federal levels.

1.3.3. Incident Annexes

Incident annexes address the activities for a specific incident. The state agency with incident specific statutory authority has the responsibility of developing and exercising these annexes. The Adjutant General's Department (AGD) Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) is responsible for coordinating with these agencies to include their plans in the KRP. It is the responsibility of each statutorily authorized agency to ensure these plans do not contradict the KRP or agency policy.

1.3.4. Support Annexes

The support annexes describe the structure through which the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) team coordinates and executes common functional processes and administrative requirements. The support actions described are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching using an all hazard's approach.

1.4. Plan Supersession

This document supersedes the KRP dated 2011. The 2014 KRP is written to fully comply with the 2010 Emergency Management Accreditation Program's (EMAP) accreditation standards and as applicable the 2012 Kansas Planning Standards (KPS).

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose

The KRP establishes the structure for an emergency management system, which:

1) Provides policy and guidance for city, county, state, tribal, federal, and private sector organizations.
2) Effectively utilizes government (federal, state, and local) and private sector resources through all phases of emergency management.
3) Provides a framework for the coordination and the integration of emergency management plans at the federal, state, and local government levels.
4) Provides an outline of state and local government responsibilities, in relation to federal disaster assistance programs under Public Law 93-288 (The Stafford Act), other applicable laws, the NRF, and other federal response plans.

2.2. Scope

The KRP establishes the guidance for state government involvement through all phases of emergency management. This plan follows guidelines established in the NRF and incorporates the ESFs, support annexes, and incident annexes contained in the NRF, as they pertain to state and local incident management.

2.3. Applicability

Upon adoption by the governor, the KRP is applicable to all state agencies, boards, commissions, and volunteer organizations which provide assistance in actual or potential incidents.

2.4. Authorities

Various state statutory authorities, regulations and policies provide the basis for actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management which are listed below. Nothing in the KRP alters the existing authorities of individual departments and agencies. A comprehensive list of state authorities is provided in the "Legal Support Annex" to the 2014 KRP.

2.4.1. State

1) **Kansas Governor's EO 05-03:** Dated April 19, 2005, this EO designates the NIMS as the standard for incident management in the state.
2) **Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.) 48-9a01:** Authorizes the governor to execute an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) on behalf of the State with other states.
3) **K.S.A. 48-904 through 48-936, as amended:** These statutes establish the duties, roles and responsibilities for emergency management within the state. They further establish the basic requirements for each county to establish and maintain emergency management programs. They outline the organization, policies, and procedures governing KDEM as well as establishing

the powers and authorities of the governor, state, and local officials to deal with emergencies before, during, and after their occurrence.

4) **K.S.A.65-5701 through 65-5711:** These statutes are the state-level implementation of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III. They define the hazardous materials (HazMat) roles and responsibilities of state agencies; distinguish county HazMat emergency planning districts and establish Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in each county.
5) **K.S.A. 12-16,117:** This statute empowers municipalities (defined as cities, counties and townships) to establish policies regarding the rendering of aid to other municipalities during times of emergencies. The statue significantly streamlines the process of securing mutual aid versus the previous "inter-local agreement" procedure provided in K.S.A. 12-2901.
6) **Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) 56-2-1 and 56-2-2:** These regulations define local emergency management agencies. They establish the minimum functions of such agencies, the minimum support counties must provide to such agencies, and the minimum qualifications of county emergency management officials.
7) **KDEM Policy 0100108; Mutual Aid Agreement and Direct State Assistance Reimbursement:** This policy specifies criteria by which KDEM will recognize the eligibility of costs incurred through mutual aid agreements and reimbursement when direct state assistance and local incident management teams (IMTs) are provided.

2.4.2. Federal

There are many federal mandates that govern emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Outlined below are the broad regulations governing emergency management. The appendices section of the Basic Plan includes a link to a comprehensive list of federal statutes and regulations.

1) **National Response Framework:** This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the US to manage domestic incidents. It forms the basis of how federal departments and agencies will work together and how the federal government will coordinate with state, local, and tribal governments as well as private sector entities during incidents. The framework establishes protocols to help protect the nation from terrorist attacks and other potential disasters.
2) **Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 - Management of Domestic Incidents.** This directive is intended to enhance the ability of the US to manage domestic incidents by establishing a comprehensive management system. NIMS is the 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.
3) **HSPD 8 - National Preparedness**. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the US to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazard preparedness goal, establishing

mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to states and local governments, and outline actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.

4) **Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135:** This act gives the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
5) **42 United States Code (USC.), Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707, Robert T. Stafford Act of 1988, as amended:** This act gives the authority for provisioning disaster relief supplies and assistance to the federal government. It also establishes roles and responsibilities for state and local governments during federally declared emergencies and disasters.
6) **44 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), Chapter 1 (Oct. 1, 1992) Emergency Management and Assistance.** These regulations implement the Stafford Act and delineate the organization, policies and procedures governing the activities and programs of the FEMA and other federal agencies, and further define the role of state and local government in the emergency management structure.
7) **Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986, EPCRA of 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 HazMat.
8) **6 United States Code (USC) § 761, Public Law 104-321 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**. EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states.

2.4.3. Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) – Title II Compliancy

The State of Kansas will comply, to the extent feasible, with applicable provisions of a the Americans with Disabilities Act and appropriate state law ensuring that programs, services, and activities are accessible to, and usable by, people with disabilities. Specifically, the plan addresses the following in compliance with the standards set forth in the latest provisions to the Americans with Disabilities Act:

Table 1: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Element Locations

ADA Title II Element	Location Addressed
Identification of vulnerable populations	ESF 5
Notification	ESF 2
Evacuation and transportation	ESF 1
Sheltering	ESF 6
First aid and medical care	ESF 8
Temporary lodging and housing	ESF 6
Transition back to community	ESF 14
Recovery	ESF 14
Other emergency or disaster related programs, services, and activities	ESF 5

3. Situation

3.1. Characteristics of the State

The population is estimated at 2,885,905 (2012 US Census Bureau estimate) spread over a total land area of slightly more than 55.7 million acres, ranking Kansas as 33rd among the 50 states in population. Approximately 49% of the population is concentrated in the eastern portion of the state.

Table 2: Population Statistics by City and County

Criteria	Number
Kansas Population	2,885,905
Number of Counties	105
Cities with a Population of 50,000 or More	Kansas City, Lawrence, Manhattan, Olathe, Overland Park, Topeka, Shawnee, Wichita
Counties with a Population Greater than 500,000	Johnson, Sedgwick
Counties with a Population of 100,000 to 500,000	Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Douglas
Counties with a Population of 50,000 to 100,000	5
Counties with a Population of 25,000 to 50,000	14
Counties with a Population of 15,000 to 25,000	9
Counties with a Population of 10,000 to 15,000	6

Table 3: Demographic Statistics of the State of Kansas

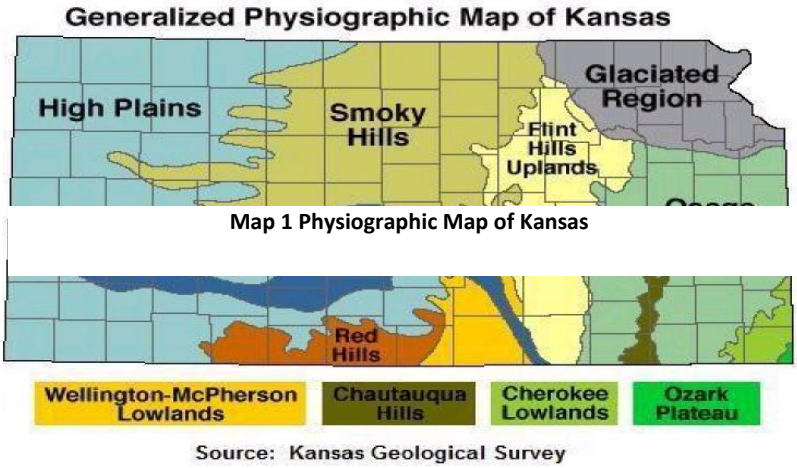
Race	Population	Percentage of Total Population
White or Caucasian	2,236,576	77.5%
Black or African American	178,926	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	34,631	1.2%
Asian	75,034	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino	317,450	11%
Other (including two or more races)	43,288	1.5%

Table 4: Potential Vulnerable Populations by Homeland Security Region

Location/ Factor	Population	Under 5	Over 65	Limited English Proficiency	Poverty[1]
State of Kansas	2,885,905	202,013 7%	395,369 13.7%	132,752 4.6%	~363,624 12.6%
NW Region	95,936 3.32%	5,401 5.63%	21,106 22%	1,260 1.3%	~11,672 12.24%
NC Region	130,866 4.53%	8,553 6.5%	24,017 18.3%	2,486 1.9%	~15,180 11.6%
NE Region	670,460 23.23%	44,300 6.6%	89,537 13.4%	18,773 2.8%	83,137 12.4%
SW Region	150,150 5.2%	13,886 9.2%	17,050 11.4%	26,877 17.9%	~15,916 10.6%
SC Region	855,250 29.64%	61,620 7%	120,334 14%	35,921 4.2%	`98,354 11.5%
SE Region	186,080 6.45%	11,822 6.3%	32,518 17.5%	2,233 1.2%	~30,703 16.5%
KC Region	796,781 27.61%	57,449 7%	92,106 11.6%	46,213 5.8%	~97,207 12.2%

3.2. Topography

Kansas measures 82,278 square miles (2010 US Census Bureau), making it 13th in the nation for its geographic size. The land exhibits a gradual ascent from east to west. At its lowest point, along the Verdigris River in Montgomery County, the altitude above sea level is 679 feet. The highest point is 4,039 feet above sea level at Mount Sunflower in Wallace County.



Map 1 Physiographic Map of Kansas

[1] U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2007-2011 Estimates only provide percentages for persons living in poverty.

- The Ozark Plateau, in extreme southeastern parts of the state, contains thin and rocky soil, combined with steep slopes covered in hardwood forests.
- The Cherokee Lowlands, to the north and west of the Ozark Plateau, is a gently rolling plain characterized by deep, fertile soils with trees growing mainly on the slopes of hills and the banks of larger streams.
- The Chautauqua Hills, a small region within the Osage Cuestas, is an area of low, rolling uplands approximately ten miles wide which extend from the Oklahoma border northward to the Yates Center area.
- The Osage Cuestas occupy nearly all of eastern Kansas, south of the Kansas River, and are characterized by a series of east-facing ridges or escarpments, between which are flat to gently rolling plains.
- The Glaciated Region encompasses the northeastern area of the state, north of the Kansas River. This area was encroached upon by glaciers, at least twice, between 10,000 and 1.6 million years ago.
- The Flint Hills Uplands, within the eastern third of the state, are composed of limestone rock with embedded chert or flint. It contains one of the last large preserves of native grassland in the US.
- The Arkansas River and Wellington-McPherson Lowlands are distinct areas, but are geographically similar. Both are composed of sand, silt and gravel which have been moved by force of water from areas to the west. Some areas also contain sand dunes covered with vegetation. An important geological feature within the Wellington-McPherson Lowlands is the Hutchison Salt Bed, one of the largest salt deposits in the world which underlies in and around the City of Hutchison. An additional, yet vital attribute of this region is the Equus Beds Aquifer, which is comprised of alluvial deposits saturated with water. This aquifer is an important source of water for the cities of Wichita, McPherson, Newton and other regional communities.
- The Smokey Hills region occupies the north-central portion of the state. It is characterized by sandstones of the Dakota Formation in the eastern portion, limestones of the Greenhorn Limestones in the mid portion (also known as post-rock country) and the thick chalks of the Niobrara Chalk in the western portion.
- The Red Hills is an area in the extreme southern portion of the state. The flat-topped hills, capped by gypsum and dolomite, contain deposits of iron oxide, which turns bright red when exposed to oxygen.
- The High Plains region comprises almost all of the western one-third of the state. It is composed of flatlands and gently rolling hills, underlain with sand, gravel, silt and other rock debris washed down from the Rocky Mountains. Large areas of this alluvial material contain the Ogallala Formation, one of the main sources of ground water in western parts of the state.

3.3. Infrastructure and Transportation

3.3.1. Dams

Kansas has 12 river basins and 6,096 water impoundments that have state-regulated dams. 220 of the state-regulated dams are considered to have a high-

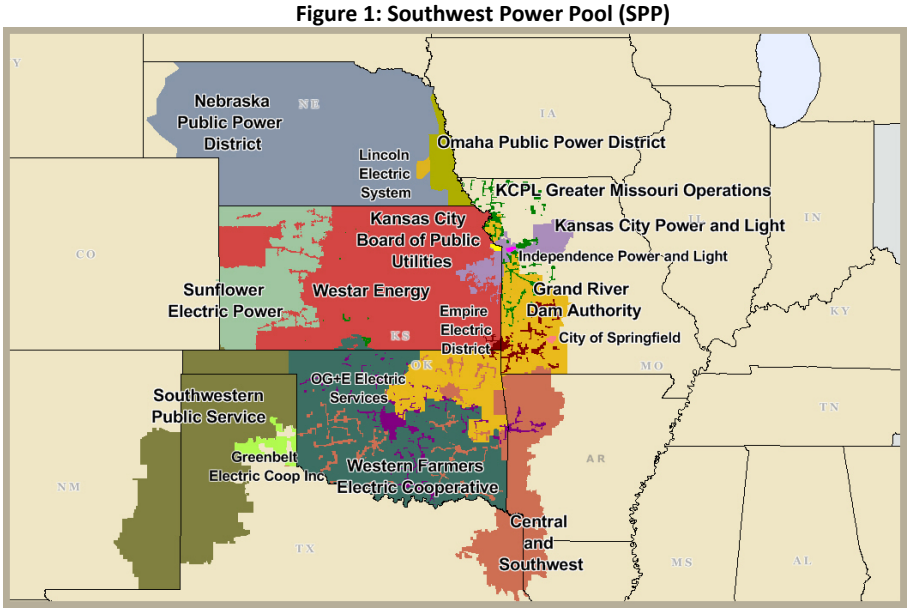
hazard potential.[2] There are 24 Federally-operated reservoirs in Kansas, for which the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are responsible. These reservoirs are located in the two major river basins in the state:[3]

- **Missouri River Basin Reservoirs** – Cedar Bluff , Clinton, Hillsdale, Kanopolis, Keith Sebilius, Kirwin, Lovewell, Melvern, Milford, Perry, Pomona, Tuttle Creek, Waconda, Webster, and Wilson.
- **Arkansas River Basin Reservoirs** – Big Hill, Cheney, Council Grove, El Dorado, Elk City, Fall River, John Redmond, Marion, and Toronto.

3.3.2. Power Generation

The major utilities in the state are members of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP), which functions as the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) throughout the state and multiple other states. The SPP also is the regional organization of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), which bears the responsibility of ensuring the regional operations of the power grid are reliable. Table 5 below provides the electric generation breakdown by type in Kansas.

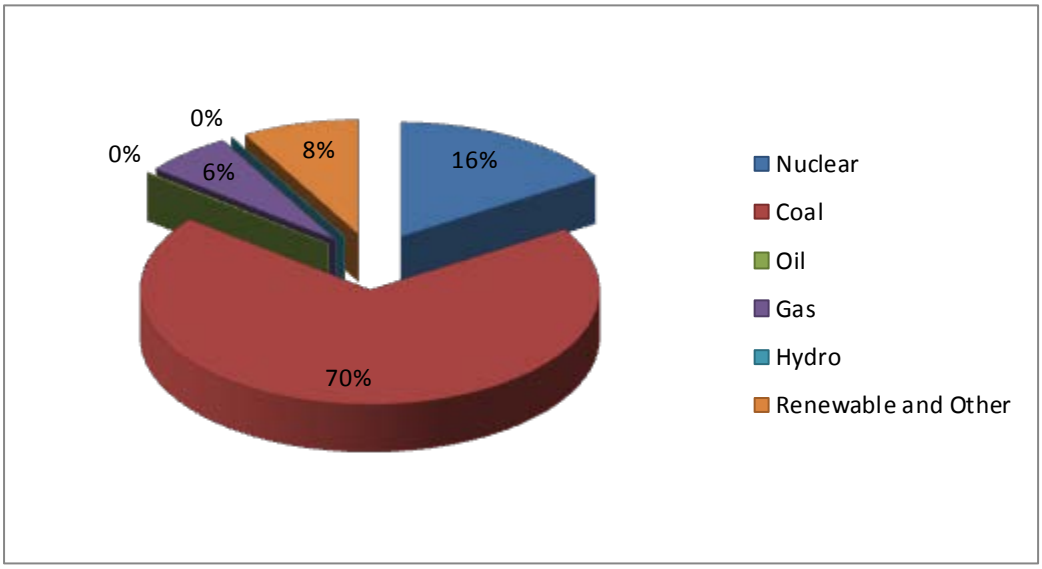
Figure 1: Southwest Power Pool (SPP)



[2] Association of State Dam Officials, Kansas Dam Safety Program information http://damsafety.org/map/state.aspx?s=16

[3] USGS, Kansas Water Science Center, Lakes and Reservoirs http://ks.water.usgs.gov/waterdata/climate/reservoir.html

Table 5: Electric Generation by Type



- Wolf Creek Operating Nuclear Corporation operates the 1,200 megawatt Wolf Creek Generating Station in Coffey County and supplies electrical energy to Westar Energy, Kansas City Power & Light, and the Kansas Electric Power Cooperative.
- Kansas was ranked ninth among the 50 States in crude oil production in 2011.
- The Mid-Continent Market Center owned by ONEOK in south central Kansas is a key natural gas supply hub that takes production from several regional states and pipes it eastward.
- The Hugoton Gas Area, in southwestern Kansas, contains one of the top-producing natural gas fields in the United States.
- Intrastate common carriers of liquid petrochemicals include: Anadarko, BP Pipelines, Chaparral Energy, Coffeyville Resources Refining & Marketing LLC, Enbridge Energy Partners LP, Enterprise Products Operating LLC, Jayhawk Pipeline LLC, Kaw Pipeline Company, Kinder Morgan, Magellan Midstream Partners LP, NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP, ONEOK NGL and North System, PetroSantander Inc, Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, Plains Pipeline LP, Rose Rock Midstream LP, Sinclair Transportation Company, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, White Cliffs Pipeline LP.[4]
- Intrastate common carriers of natural gas include: Air Products, Anadarko, Atmos Energy, Black Hills Energy, CenterPoint Energy, Cherokee Basin Pipeline LLC, DCP Midstream, Dry Trails Midstream Energy LLC, Enterprise Products Operating LLC, Kansas City Power & Light, Kansas Gas Service, Kinder Morgan, KPC Pipeline LLC, Linn Operating, Midwest Energy Inc, Northern natural Gas Company, ONEOK Field Services Company LLC and NGL Pipeline LLC, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, PostRock Energy

[4] 2013 Kansas Pipeline Association.

Corporation, Regency Energy Partners, SemGas LP, Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline Inc, TransCanada ANR Pipeline, and Williams.[5]

- Renewable energy in Kansas comes in the form of wind farms located in Gray County, Elk River, Spearville (3), Smoky Hills, Meridian Way, Flat Ridge (2), Central Plains, Greensburg, Caney River, Post Rock, Ironwood, Shooting Star, Cimarron (2), and Ensign with a total capacity of 1,061.5 MW.[6]

3.3.3. Railroad Transportation Network[7]

There are 4,776 miles of rail in the state.

- Four Class I Railroads: BNSF, Union Pacific, Norfolk Southern, and Kansas City Southern.
- 15 Class III Railroads.
- Amtrak has passenger rail service in the state, along with three tourist railroads.

3.3.4. Interstates and Bridges[8]

Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) maintains 10,000 miles of pavement and 5,000 bridges on the state's highway system.

There are 25,796 bridges overall in the state, varying in type and weight restrictions.

3.3.5. Air Transport[9]

There are 143 public and 9 commercial airports in the State of Kansas.

3.3.6. Public Transportation[10]

KDOT administers public transportation programs funded by the Federal Transit Administration and the State of Kansas. Both of these programs are designed to meet the transportation needs of elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and the general public. KDOT currently supports approximately 180 transit providers. These are mostly small transit programs that have a regional approach with coordinated transportation districts (CTDs), but cover 99 of the 105 counties in the state.

[5] 2013 Kansas Pipeline Association.
[6] Kansas Energy Information Network. http://www.kansasenergy.org/wind_projects.htm
[7] KDOT, Rail and Freight Transportation http://www.ksdot.org/burRail/Rail/default.asp
[8] Kansas Department of Transportation.
[9] Airport data. Kansas Homeland Security Regional Structures project.
[10] KDOT Public Transportation Programs, http://www.ksdot.org/burTransPlan/pubtrans/index.asp

3.3.7. Telecommunications[11]

There are approximately 15 telecommunications companies, according to the Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association. More information on telecommunications can be found in ESF 2.

3.4. Jurisdictions

The State of Kansas is comprised of 105 counties, 626 cities, and 4 Indian reservations. The most populous county is Johnson with 559,913 people, followed by Sedgwick (503,889), Shawnee (178,991), Wyandotte (159,129), and Douglas County (112,864).[12] The five most populous cities are Wichita with 385,577 people, followed by Overland Park (178,919), Kansas City (147,268), Olathe (130,045) and Topeka (127,939).

There are four tribal nations in Kansas. The table below provides enrollment numbers.

Table 6: Tribal Nation Enrollment Figures

Tribal Nation Name	Enrollment Numbers
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska (within the State of Kansas)	2,214
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	1,654
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	4,841
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas (within the State of Kansas)	425

3.5. Economy[13]

Kansas has a wide and diverse economy as reflected in the table below:

Table 7: Economy of Kansas

Economic Diversification of Economy		
	Kansas 2011 GDP	
Category	Amount $ Millions	% of GDP
Total	138,953	100.0%
Private Industries	118,346	85.17%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5,428	3.91%
Mining	1,659	1.19%
Utilities	2,917	2.10%

[11] Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association, Company Membership List http://www.cableinkansas.org/about/member-companies/
[12] Source: US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau, 2010
[13] Source: US Department of Commerce

Construction	4,558	3.28%
Manufacturing	20,503	14.76%
Durable Goods	10,599	7.63%
Nondurable Goods	9,904	7.13%
Wholesale Trade	8,469	6.09%
Retail Trade	9,206	6.63%
Transportation & Warehousing	5,309	3.82%
Information	6,201	4.46%
Finance & Insurance	9,542	6.87%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	12,288	8.84%
Services	32,266	23.22%
Government	20,607	14.83%
Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013		

In addition to the above industries, Kansas ranks 8th as an Aerospace/Defense Industry Leader, 10th as an Alternative Energy Industry Leader, 5th for Biotechnology Strength Emerging Biotech Hub, and 1st for its wind projects under construction.

3.6. Public Safety, Education, and Humanities

Table 8: Education, Public Safety and Humanities Agencies

Agency Type	Agency Kind	Total
Public safety[14]	Law enforcement agencies	545
Public safety	Health facilities	1161
Public safety	Fire stations	1018
Public safety	Emergency management	145
Public safety	Public safety answering points (PSAP)	126
Education[15]	Primary/secondary	1762
Education	Post-secondary	138
Humanities[16]	Libraries	466
Humanities	Parks (state and local)	954

3.7. Capabilities Assessment

In 2009 capabilities assessments were performed for each Homeland Security (HLS) region and the State of Kansas. This information is included in a separate document and is classified "For Official Use Only" (FOUO).

[14] Public safety data. Kansas Homeland Security Regional Structures project.
[15] Kansas Department of Education.
[16] Humanities data. Kansas Homeland Security Regional Structures project.

The State of Kansas submits a "State Preparedness Report" (SPR), annually, which identifies gaps in core capability targets based on state generated measures. These measures are derived from the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Both the SRP and the THIRA are included in a separate document and are classified FOUO.

3.8. Hazards Ranking and Vulnerability Analysis

A risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage by assessing the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to these threats.

Risk assessment provides the foundation for the planning process. The risk assessment process focuses attention on areas most in need by evaluating which populations and facilities are most vulnerable to natural hazards and to what extent injuries and damages may occur. It infers:

- The hazards to which the state is susceptible
- What these hazards can do to physical, social, and economic assets
- Which areas are most vulnerable to damage from these hazards
- The resulting cost of damages

In addition to benefiting mitigation planning, risk assessment information also allows emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets. By assigning a ranking or "relative priority" to each hazard, decisions can be made for targeting areas where the greatest threats reside and utilizing mitigation measures in order to protect life, property and critical infrastructure.

3.9. State Hazard Ranking

The state is subject to many natural, technological, and human caused hazards that could potentially become emergency situations. The matrix below identifies the top 22 hazards which have the potential to affect the state. They are ranked based on the results of the value calculated by the calculated priority risk index (CPRI). The end value of the CPRI is derived from four factors including: probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration.

Table 9: Rankings of State Hazards

Hazard Type	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Flood	4	3	3	3	3.45	High
Tornado	4	3	4	1	3.40	High
Windstorm	4	3	3	2	3.35	High
Winter Storm	4	3	2	3	3.30	High
Wildfire	4	2	4	2	3.20	High

Hazard Type	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Agricultural Infestation	4	2	1	4	2.95	Moderate
Hailstorm	4	2	3	1	2.95	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	4	1	4	2	2.90	Moderate
Utility/Infrastructure Failure	3	2	4	3	2.85	Moderate
Drought	3	3	1	4	2.80	Moderate
Civil Disorder	1	4	4	4	2.65	Moderate
Expansive Soils	4	1	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Land Subsidence	4	1	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Major Disease Outbreak	2	4	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Terrorism/Agro-terrorism	1	4	4	4	2.65	Moderate
Lightning	4	1	2	1	2.50	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	3	2	1	3	2.40	Moderate
Dam and Levee Failure	1	4	2	4	2.35	Moderate
Landslide	3	1	3	1	2.20	Moderate
Radiological	1	3	2	3	1.95	Low
Soil Erosion and Dust	2	1	1	4	1.75	Low
Earthquake	1	2	4	1	1.75	Low

For comprehensive information on "situation", please consult the 2013 Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan.

4. Planning Assumptions and Considerations

This plan makes planning assumptions and considerations based on general assumptions as well as assumptions about local, state, and federal governments.

This plan assumes the following priorities exist at each level of government:

1) Protect life, preserve health and overall safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers.
2) Stabilize incident, establish security, protect property, and the environment.
3) Assist with long-term recovery efforts.

4.1. General Assumptions

1) All citizens have a basic responsibility to prepare for emergencies.
2) City, county, state, tribal, and federal emergency management organizations utilize the principles of the NIMS during all phases of emergency management.
3) The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to direct, command, and coordinate response and recovery operations at all levels of government.

4) A disaster can occur with little or no warning and could exceed the response capabilities of any single local authority or responding organization.
5) Achieving and maintaining effective individual and community preparedness is the first line of defense against disasters and can reduce the stress on response organizations.
6) Unconventional hazards may require the creation of more specific incident operations plans, which will complement the policies set forth in jurisdictional emergency operations plans.
7) Citizens with vulnerable needs reside throughout the 105 counties in the state. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliancy will be achieved to the maximum extent feasible.
8) State, tribal, and local government will utilize continuity of operations plan (COOP) training and plan development opportunities by creating and exercising COOP plans.
9) Federal, state, and local authorities are cognizant that Indian Tribes and Nations within the state are autonomous. Planning and response activities will make every attempt to foster cooperation and communication with tribal officials.

4.2. Assumptions about City Governments

1) City governments will participate in the county's comprehensive emergency management program, to include the county emergency operations planning process.
2) When prudent, cities will request assistance through county emergency operations centers (EOCs).
3) Cities will utilize available resources and access mutual aid before requesting county assistance.
4) Any incident that results in large numbers of casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for county assistance.
5) Cities initiate emergency actions based on the policies set forth in their local emergency operations plans. In the absence of a local emergency operations plan, actions will be based on the policies set forth in the county emergency operations plan (CEOP).

4.3. Assumptions about County Governments

1) Pursuant to state law, all counties have established a comprehensive emergency management program, and have designated a county emergency manager.
2) When prudent, counties will activate and request state assistance through county EOCs.
3) Counties will utilize available resources and access mutual aid before requesting state assistance.
4) Any incident that results in large numbers of casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for state assistance.
5) County officials with emergency management responsibilities initiate actions based on the policies set forth in their respective CEOP.

4.4. Assumptions about State Government

1) The SEOC activates to support local and state emergency operations.
2) The SEOC acts as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) when activated.
3) The state may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during an emergency or disaster.

4) When state resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources may be available through the EMAC, the federal government and private sector.
5) State departments and agencies may need to respond on short notice to provide effective and efficient assistance to local government. This plan provides pre-assigned responsibilities to expedite the provision of such response assistance.
6) Agencies with pre-identified responsibilities, within the KRP, will engage in systematic assessments of procedures, resources, and training.
7) The responsibility for specific incident operations plans falls to the agency with statutory responsibility for the response.
8) State agencies may have deployable emergency resources and expertise beyond the capabilities of local government. Federal agency resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment local and state efforts; when state and local resources are insufficient in emergency or disaster response and recovery efforts.

4.5. Assumptions about the Federal Government

1) A large number of casualties, heavy damage to buildings and basic infrastructure, and disruption of essential public services will overwhelm the capabilities of the state and its local governments. In such cases, Kansas will request federal assistance.
2) Federal agencies will need to respond on short notice to provide efficient and effective assistance.
3) The degree of federal involvement will be related to the severity and magnitude of the event. The most devastating disasters may require the full range of Federal response and recovery assistance. Less damaging disasters may require only partial federal response and recovery assistance. Some disasters may require only federal recovery assistance.
4) In lieu of a Stafford Act declaration, federal agencies may provide unilateral assistance, under their own statutory authority.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

5.1. City Government

Cities are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of their citizens, as well as providing initial response, within city capabilities, in the case of emergency/disaster events. At a minimum, cities should establish emergency response policies and procedures for their jurisdiction. Specific responsibilities of cities include:

1) Appoint and support a qualified person to serve as the city emergency management liaison. This position serves as the primary emergency management point of contact between the city and the county and actively participates in the emergency management system.
2) Coordinate and integrate emergency management activities of the city with county emergency management.
3) Provide county emergency management with current copies of the city emergency operations plan (EOP), emergency contact information, and lists of critical resources.

4) Initiate and conduct incident management activities using the concepts and principles identified by the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
5) Train responders to the appropriate level of NIMS and hazardous materials training.
6) Train damage assessment teams (for cities desiring to field their own teams) and coordinate efforts with the county's overall damage assessment process.
7) Inform county emergency management of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the county emergency operations center (EOC).
8) Ensure response activities (including requests for assistance and public information efforts) are coordinated with the county and situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for county, and/or state assistance are routed through county emergency management.

5.2. County Government

Each county in the state is responsible for emergency management within its jurisdictional boundaries. Counties will conduct emergency operations according to established plans and procedures to include:

1) Maintain an emergency management program involving all applicable government, private, and volunteer organizations in the county emergency management system.
2) In accordance with state law, maintain a current emergency operations plan and develop procedures to perform the county responsibilities found therein.
3) Implement the state intrastate mutual aid statute to coordinate the needs of all municipalities within the county.
4) Implement a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those with vulnerable needs.
5) Comply with ADA requirements to the maximum extent feasible.
6) Maintain an emergency management program designed to mitigate risk through the enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations.
7) Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.
8) Coordinate public information activities during an emergency.
9) Maintain and operate a 24-hour warning system that provides emergency warnings to the public.

5.3. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)

Pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is a group of volunteers that are responsible for preparing a local emergency response plan, serving as a repository for hazardous materials information, and performing outreach activities to increase public awareness of the hazards in their community. The role of the LEPC is to form a partnership between the public and private sectors to enhance all-hazards preparedness. LEPC membership consists of local professionals representing city or county elected officials, firefighting, law enforcement, emergency management, transportation, emergency

medical services, hospitals, health, media, community groups, local environmental groups and covered facilities. The LEPC is responsible for:

1) Implementing the requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Public Law 99-499) within their jurisdiction.
2) Evaluating the need for resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the jurisdiction's emergency management plan.
3) Assessing the capabilities and developing the response capabilities using local resources, mutual aid and contractors.
4) Training responders and
5) Educating the public on the hazards within their community.

5.4. Tribal Government

The Tribal Chief Executive Officer as authorized by tribal laws is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people in the tribe. They are also responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents. Other duties include:

1) Extraordinary power to suspend tribal laws and ordinances, based on tribal protocol, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and order quarantine within tribal jurisdictions.
2) Provide leadership and communicates to the tribal nation, during any type of domestic incident in the jurisdiction – helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences.
3) Negotiate and enter into mutual aid agreements with other tribes, jurisdictions, and neighboring political subdivisions (counties) to facilitate resource-sharing.

In requesting assistance, tribal governments may choose any of the following:

1) Request assistance from other Tribal Nations.
2) Request assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).
3) Coordinate and request assistance through the county emergency management agency.
4) Request state and federal assistance through the governor, when the tribe's capabilities are insufficient or exhausted.
5) Elect to work with the federal government directly.

5.5. State Government

5.5.1. Governor

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

1) Shall be responsible for coordinating state resources and support actions through all phases of emergency management.
2) Under statutory conditions, has the power to make, amend, and rescind state orders and regulations.
3) Provides leadership during all phases of emergency management.
4) Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the state to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states, tribes, and territories.

5) Is the commander-in-chief of Kansas National Guard (KSNG).
6) Requests federal assistance when state or tribal capabilities are insufficient or have been exhausted.
7) Shall execute all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant state law.

5.5.2. KDEM

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

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

5.5.3. Military Support

State military support is provided by the Kansas National Guard (KSNG). When directed by the governor of the State of Kansas, the KSNG will conduct National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) operations in the event of a terrorist attack, natural or man-made disasters, in order to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. The KSNG may support all emergency support functions (ESFs) providing 10 essential capabilities for NGCS in aviation, command and control, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives (CBRNE) response, engineering, medical, communications, transportation, security, logistics, and maintenance. The KSNG has promulgated the emergency operations plan dated September 24, 2010, which is included in a separate document and is classified FOUO.

5.5.4. State Departments and Agencies

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

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

5.5.5. Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR)

Established by K.S.A. 65-5703, the primary focus of the CEPR is to enhance state and local emergency response and preparedness capabilities through improved coordination and planning. Specifically, the CEPR is responsible for:

1) Advising and assisting state and local agencies in the preparedness and mitigation of the hazards facing the state.
2) Review the response to disasters and selected emergencies and recommend improvements for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for future disasters.
3) Serves as coordination point with appropriate agencies, boards, and other key stakeholders, related to emergency planning, response, and hazard materials.
4) Carry out all requirements of the federal EPCRA of 1986 (SARA Title III).

5.6. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

The KRP applies a functional approach which groups the capabilities of state agencies, non-governmental agencies, and federal agencies into ESFs. These ESFs are designed to provide the planning, resources, program implementation, and emergency services support required before, during, and after a disaster. The KRP responds to actual or potential incidents with the full or partial activation of the ESF structure. The respective ESFs operate under the following broad principles:

1) After the activation of the SEOC, and following a KDEM request, the primary agencies for the ESF may send emergency representatives to the SEOC to coordinate ESF activities.
2) The primary agency, KDEM, or both determine which support agencies are required at the SEOC.
3) ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities.
4) Not all incidents will result in the full activation of the SEOC. Some incidents can be adequately addressed by KDEM and other state agency's statutory authorities.
5) The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

5.6.1. Overall ESF Responsibilities

1) Provide appropriate staff to support ESF activities, to include primary, support and non-governmental agencies.
2) Provide ongoing status reports to be included in (1) SEOC briefings, (2) situation reports, (3) action plans, and (4) SEOC staffing plans.

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

5.6.2. ESF Coordinator

The ESF coordinator has ongoing coordination responsibility through all phases of emergency management. The ESF coordinator duties and responsibilities include:

1) Overall coordination of ESF through all phases of emergency management.
2) Incident planning and coordination support.
3) Maintain contact information and communicate with ESF primary agencies, support agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector groups; providing their contact information to KDEM.
4) Conduct periodic ESF meetings and recruit planning team members from the public and private sectors to serve in the ESF planning team.
5) Coordinate with SEOC and private organizations as well as providing representation of the ESF in the SEOC.
6) Act as collection person for post disaster information, as needed.
7) Provide representatives to participate in the KRP Planning Team and the KHMT.

5.6.3. ESF Primary Agency

An ESF primary agency is chosen based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities. ESF primary agencies are responsible for:

1) Incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness.
2) Participation in SEOC training and exercises.
3) Providing staff for SEOC functions to perform following tasks:
   a) Notify, request assistance, and coordinate with support agencies.
   b) Manage mission assignments given to the respective ESF.
   c) Provide information on ESF status in relation to disaster operations.
   d) Coordinate with private sector organizations for resource support.
   e) Support and inform other ESFs of operational priorities and activities.
   f) Procure contracts, goods, and services, as needed.
   g) Properly document financials and property used for ESF activities.
   h) Help planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
4) Establishing, maintaining, and providing information to the ESF coordinator about agency personnel that can be available on a 24-hour basis for SEOC staffing and emergency assignment.

5) Maintain equipment, facilities, and personnel contact information which can support emergency operations.
6) Adequately train personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

5.6.4. ESF Support Agency

Support agencies are responsible for:

1) Supporting incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness.
2) Providing staff, equipment, and other resources to support response and recovery operations, as requested.
3) Providing information and intelligence to primary agency.
4) Participating in planning, training, and exercises for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
5) Assisting with situational assessments and providing input on readiness assessments.
6) Maintaining inventory and providing access for the SEOC to use facilities and equipment as well as contact information about personnel that will support emergency operations.
7) Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

5.7. The Private Sector

The majority of the state's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) are owned by the private sector. As such, 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. The local, state, and federal governments maintain ongoing interaction with the CIKR industries to provide coordination and subject matter expertise through all phases of emergency management.

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

Private sector organizations support the KRP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by:

1) Sharing information with key stakeholders
2) Identifying risks
3) Performing vulnerability assessments
4) Developing emergency response and business continuity plans
5) Enhancing their overall readiness
6) Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs
7) Providing lists of equipment and personnel that can support emergency actions
8) Donating or otherwise providing goods and services to assist in emergency operations and recovery.

5.8. Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims.

The Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (KSVOAD) is a consortium of more than 30 recognized nonprofit voluntary organizations that support disaster recovery programs. The service and resources of these organizations are available to all disaster victims. The role of a Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) group is not to manage disaster recovery operations, but to coordinate planning and preparations in advance of disaster incidents and operations. When an incident occurs, the VOAD chair convenes or co-convenes, with the appropriate partners, a meeting of all of the voluntary response organizations as soon as possible.

Depending on available resources, the KSVOAD activities include, but are not limited to:

1) Assist in providing mass care, sheltering, and client assistance for financial and material items.
2) Provide canteens as well as mental and spiritual health counseling to areas affected by disasters and emergencies.
3) Assist in amateur radio operations, cleanup, and construction in areas affected by disasters and emergencies.
4) Assist in providing case management, food, water, animal related services, and support long-term recovery.

5.9. Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with civilian groups and organizations provide support for all phases of emergency management. The US Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and more prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and various other disasters.

Local Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include:

1) Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs)
2) Fire Corps
3) Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)
4) Neighborhood Watch
5) Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), and the affiliate programs

Citizen Corps affiliate programs expand the resources and materials available to states and local communities through partnerships with organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training. The programs represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer by offering volunteer service opportunities that support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

5.10. Federal Government

The federal government is responsible for responding to national emergencies and, when requested, providing assistance to states if an emergency or disaster exceeds their capabilities. The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the responsibility for coordinating federal emergency or disaster relief programs and supporting local and state governments with resources.

Common federal mission tasks are to:

1) Preserve life and minimize health risk constitutes the first priority of operations.
2) Support response and recovery efforts of the state, local, and tribal governments/entities.
3) Synchronize planning activities, training, exercises, research and development, and after action or corrective action plans related to the response and recovery of all-hazard events or incidents.
4) Share information related to all-hazard response and recovery operations, as appropriate, among federal, state, local and tribal governments or entities.
5) Provide additional federal government support as needed.

Specific FEMA Region VII mission essential tasks:

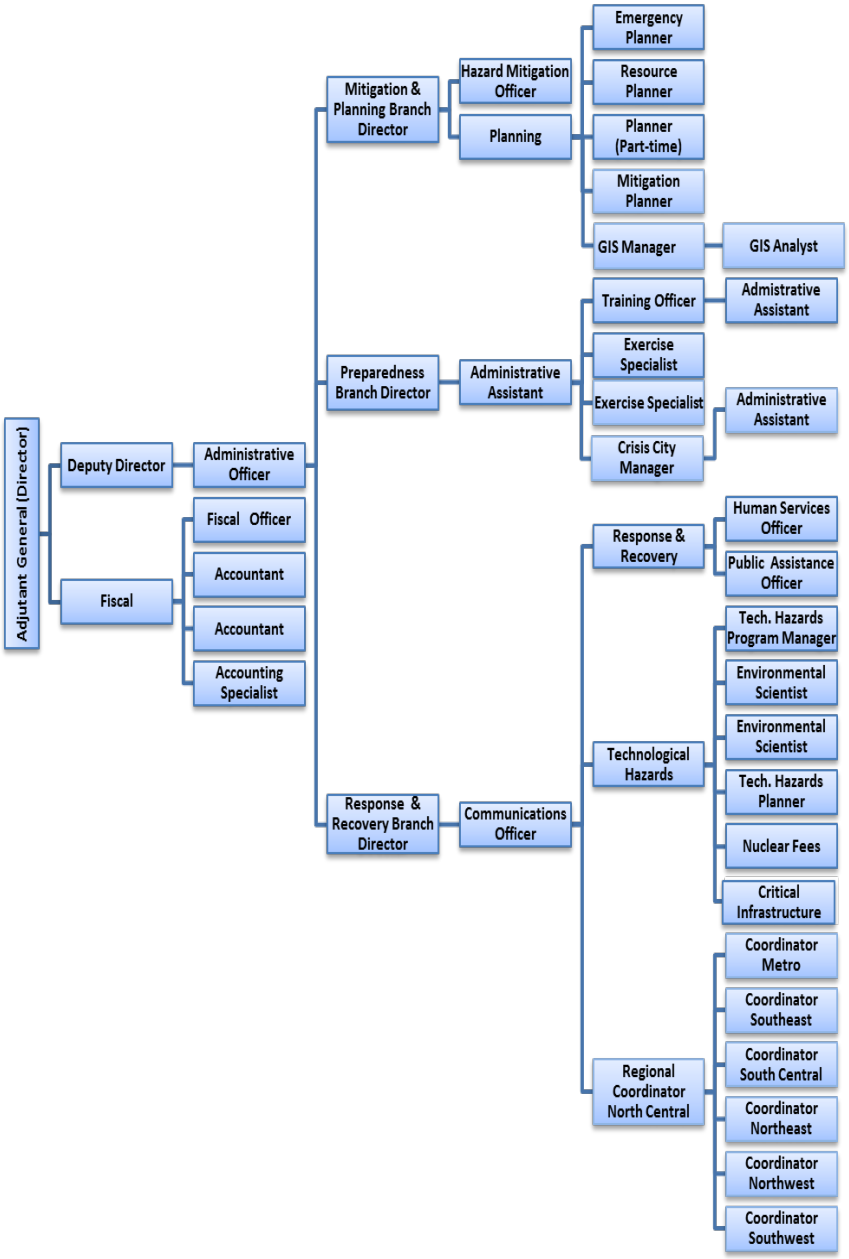
1) Support/coordinate disaster response and recovery operations/activities for all states assigned to the region.
2) Provide situational awareness and analysis in developing a common operating picture.
3) Maintain a 24/7 watch capability and increase operational tempo as necessary in response to an event/incident.
4) Deploy a state liaison officer (SLO) to the SEOC in consultation with the state to maintain connectivity with the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC).
5) Provide disaster related coordination amongst emergency management stakeholders (i.e., Other Federal Agencies [OFAs], state, local, and tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector).
6) Deploy Incident Management Assistance Teams, (IMATs) as needed or when requested.
7) Provide logistical support as requested.
8) Proactively establish the staging of resources within the region as formally requested by a state via an Action Request Form (ARF); enabling the eventual deployment and employment of Federal response assistance.
9) Maintain mission assignment (MA) capability and actively manage the process through close-out.
10) Provide Stafford Act and disaster relief fund assistance as required.
11) Conduct NIMS-related planning including incident action planning and situation reports.
12) Demobilize, as appropriate, in a safe, orderly, and efficient manner.

6. Concept of Operations

6.1. KDEM Normal Operations

KDEM is the lead agency in coordinating emergency operations through all phases of emergency management. KDEM is organized into three program areas to fulfill this statutory responsibility. These program areas include preparedness, planning and mitigation, response and recovery.

Figure 2: KDEM Organizational Chart



6.1.1. Preparedness

The Preparedness Branch works closely with local, state, federal, and non-governmental partners to achieve optimal and reasonable levels of disaster preparedness. The Preparedness Branch utilizes collaborative activities to identify and strengthen priority capabilities, define common solutions, and deliver strategic results during trainings and exercises.

These activities are done to support the operational readiness of the SEOC Policy Group, SEOC Team, and local governmental responders through the design and delivery of courses, professional development seminars and workshops, and hazard specific exercises (i.e., radiological emergency preparedness exercises for commercial nuclear power plants, etc.) to test annually established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the emergency management system.

The functions carried out by the preparedness branch can be defined under the following program areas (1) training, (2) exercise, and (3) crisis city

6.1.2. Planning and Mitigation

The Planning and Mitigation Branch partners with municipal, county, state, federal, tribal, and volunteer organizations on various emergency management planning and mitigation issues. These issues include, but are not limited to:

1) Provide support to county emergency management agencies regarding emergency management planning activities.
2) As required by Kansas statute, periodically revise and publish standards for county emergency operations plans and review such plans periodically.
3) Provide state level planning coordination for response planning, hazard mitigation planning, COOP planning, and incident specific planning as required.
4) Administer and maintain a state wide resource management program.
5) Administer and maintain a state wide hazard mitigation program to include grants management and technical assistance support.
6) Provide Geospatial Information Services (GIS) to state and local partners.

6.1.3. Response and Recovery

This Response and Recovery Branch is tasked with monitoring and coordinating state response and recovery efforts for incidents that present a severe enough danger or threat to constitute a local, state, and/or federal disaster emergency. These responsibilities include alert and notification, activation of the SEOC, coordination of ESFs, and establishing priorities for the allocation of resources.

The Response and Recovery Branch also supports damage assessment after an event and assists with transition into the recovery phase. All of these functions are directed toward the goal of incident stabilization, minimizing the risk and affect to people, and protection of personal property and the environment. The

Response and Recovery Branch houses the Communications Unit, IA Program, PA Program, Regional Coordination Program and Technological Hazards Section.

6.1.4. Incident Notification to KDEM

During normal operations KDEM's Response and Recovery Branch maintains a 24-hour notification number for natural and technological events. This contact number is routed via cell phone which is assigned to a Staff Duty Officer (SDO) on a rotating basis.

The SDO has the following responsibilities:

1) Receive emergency and incident notification, initial needs assessment, and resource requests from county emergency managers and state partners.
2) Compile an incident report and provide updates when necessary through e-mail distribution to the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Team.
3) Notify the response and recovery branch director of the incident and requests for assistance.
4) Maintain contact with impacted counties.
5) Activate the SEOC and coordinate resource mission requests in the absence of the TAG, the KDEM deputy director, the response and recovery branch director, or their designee.
6) Utilize mutual aid agreements, state resources, or third-party vendors when the impacted jurisdiction requires assistance.
7) Coordinate logistics resource mission requests as directed or required.

6.1.4.1. Reporting Criteria

It is recommended that county emergency management agencies make contact with the KDEM Staff Duty Officer through KDEM's 24-hour emergency notification line at **(785) 296-3176** or **800-905-7521** under the following conditions:

1) A significant incident has occurred or an incident is imminent.
2) When County Commissioners have declared a State of Local Disaster Emergency.
3) Emergency technical assistance or resources are required for local response actions.
4) A chemical release has occurred that exceeds the applicable reportable quantity.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), any facility that has an accidental chemical release that exceeds the applicable minimal reportable quantity must immediately notify the KDEM Staff Duty Officer. The Staff Duty Officer receives the emergency release notifications on behalf of the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for any area likely to be affected by the release of chemicals.

6.2. Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC)

The KIFC is a multi-discipline center designed to gather, analyze, and disseminate homeland security intelligence needed to protect Kansans from man-made or natural disasters. The Attorney General's Office is charged with management of the KIFC.

For the KDEM and the SEOC, the designated liaison with the KIFC is the Critical Infrastructure Resource Program Consultant housed under the Response and Recovery Branch. The protocol for coordination with the KIFC is included in the "Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center Policy and Procedure Manual" dated August 28, 2012. This manual is maintained by the Office of the Kansas Attorney General and is classified FOUO.

6.3. Legal Support

In support of the statutory responsibility of the AGD, concerning emergency management, the governor's attorney on staff and the AGD's Judge Advocate General (JAG) will be used for legal support. When agencies tasked within this plan have emergency actions required by statute, and therefore independent of a SEOC mission tasking, the agency is responsible to coordinate with their respective legal departments.

K.S.A. 48-915 establishes the legal standards of liability and emergency response immunity protection afforded to local and state government as well as emergency responders.

6.4. Emergency Operations

6.4.1. County Coordination

In an emergency situation, the impacted county will coordinate the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities). The local incident commander is responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of the on-scene incident operations.

County emergency management authorities coordinate local emergency actions and request outside assistance when necessary. This includes the activation of mutual aid agreements, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), and the emergency procurement of contracted support. They may also recommend the county commission issue a county disaster declaration and make a formal request for state assistance though KDEM.

During any local emergency response, that does not require full activation of the SEOC, state assistance may be provided by state agencies under their applicable statutory authorities.

6.4.2. Declaration of Governor's State of Disaster Emergency Proclamation

Under the authorities granted under K.S.A. 48-924, the governor may issue a disaster emergency proclamation proclaiming the existence of a state of emergency and activate the emergency response and recovery aspects of state, local, and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.

The request for all state of disaster emergency proclamations will be coordinated by KDEM. In the event a request is specific to the statutory authorities of an agency outside of KDEM, KDEM will coordinate with the agency and ESF coordinating agency when drafting the proclamation.

Upon the issuance of the Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation, notification will be provided to key stakeholders in accordance with agency SOGs.

6.4.3. SEOC Activation

Emergency operations are coordinated through the SEOC which is managed by KDEM and located in Topeka, KS. The SEOC may be activated or upgraded by the (1) TAG, (2) KDEM deputy director or designee, (3) response and recovery branch director, or (4) the SDO.

The SEOC activation has the following four levels:

1) **Normal Operations**: Conditions indicate no immediate threat is present. KDEM and SEOC team operate under statutory authorities and responsibilities. SDO coordinates all emergency requests through the 24-hour emergency notification line.
2) **Watch**: When conditions indicate a disaster may occur. The SEOC is staffed by KDEM and/or increased monitoring occurs through the SDO.
3) **Partial Activation**: This activation level normally follows an event. Major management functions activated (response actions, planning, logistics, and finance & administration), primary ESFs are notified and requested to report to the SEOC as needed, and federal assistance may be required.
4) **Full Activation**: 24-hour staffing required. Major management functions activated (response actions, planning, logistics, and finance & administration), all ESFs are notified and requested to report to the SEOC as needed, and federal assistance may be required.

6.4.4. SEOC Activation Triggers

The SEOC is activated upon the needs or potential needs for state assistance. Generally the SEOC activation triggers are:

1) Presence of significant threat which may require state assistance.
2) Governor has issued a "Governor's State of Disaster Emergency Proclamation".
3) State assistance is required in response to an event.

4) Any other significant event that may require state resource coordination by the SEOC.

6.4.5. Incident/Emergency Notifications

Local, tribal, private-sector and non-governmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents by calling the natural or technological hazards reporting line in accordance with the reporting criterion outlined in section 6.1.4 above.

Upon notification and initial incident information, KDEM notifies the "SEOC Distribution List" about incident information regarding rapid assessments, activation of the SEOC, announcements of emergency proclamations or declarations, and other pertinent information. The "SEOC Distribution List" is kept under separate cover and updated by the KDEM Response and Recovery Branch.

Watches, warnings, and other emergency bulletins are issued by various agencies based on their statutory missions and authorities. KDEM facilitates distribution of warnings, alerts, and bulletins to the state emergency management community using a variety of communications systems outlined in KDEM Directive #4005. A full list of communications capabilities can also be found in ESF 2 and under separate cover in the "State of Kansas Emergency Management Program Communications Plan" dated December 13, 2012.

6.4.5.1. The State Warning Point

The state warning point is divided into the following two areas of responsibility:

1) **KDEM**: KDEM serves as the alternate warning point for the NAWAS and the primary warning point for all non-NAWAS natural and technological hazard warnings.
2) **Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP):** Warning point for the National Attack and Warning System (NAWAS).

Upon SEOC activation, KDEM operates a 24-hour emergency communications center at the SEOC. The state warning point provides the state with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials (federal, state, tribal, and/or local) that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, or property of the state's population.

When the SEOC is not activated, KDEM maintains a 24-hour emergency notification line and operates in accordance with Section 6.1, "KDEM Normal Operations." Regardless of SEOC activation level, the KSNG Joint Operations Center (JOC) and Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) maintain 24-hour communications centers.

6.5. SEOC Management

The SEOC management operates under a two tiered system. The two tiers consist of the SEOC Policy Group and the SEOC Team.

6.5.1. SEOC Management Hierarchy

Figure 3: SEOC Organizational Management

6.5.2. SEOC Policy Group

Authorized by K.S.A. 48-925 TAG is appointed by the governor and has the authority to make policies and commit state resources. The SEOC Policy Group, as assigned by the TAG, is the mechanism which executes the decision making authority for SEOC activities. The SEOC Policy Group is composed of the KDEM deputy director and the primary agency with statutory responsibility for the incident. This group provides direction to the SEOC manager to be implemented by the SEOC Team.

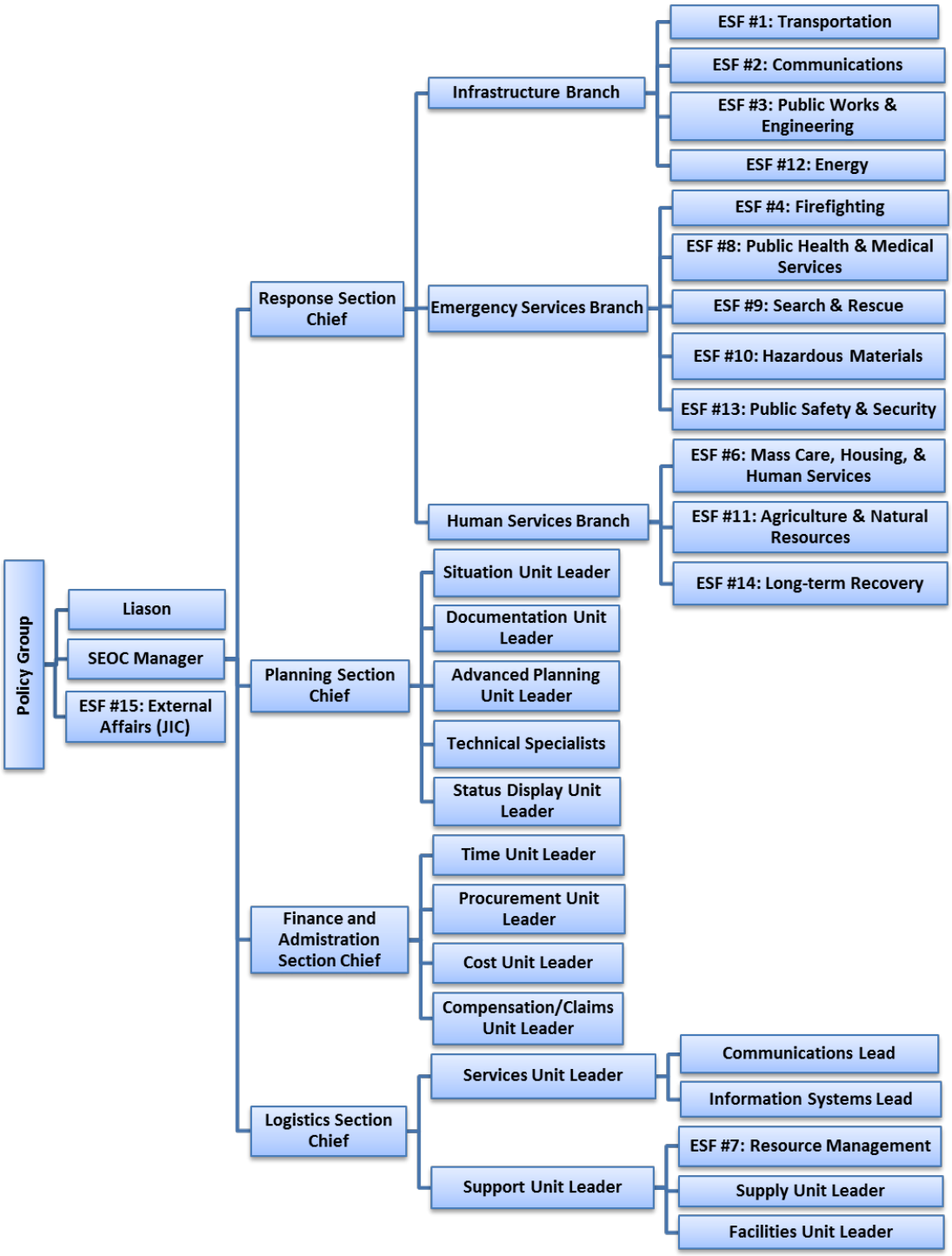
6.5.3. SEOC Team

The SEOC Team is directed by the SEOC manager. The SEOC manager provides direction to the command and general staff to implement the policy directives of the SEOC Policy Group. Based on the implementation strategy, the respective branches are expanded and contracted based on ICS principles.

6.6. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Organization

The SEOC is a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) based on major management functions. These functions include response, planning, logistics, and finance.

Figure 4: SEOC Organizational Chart



6.6.1. Response Section

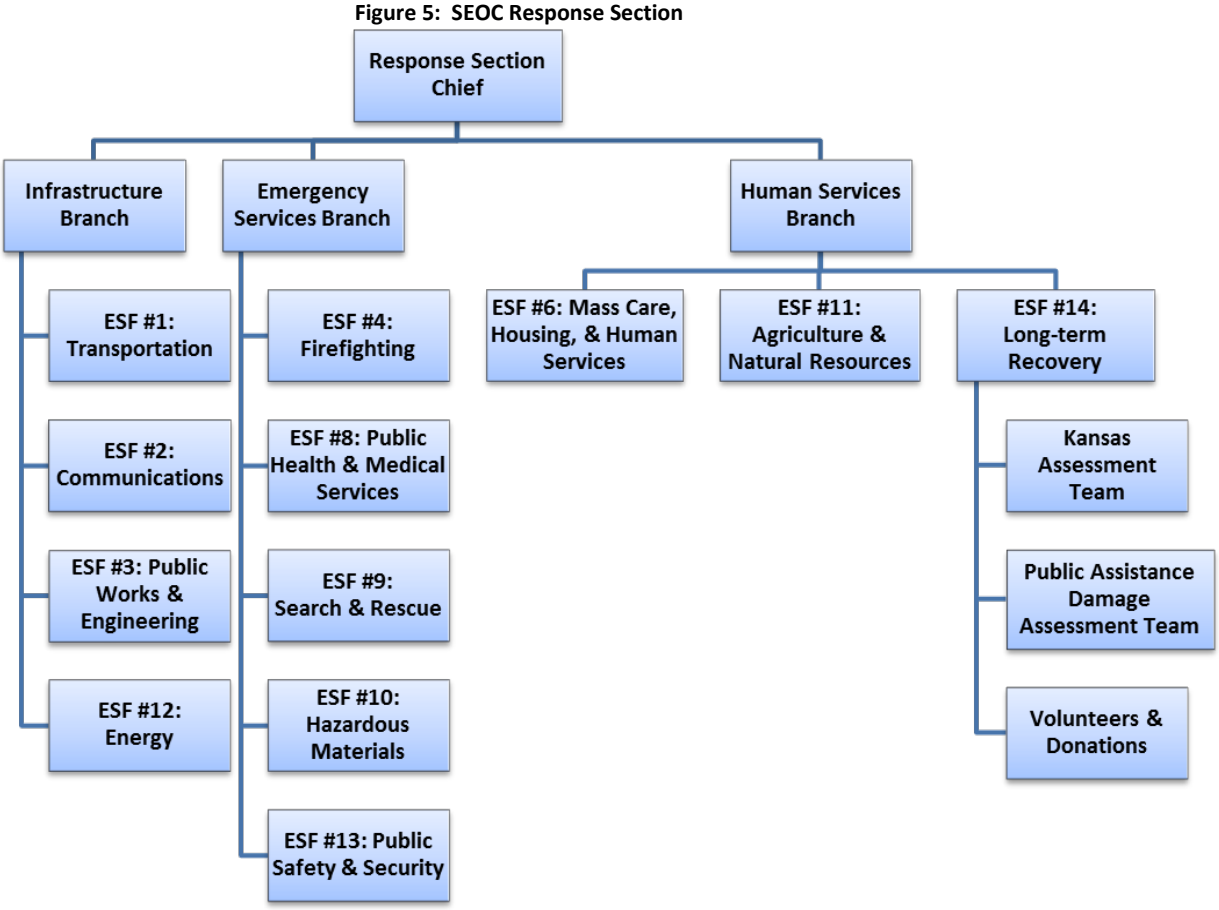
The Response Section is comprised of three branches: Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services. The response section chief is responsible for developing and implementing strategies to carry out the incident objectives. The response section chief's responsibilities include organizing, assigning, and supervising branch directors in the SEOC. The branch directors then supervise their respective ESF representatives in the SEOC. At full activation each branch will be staffed accordingly.

Infrastructure Branch:
The Infrastructure Branch plans, coordinates, and arranges for infrastructure recovery after a disaster. Such activities include, but are not limited to, debris removal, repair of highways and bridges, restoration of sewer and water systems, building inspection, and reconstruction of electrical and telephone service.

Emergency Services Branch:
The Emergency Services Branch plans, coordinates, and arranges for the provision of emergency services support. Such activities include, but are not limited to, firefighting, public health emergencies, emergency medical services, search and rescue, hazardous materials response, and law enforcement.

Human Services Branch:
The Human Services Branch coordinates with state agencies, county emergency management agencies, and with non-governmental service organizations to support the basic human needs of the public during emergencies and disasters. Such activities include mass care and shelter operations, volunteer efforts to aid disaster victims, emergency information, impact assessments, and agriculture.

Figure 5: SEOC Response Section

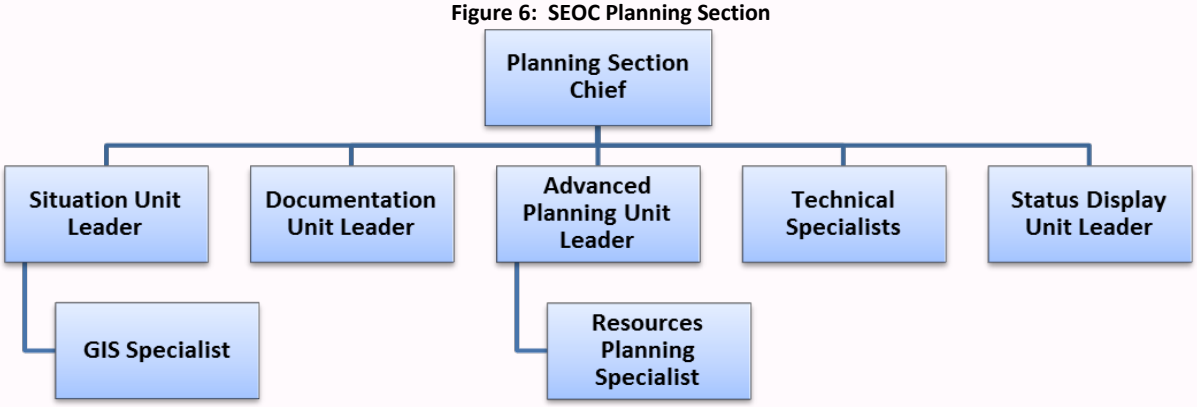


6.6.2. Planning Section

Led by a planning section chief, the Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, organization, analysis, dissemination, and documentation of information regarding the threat or incident. The planning team consists of the following elements:

1) **Situation Unit Leader**: Responsible for the situational awareness which may include SEOC action plans, situation reports, weather monitoring or reporting, and other reports as requested.
2) **Documentation Unit Leader**: Responsible for the collection, organization, and documentation of SEOC activities.
3) **Advanced Planning Unit Leader**: This position is responsible for advanced incident planning, analyses, and coordinates with the SEOC Logistics Branch.
4) **Technical Specialists**: These individuals provide subject matter experts from the applicable ESFs and KDEM's GIS Section and are activated based on incident requirements.
5) **Status Display Unit Leader**: This position is responsible for the creation and update of a common operating picture, WebEOC® display, and other applicable data products.

Figure 6: SEOC Planning Section



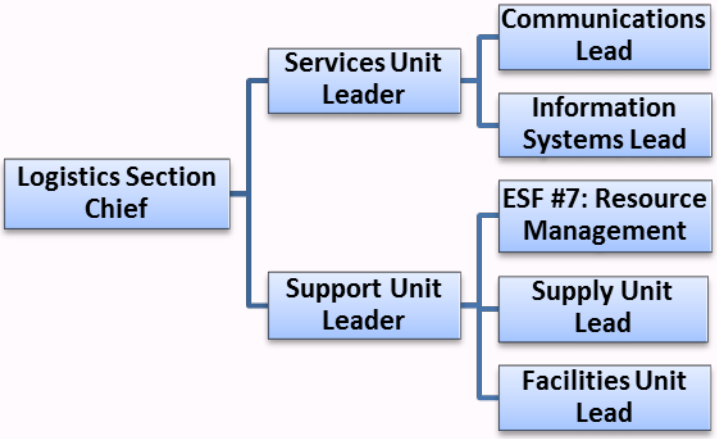
6.6.3. Logistics Section

The Logistics Section manages the process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all logistical functions that support the SEOC during activation. These functions include:

1) Resource identification, procurement, and coordination
2) Facilities and logistics management
3) Personnel reinforcement, volunteer, and donations management
4) Resource accountability and tracking of deployed state assets

Specific logistical operations are discussed in detail in ESF 7.

Figure 7: SEOC Logistics Section



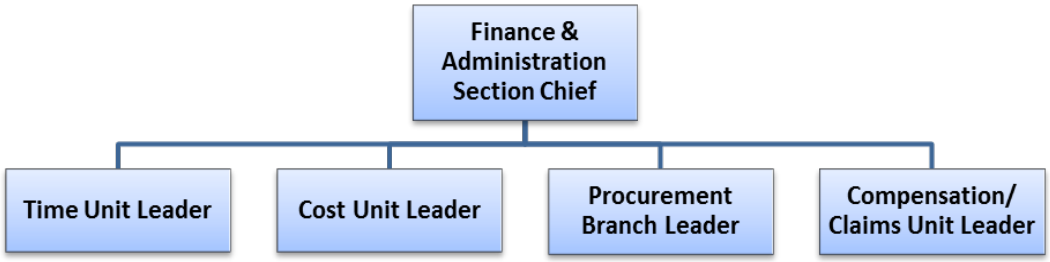
6.6.4. Finance Section

The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for coordinating, processing, and tracking expenditures. Some specific duties include, but are not limited to:

1) Record and document SEOC personnel time.
2) Monitor cost expenditures and document compliance with Kansas statutory requirements.

3) Administer all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts.
4) Prepare and sign equipment rental agreements and process administrative requirements.
5) Maintain files on injuries or illnesses associated with the incident.
6) Maintain accurate information on the actual costs of all assigned resources.

Figure 8: SEOC Finance Section



6.6.5. Departmental Operations Centers (DOC)

A Department Operation Center (DOC) is a physical location that may be established to command and control actions specific to an agency's statutory responsibilities. DOCs may be activated independently in response to incidents that require extraordinary attention from a specific agency or to increase coordination with the SEOC (e.g. pandemic flu, foreign animal disease, etc.)

In cases of where the SEOC and DOC are jointly activated for the same event, a liaison will be provided at both locations. This liaison will coordinate information at both the DOC and SEOC. The responsibility belongs to the SEOC to provide a coordinated situation report to leadership.

All requests for state and federal resources, which fall outside the DOC authority, are requested via the processes outlined in section 6.7.1 for state assistance and section 6.7.4 for federal assistance.

6.7. Resources and Coordination

6.7.1. State Assistance Requests

In most situations the local government will be the first and primary responders.[17] When the resources of local government are exhausted or when a needed capability does not exist within a local government, assistance is requested from the state.

State assistance is available to county government when the following conditions have been met:

[17] Under rare circumstances state or federal agencies may have the primary jurisdiction for the overall response effort.

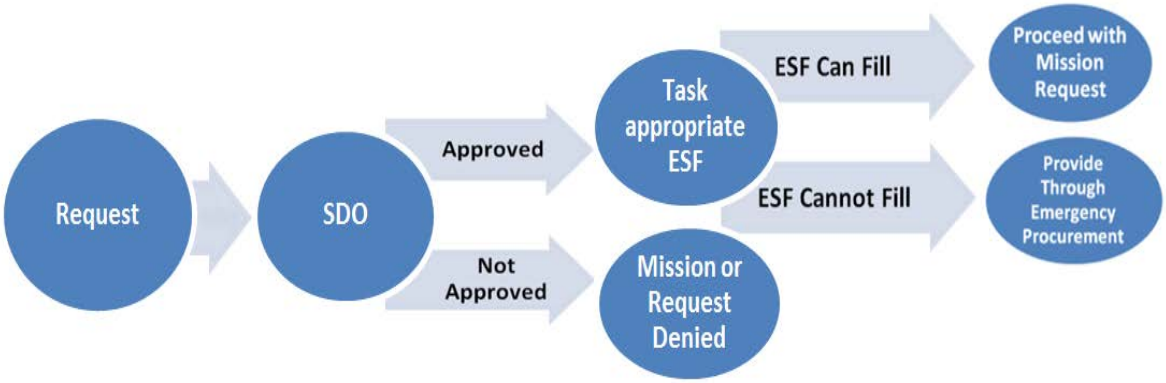
1) Capability does not exist within the affected county or region.
2) County has exhausted all local resources within its jurisdictional boundaries.
3) County has exhausted all mutual aid pursuant to state law.
4) County has exhausted all contractor support.
5) County has made verbal or written county disaster declaration.

When requesting state assistance the county government will use the following procedures:

1) All requests for assistance will be made by the county emergency manager or their designee on file.
2) All calls for state assistance will be made to the KDEM Staff Duty Officer (SDO) at 785-296-3176 (natural) or 785-296-8013 (HazMat). This emergency line is staffed 24-hours a day by the KDEM SDO.

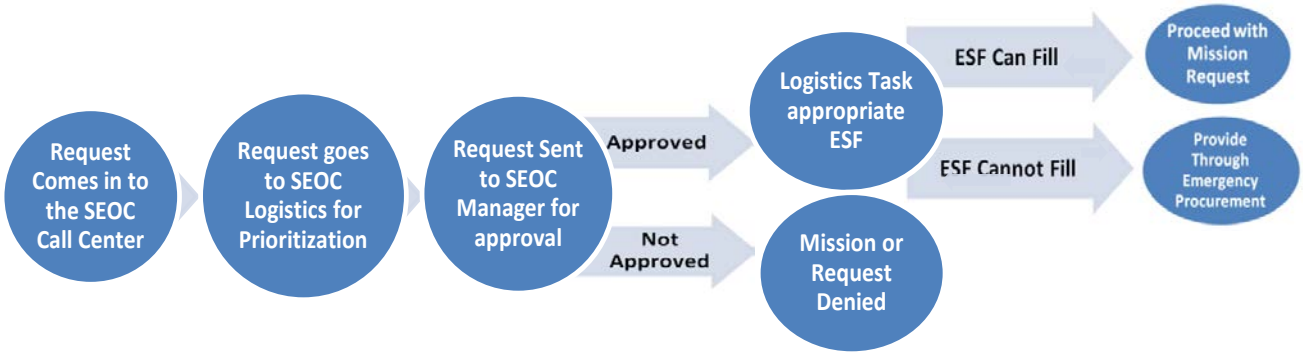
Once a request for assistance has been made the following processes is used based on SEOC activation.

Figure 9: Mission Request Process SEOC Not Activated



When SEOC is activated, all calls for state assistance will be made to the emergency numbers listed above. These numbers are forwarded to the SEOC and calls are routed to the appropriate personnel in the SEOC.

Figure 10: Mission Request Process SEOC is Activated



6.7.2. Intrastate Resources and Coordination

6.7.2.1. Kansas Mutual Aid System

K.S.A. 48-950 et. seq. establishes the Kansas Mutual Aid System. All political subdivisions are automatically included unless they exercise the provision to withdraw, as prescribed by statute.

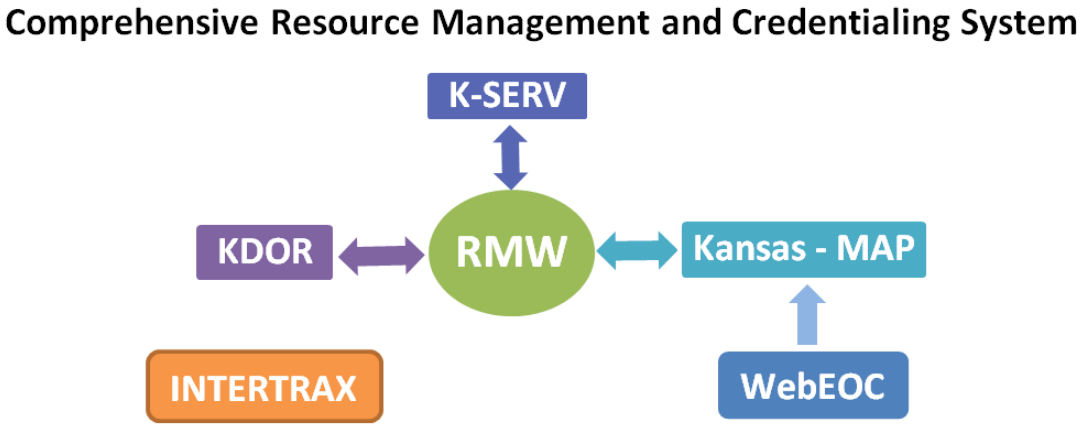
In accordance with K.S.A. 48-955, KDEM established policy # 0100108 "Mutual Aid Agreement and Direct State Assistance Reimbursement" dated January 2, 2008. This policy addresses mutual aid agreements, direct state assistance, record keeping and reimbursement.

6.7.2.2. Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS)

The Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS) is a resource management tool developed in partnership between KDEM and the Homeland Security Regional Councils. The CRMCS was built to compliment the efforts outlined in the following Kansas Statutes: 48-907, 48-925(c) (2), 48-926, 48-927, and 48-928.

The CRMCS allows county emergency managers and responders the ability to credential personnel, provide information on availability of equipment and personnel during an emergency, the ability to track assets in use, and complete incident visibility. The "Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System: Credentialing Policy" provides policy direction and guidance on use of the CRMCS. The chart on the next page provides the architecture of the CRMCS.

Figure 11: Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System



KDOR: Connections made with RMW to have sunflower added on the back of Kansas drivers' license.
K-SERV: Connection made with RMW to verify credentials for health and medical professionals.
Resource Manager Web (RMW): Web based inventory of database for organizations, personnel, and equipment.
Kansas-MAP: Connections made with RMW to display deployable resources.
WebEOC: Once resources are located in Kansas-MAP they can be added to mission tasking in the WebEOC.
InterTrax Exchange: Situational Awareness for incident specific tracking and reports.

6.7.3. Interstate Resources and Coordination

6.7.3.1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

EMAC is a mutual aid agreement and partnership among states to deploy 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 require soliciting states to be responsible for reimbursing all out-of-state costs. It also places liability for the actions and safety of out-of-state personal on the state requesting assistance. While providing assistance to other states through EMAC is not required, the State became a signatory to the compact in 2000 (K.S.A. 48-9a01).

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the governor may order the mobilization of state resources under EMAC to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources is administered through the EMAC coordinator under the Response and Recovery Section within KDEM.

6.7.3.2. Requesting EMAC Assistance

If it is anticipated that Kansas will require EMAC assistance, the EMAC Coordinator or an authorized representative will:

1) Verify that the governor has declared a State of Emergency, as set forth by the compact.

2) Notify the National Coordinating State (NCS), the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), or both.
3) Open an event in the EMAC operations system (EOS).
4) Verify the need for resource assistance from personnel and equipment.
5) Stand up an internal A-Team if necessary; if additional A-Team support is needed, coordinate through the EOS, with the NCS, or NEMA.
6) Carry out the daily duties of the A-Team.

6.7.3.3. Deploying EMAC Assistance (responding to requests for assistance)

1) EMAC coordinator receives request for assistance from impacted state via the EOS email.
2) SEOC manager or response actions chief solicit resources from county emergency managers.
3) If needed, EMAC coordinator validates the need for A-Team deployment to SEOC.
4) If needed, EMAC coordinator forwards request to SEOC Logistics to identify resources in the state.
5) SEOC Logistics forwards request to county emergency managers and ESF coordinators to find requested EMAC resources.
6) SEOC Logistics selects identified resources to deploy.
7) SEOC Logistics completes the Requisition (REQ) A form and briefs EMAC deployments.
8) EMAC coordinator negotiates reimbursement with requesting state and forwards EMAC contract to KDEM's Fiscal Section.
9) KDEM Fiscal Section tracks EMAC contracts to reimbursement.
10) EMAC coordinator deploys EMAC request.
11) EMAC request reports to position identified in REQ A.

6.7.3.4. Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

This compact provides mutual aid among the signatory states in meeting any emergency or disaster. 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 governors of two or more states, which have legally joined said compact or are authorized to join.

6.7.3.5. Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOAs/MOUs) 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. MOUs are on file at KDEM, the agency with statutory authority for the specific agreement, or both.

It is the responsibility of the KDEM human services officer, in coordination with the KDEM resource planner, to maintain a current list of applicable MOUs and MOAs. See attachments for complete list.

7. Direction and Control

7.1. State Direction and Control

7.1.1. County Operations Support

As authorized by KSA 48-925, TAG as the GAR and chief administrative officer (CAO) of KDEM, performs policy-making authority and commitment of state resources at the SEOC. This authority is exercised via the SEOC Policy Group. Upon direction of the SEOC Policy Group, the SEOC manager authorizes state resources via a SEOC mission tasking number. When a mission is assigned by the SEOC, the state resources are under the direction and control of the SEOC manager until they arrive on-scene. Once on-scene these resources are integrated within the local command structure following ICS principles.

7.1.2. State Operations

TAG may authorize a state field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations, which fall outside of local command structures, will be under the direction and control of the SEOC manager located at the SEOC.

7.2. Coordination

The mechanism for coordination is the SEOC at the state level and the county EOC at the local level. Coordination of regional and multi-regional operations will occur between all affected risk and host counties, other states, and the SEOC under the direction and control of TAG or his/her designee.

Counties that are not impacted by an emergency situation may be requested by the TAG to activate their emergency operating centers (EOCs) to provide emergency assistance.

7.3. State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

In the event federal assistance is required, the governor will appoint a SCO. The SCO will interface directly with representatives from the federal government. If the SCO determines the span-of control needs to be broadened, they may designate one or more deputy SCOs to ensure coordination between federal and state agency representatives.

8. Preparedness, Mitigation, and Recovery

8.1. Preparedness

Preparedness activities include plan development, plan maintenance, providing the public with information, performing trainings, and carrying out exercises.

8.1.1. Plan Development and Maintenance

Development: The 2014 KRP is developed in accordance to K.S.A. 48-926 which requires KDEM to "prepare and maintain a state disaster emergency plan.

When developing the KRP the following guidance documents and standards were referenced:

1) Department of Homeland Security- Federal Emergency Management Agency. *"Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2."* November 2010.
2) Kansas Division of Emergency Management. *2012 Kansas Planning Standards.* January 2012.
3) Kansas Division of Emergency Management. *Improvement Plans 2009-2012.* Drafted December 2012.

The 2014 KRP planning teams consisted of the following:

1) **Core planning team**: This team consists of each ESF coordinating agency and applicable primary agencies.
2) **ESF planning teams**: These teams consist of key stakeholders within each ESF area of responsibility. These teams are headed by an ESF coordinator which manages the planning process for each ESF.
3) **Incident specific planning teams**: Agencies with statutory authority concerning a specific incident shall be responsible for identifying and coordinating planning team members. In all groups, KDEM will be included as a planning team member.

Agencies or organizations tasked within this plan are responsible for maintaining internal plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), call rosters, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to disaster situations.

The response and recovery provisions of this plan will be executed upon order of the governor, TAG, or the deputy director of KDEM. Mitigation and preparedness functions of the plan are continuously in effect by EO of the governor.

8.1.2. Plan Maintenance

The KRP shall be re-promulgated every three years or when changes required substantially change the KRP.

KDEM is responsible for coordinating the overall maintenance of this plan. Each ESF coordinator and their planning team are responsible for revisions to their respective ESF.

All ESF coordinators will attend quarterly state "ESF Coordinator Meetings" and will meet with their respective planning teams as necessary, but at a minimum of a biennial basis.

8.1.3. Public Information

The KRP will be available electronically on the KDEM website for public viewing. The contents of the plan are reflective of a comprehensive Kansas emergency management program. For more details on public information, please reference ESF #15: Public Information and External Communications.

8.1.4. Training and Exercise

Through an annual Training & Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW), emergency management program partners define training and exercise priorities. The TEPW focuses on prioritizing core capability needs and defining a multi-year strategy of exercises and trainings to enhance disaster response and recovery.

8.2. Mitigation

Chartered by the CEPR, the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team (KHMT) is responsible for the "…development and maintenance of an effective statewide hazard mitigation program."[18] The KHMT's membership composition and meeting frequency are outlined via the KHMT charter. The Planning and Mitigation Branch of KDEM is charged with the implementation of such mitigation policies, programs, and strategies. To accomplish the KHMT recommendations, KDEM hazard mitigation staff partner with federal, local, and Tribal governments to:

1) Assess factors that contributed to disaster effects.
2) Identify risk reduction opportunities.
3) Educate the public and local government officials in methods to reduce future risks.
4) Promote hazard mitigation community planning and project development that will result in sustainable community development.
5) Provide grants to fund hazard mitigation projects.
6) Assist communities in marketing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
7) Provide technical assistance to state, tribal, and local governments to use rebuilding as an opportunity for enhanced local codes and ordinances.
8) Identify and document proven mitigation actions and projects.
9) Quantify the benefits of hazard mitigation.

Federal hazard mitigation assistance (HMA) grant programs are implemented through comprehensive efforts authorized by the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), the National Flood Insurance Act, the Flood Insurance Reform Act, and Executive Orders. Such programs are classified as pre and post disaster mitigation programs.

[18] Commission of Emergency Planning and Response. "Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team (KHMT) Charter." Website: http://www.kansastag.gov/KDEM.asp?PageID=220.

8.2.1. Non-Disaster State Mitigation Programs

8.2.1.1. Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

The PDM program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 USC. 5133. The PDM program is a competitive grant program designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster hazard mitigation program. The primary goals of PDM are to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events while reducing overall disaster costs.

8.2.1.2. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 USC. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Then National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) provides funding for the FMA program.

8.2.2. State Mitigation Activities (Post-Disaster)

8.2.2.1. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) - 404 Mitigation

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (USC.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to provide funding to implement mitigation measures to reduce the risk of fatalities and property damage from future disasters. HMGP is available, when authorized under the presidential disaster declaration, in the areas of the state requested by the governor. The amount of HMGP funding available for eligible applications is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the major disaster declaration.

Following each presidentially declared disaster in which HMGP funds are authorized, KDEM will submit an administrative plan. This plan outlines the key processes and procedures in administering HMGP funds.

8.2.2.2. PA Mitigation: 406 Mitigation

This PA Program provides mitigation opportunities provided under Section 406 of the Stafford Act. Section 406 of the Stafford Act provides for direct federal assistance (DFA) for repairs and improvements to eligible damaged public facilities. Mitigation measures or improvements must be identified in the Project Worksheets (PW's). The award of Section 406 hazard mitigation projects is at the discretion of FEMA VII's regional director.

8.3. Recovery

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts the state. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health

and safety, the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Team begin coordinating the recovery process. The recovery process consists of (1) recovery field operations, (2) preliminary damage assessments (PDAs), and (3) federal declaration, if applicable.

8.3.1. Recovery Field Operations

Following a disaster, with or without a presidential declaration, the county or state may deploy several specialized recovery teams and facilities in disaster areas.

8.3.1.1. Recovery Personnel/Teams

1) **Kansas Assessment Team (KAT)** – Teams of qualified personnel, including building inspectors, structural engineers, and architects, who perform assessments and provide summary information on structures and property in the disaster area.
2) **Community Relations (CR) Team** –The primary function of this team is to identify and report unmet human needs and to inform disaster victims of the disaster assistance programs and registration process.
3) **Long Term Recovery Committee** – A committee that helps identify unmet needs and possible assistance. Such committees are comprised of volunteer agencies, private sector representatives, and governmental agencies.
4) **Human Needs Assessment Team** – A team that is deployed directly after a disaster and before the establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO) to help counties assess and report the most immediate needs of disaster victims.
5) **Insurance Department Team** – Members of the Kansas Insurance Department assist insurance policy owners following a disaster.

8.3.1.2. Recovery Facilities

1) **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)** – Centers that are established in a disaster area to provide information on available disaster assistance. The responsibility for managing these centers is jointly shared by the state, FEMA, and the county where the center is located.
2) **Donations Management Warehouse & Distribution Center** - A donations management warehouse is a large facility equipped to receive unsolicited goods, which have not been directed to a specific location. The center is co-managed between the KDEM and the Salvation Army (S.A.). A local distribution center is a site in or near the disaster area where goods are dispersed directly to disaster victims.
3) **Receiving points (points of distribution):** Facilities designated by the local jurisdiction for distribution of relief supplies to the affected populations.

8.3.2. Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs)

Following the initial response activities, damage reports are provided by county governments to KDEM's Response and Recovery Branch. If Joint federal/state

PDAs are necessary, they are coordinated by the KDEM PA officer and the KDEM human services officer (if applicable). This process consists of the following steps:

1) Collect rapid assessment data from the county emergency manager.
2) Identify areas for assessment and request joint-PDA through FEMA Region VII.
3) Identify members of PDA team and perform initial briefings.
4) Conduct PDAs and compile collected PDA data and submit to FEMA.
5) FEMA provides the state with summary of assessed damages per county.
6) Determine need to request a federal declaration, based on county damage thresholds.
7) Draft and submit federal request letter if necessary.

Individual assistance (IA) PDA teams are comprised of the following individuals:

1) KDEM representative
2) KAT representative
3) Small Business Administration (SBA) representative
4) FEMA representative
5) Affected county representative

Small Business Administration (SBA) PDA teams are comprised of the following individuals:

1) KDEM representative
2) SBA representative
3) Affected county representative

Public assistance (PA) PDA teams are comprised of the following individuals:

1) State PA field supervisor
2) State project specialist (s)
3) FEMA PA field supervisor
4) FEMA project specialist (s)
5) Affected county representative

9. Federal Declaration

9.1. Presidential Disaster Declaration

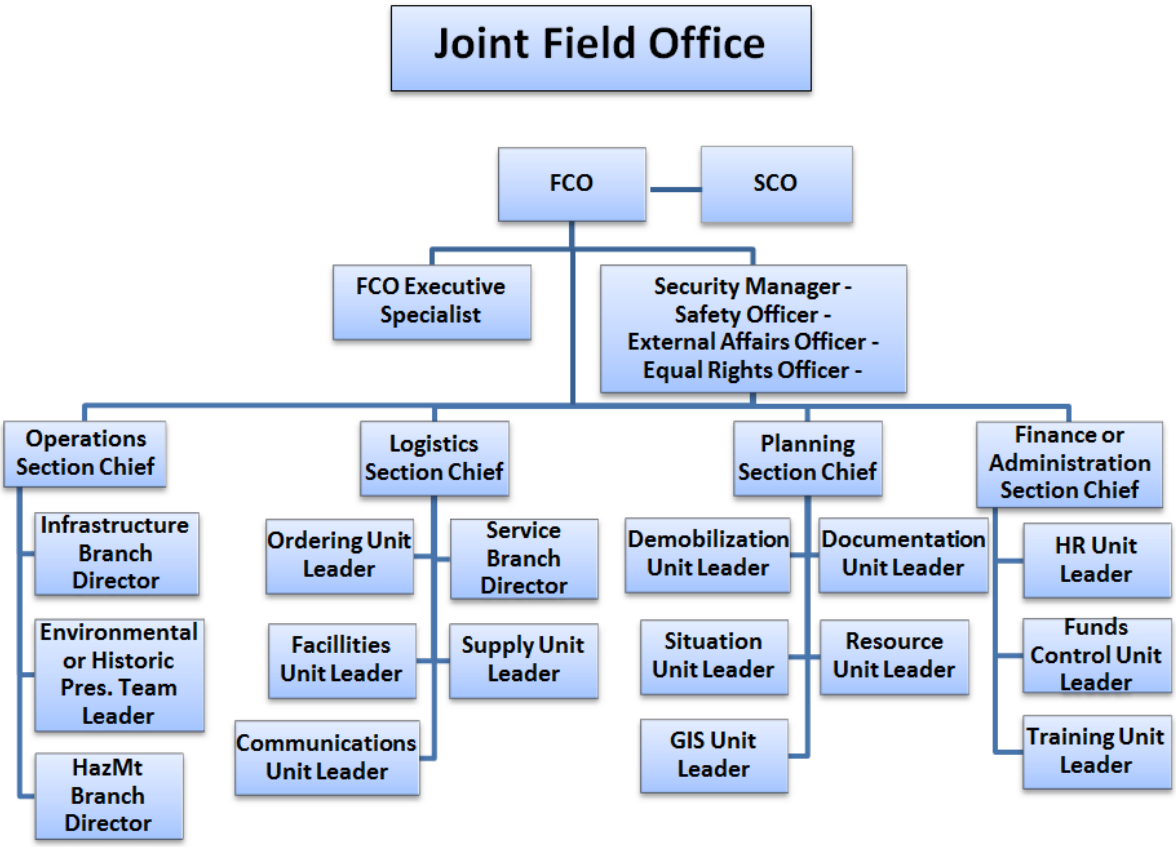
Requests for federal disaster assistance will be based on the requirements outlined in the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288). Based on data from the KAT, damage reports from county emergency managers, or both, a Joint PDA may be requested from FEMA VII. Upon approval of Joint PDA request from FEMA VII, the PA program will coordinate Joint PDA teams (outlined above) to inspect affected areas and determine the eligibility for federal assistance.

9.1.1. JFO

If a disaster declaration is granted by the President of the United States, federal assistance to disaster victims may become available through three program areas: IA, PA, and Hazard Mitigation. The JFO is the primary field location for the federal coordination and administration of these programs. The JFO is typically located near the impacted area and is under the leadership of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and State Coordinating Officer (SCO). Recovery operations, logistics, information, planning, financial management, and general administration are coordinated with the JFO. Most JFOs operate as follows:

1) The SCO is the person appointed by the governor to manage the state's incident management programs and activities in a presidentially declared disaster.
2) The KDEM human services officer and PA officer report directly to the KDEM deputy director during a federally declared disaster.
3) A PA Branch oversees three program areas – project worksheets, special projects, and 406 mitigation.
4) The Human Services Branch is managed by a human services officer who coordinates nine program areas – Disaster Housing, Individual and Households Grant Program (IHP), Small Business Administration (SBA), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), Unmet Needs, Voluntary Agencies, and Donations Management.
5) TAG's Office or Public Affairs Office leads the Public Affairs Section. (See ESF #15 – External Communications for more details)

Figure 12: Joint Field Office Organizational Chart



9.1.2. Direct Federal Assistance (DFA)

In accordance with 44 CFR §206.208, in the event the State lacks the resources for eligible emergency work or debris removal, KDEM will request DFA as per agency standard operating guides.

9.1.3. PA Activities

Following the issuance of a presidential disaster declaration the PA process begins with a PA applicant briefing. These briefings are publicized through the media and notifications to county emergency management directors in accordance with 44 C.F.R. 206 Subpart G & H. Key PA information includes:

1) Preparation of project worksheets for eligible categories of work. These include:
   - Category A: Debris Removal
   - Category B: Emergency Protective Measures
   - Category C: Roads and Bridges
   - Category D: Water Control Facilities
   - Category E: Buildings and Equipment
   - Category F: Utilities
   - Category G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Items

2) The federal share for most federal disaster declarations is 75 percent. The 25 percent non-federal share is normally provided from a combination of state and local sources as determined by the governor[19] via the federal/state agreement.
3) The state serves as the grantee and eligible applicants are sub-grantees under the federal disaster assistance program.
4) Contractual agreements with KDEM are executed with applicants and all reimbursements are routed through KDEM via FEMA VII.
5) Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by KDEM and FEMA.

9.1.4. IA Activities

Once a presidential declaration has been issued authorizing IA, the state human services officer will coordinate with a federal counterpart on all related IA programs. The State of Kansas has entered into a state or federal administration agreement. This agreement grants FEMA the authority to administrate the IA program, as defined and prescribed in 44 C.F.R., Part 206, Subparts D, E, and F.

9.2. Small Business Administration (SBA) Declarations

The US Small Business Administration (SBA) can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace primary homes, personal property, or businesses that sustained damages from a declared disaster. These loans are administered by the SBA via SBA Outreach Centers and can be used in conjunction or independently of an IA declaration.

10. Administration and Support

10.1. Agreements and Understandings

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services will be in accordance with the provision of state law and procedures. The declaration of a state of disaster, issued by the governor, may suspend selected rules and regulations that impede emergency response and recovery operations.

10.2. Non-Federally declared disasters

When SEOC actions are taken without a federal disaster declaration, the costs incurred by state response efforts are paid for in two ways.

1. State agency departmental budgets
2. KDEM, when response activities fall outside a statutory authority or obligation of another state agency.

[19] See K.S.A. 48-938.

10.2.1. Assistance to the Private Sector

In rare cases an emergency may require deployment of state assets to assist private sector partners during response. During such events, the private sector partner will be responsible for all costs incurred from state emergency assistance as per a signed emergency contract or pre-approved MOU.

10.3. Federal Reimbursement

When SEOC actions are taken and a federal disaster declaration is granted, the costs incurred by state response may be reimbursed by FEMA under the Stafford Act. The eligibility for reimbursement or post-disaster grant funding is set forth by the Stafford Act. Based on these regulations, KDEM will coordinate the collection of records concerning 1) eligible work performed by state agencies and 2) county PDAs. These records will be included in preliminary damage assessment calculations and forwarded to FEMA for an eligibility determination.

10.3.1. Federal-State-County/Applicant Cost Share

The federal-state-county applicant cost share is determined by the Stafford Act. The cost share is as follows:

Table 10: Stafford Act Grant Program

Stafford Act Grant Program	Percent Federal Share	Percent Non-Federal Share
DFA	75%	25% (State)
PA	75%	25% (Non-federal)
IA	75%	25% (State)
HMGP	75%	25% (Non-federal)

10.3.2. Funding State Disaster Costs

The state provides a portion of non-federal matching funds for federally declared disasters. All state funding for disaster relief is managed by the AGD. The has two alternatives to request funds to pay for the state's share of federally declared disasters.

1. TAG can request funds through the normal budget process, which is approved by the Kansas Legislature,
2. TAG can request action by the State Finance Council to release state general fund monies from the state emergency fund.

The TAG requests funds from the State Finance Council only if the AGD does not have sufficient funds to pay estimated obligations AND the Kansas Legislature is not in session. Amounts approved the State Finance Council are transferred from the state general fund to the state emergency fund, upon certification by the director of the budget.

10.4. Record Keeping

10.4.1. Reports and Records

In addition to individual intra-agency recording and reporting requirements, all SEOC Team member agencies will provide emergency management reports in accordance with this plan, its annexes, and procedures. Based on situational requirements, operational reports will be submitted to KDEM for review and consolidation.

Upon determination of need, the governor or KDEM may authorize and impose additional emergency recording and reporting requirements applicable to local governments and state agencies.

10.4.2. Emergency Response and Recovery Actions

Record keeping of emergency work performed is required for possible federal reimbursement. All agencies performing response and recovery work during an emergency must document applicable work performed. In the absence of documentation, federal reimbursement may not be an eligible reimbursement cost.

Documentation is typically achieved using one or more of the following methods:

1) SEOC mission assignment
2) Responding agency logs or reporting forms
3) On-scene accountability tools
4) County specific accountability procedures

10.4.3. Stafford Act Grants

Record keeping for grant dollars awarded by a federal disaster declaration will follow the procedures set forth by the Stafford Act. For PA and HMGP, the grant administration elements (record keeping, payments, etc) are outlined in the grant administrative (admin) plans. Admin plans are updated annually and amended for each federally declared disaster.

10.5. Critiques or After Action Reports (AARs)

The State maintains a corrective action program that identifies state level improvement needs and tracks on-going solutions. Following exercises and major disaster events, participants are provided various options for recording input on sustainment and areas for improvement. In the past, the State has utilized “hot-wash” comment forms, surveys, and facilitated debriefing processes. Input from those sources is collected into a draft after action report and improvement plan matrix. For large or unique events, after action conferences are hosted for event participants and corrective actions where assignments and timelines are defined.

Periodic reviews are conducted to track recommended actions and accomplishments are recorded. Discussions that impact state level Emergency Support Function (ESF) partners

are coordinated and placed on quarterly ESF meeting agendas to facilitate input and finalize decisions and solutions.

Status reports on corrective actions are provided during the annual Training & Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW).

11. Primary and Support (P&S) Chart

Agency Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Adjutant General's Department, Kansas Division of Emergency Management	S	S	C / P	S	C / P	S	C / P	S	P	C / S		P		C / P	S
Adjutant General's Department, Kansas Civil Air Patrol	S	S			S			S	S						S
Adjutant General's Department, Kansas Civil Support Team					S					S					S
Adjutant General's Department, Kansas National Guard	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		S
Adjutant General's Department, Office of Emergency Communications		C / P			S										S
Adjutant General's Department, Office of Public Affairs					S										C / P
Amateur Radio Operators (ARES)		N													
American Institute of Architects of Kansas			N											N	
American Red Cross						P		N			N				
AT and T		N													

Atmos												N			
Black Hills Corp.												N			
BNSF Railway	N														
Bureau of Reclamation			F												
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention								F							
Empire Electric												N			
Federal Emergency Management Agency					F										
Federal Communications Commission		F													
Governor's Office					S										P
Kansas Association of Local Health Departments						N									
Kansas Association of Public Information Officers					S										S
Kansas Attorney General's Office					S									S	S
Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services					S			S							S
Kansas Board of Healing Arts					S			S							S
Kansas Board of Mortuary Affairs					S			S							S
Kansas Board of Nursing					S			S							S
Kansas Board of Regents					S	S									S
Kansas Bureau	S				S			S	S				S		S

of Investigation															
Kansas City Power and Light												N			
Kansas Clinical Resource Network								N							
Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns					S	S									S
Kansas Coroner								N							
Kansas Corporation Commission	S				S					S		C / P			S
Kansas Department for Aging and Disabilities Services					S	S		S						S	S
Kansas Department of Administration					S		P								S
Kansas Department of Agriculture					S	S		S		S	C / P			S	S
Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health	S				S										S
Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources			S		S										S
Kansas Department for Children and Families					S	C / P								S	S
Kansas Department of Commerce			S		S									S	S
Kansas	S				S	S			S				S		S

Department of Corrections															
Kansas Department of Education					S	S									S
Kansas Department of Health and Environment					S	S		C / P		P	S			S	S
Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment			S	S	S										S
Kansas Department of Insurance					S									S	S
Kansas Department of Labor			S		S			S						S	S
Kansas Department of Transportation	C / P	S	S	S	S					S					S
Kansas Department of Veterans Affairs					S	S									S
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and Tourism	S			S	S				S	S	S		S		S
Kansas Electric Cooperatives, INC.												N			
Kansas Emergency Management Association					N										
Kansas Ethanol, LLC										N					
Kansas Fire Chiefs Association				S	S										S

Kansas Forestry Service				S	S										S
Kansas Funeral Directors Association								N							
Kansas Gas Service												N			
Kansas Geological Survey					S					S					S
Kansas Highway Patrol	P	S		S	S			S	S	S			C / P		S
Kansas Housing Resources Corporation					S	S								S	S
Kansas Human Rights Commission					S	S									S
Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center					S								S		S
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency												N			
Kansas Municipal Utilities			N									N			
Kansas Pipeline Association										N		N			
Kansas Propane Education and Research Council												N			
Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office				C / P	S				C / P	S			S		S
Kanas State Historical Society					S						S				S
Kansas Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters						N	N		N					N	

Kansas Water Office			S		S									S	S
Kansas Water, Wastewater, Gas & Electric Mutual Aid Program (KSMAP)												N			
Major Emergency Response Group								N							
Midwest Card and ID Solutions							N								
Midwest Energy												N			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration		F													
Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association												N			
Propane Marketers Association of Kansas												N			
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)		N													
SAR Working Group									N						
Sprint		N													
State Animal Response Team (SART)						N					N				
The Salvation Army						N	N							N	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers			F												
U.S. Environmental										F	F				

Protection Agency															
U.S. Department of Agriculture											**F**				
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services								**F**							
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration											**F**				
United Way of Greater Kansas City						**N**									
United Way of the Plains						**N**									
Verizon		**N**													
Westar Energy												**N**			

C= Coordinating Agency; P= Primary Agency; C/P= Coordinating and Primary Agency; S= Support Agency; C/S= Coordinating and Support Agency; N= Non-Governmental Organization; F= Federal Agency

Glossary

1. **Agency:** A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

2. **Agency Representative:** A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

3. **Alert**: A procedure for notifying key officials of the possible need to extend operations to cope with a pending emergency or disaster.

4. **Area Command (Unified Area Command):** An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command Structure (ICS) organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several IMTs have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an Incident Command Post (ICP).

5. **Available Resources:** Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.

6. **Awareness:** The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

7. **Catastrophic Incident:** Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

8. **Chain of Command**: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

9. **Command Staff:** In an incident management organization, the command staff consists of the incident command and the special staff positions of public information officer, safety officer, liaison officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

10. **Commander in Chief:** The governor, who as commander in chief of the state national guard, shall have supreme command of the military forces of the state while in the service of the state or until they are ordered or accepted into the service of the US

11. **Commingled Livestock:** Livestock of several owners combined into one unit as the result of an emergency or disaster.

12. **Common Operating Picture:** A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

13. **Credible Threat:** A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

14. **Crisis Management:** Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP.

15. **Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR):** Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the US that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

16. **Cultural Resources:** Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.

17. **Custodial Care Facility:** Those buildings, structures, or systems, including those for essential administration and support, which are used to provide institutional care for such persons as the elderly and disabled.

18. **Cyber:** Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

19. **Damage Assessment Team:** A joint local, state, and federal team for the purpose of defining the extent of damage, and whose findings are forwarded to the governor.

20. **Damage Assessment:** The process of gathering information regarding the nature, location, severity and cost of damage caused by an emergency or disaster. This assessment provides reliable estimates of damage which serve as a basis for subsequent state or presidential declaration; and is the basis for effective implementation of disaster assistance programs, should a declaration be made.

21. **Deputy:** A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the incident commander, general staff, and branch directors.

22. **Disaster:** (State definition) The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or man-made cause, including, but not limited to: fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestations, explosion, riot, or hostile military or paramilitary action.

23. **Disaster (Major):** As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the US, which in the determination of the president causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

24. **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC):** A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

25. **Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA):** Administered by the Kansas Department of Labor following a presidential declaration; monetary payments for unemployed persons not eligible for regular unemployment payments and displaced by a disaster or emergency.

26. **Education facilities:** All components of an education institution necessary or appropriate for instructional, administrative, and support purposes, such as classrooms, related supplies, equipment, machinery, and utilities.

27. **Educational Institution:** (1) Any elementary school as defined by Section 801(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (2) Any secondary school as defined by Section 801(h) of the Elementary and Secondary education act of 1965. (3) Any institution of higher education as defined by Section 1201 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

28. **Emergency:** (Federal definition as stated in Title V of P.L. 93-2800, Section 102(1). An emergency is any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the president, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. Title V includes authority for the president to direct federal agencies to provide emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and public health and safety for emergencies other than natural disasters. Under Title V, the president may direct the provision of emergency assistance either at the request of a governor [Section 501(a)] or upon determination by the president that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the US [501(b)].

29. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** A program of the broadcast industry that allows the use of its facilities to transmit emergency information as prescribed by the National Weather Service, law enforcement, emergency management, and school officials for emergencies.

30. **Emergency Management:** Measures taken to minimize the probability or severity of disasters; the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces or other federal agencies are primarily responsible; and the prevention or minimization of injuries and damages resulting from disaster.

31. **Emergency Management Coordinator/Director:** The person responsible for preparing, coordinating, training, organizing, and planning of emergency management functions for the county, city, or inter-jurisdictional entity.

32. **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, county, city, tribal), or by some combination thereof.

33. **Emergency Mass Care:** Food, drink, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance provided for the communal care of individuals or families made homeless by an emergency or major disaster.

34. **Emergency Public Information:** Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

35. **Emergency Response Provider:** Includes federal, state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. (See Section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 USC. 101); also known as "emergency responder."

36. **Emergency Shelter:** A form of mass or other shelter usually located in a public facility that provides for the communal care of individuals or families made homeless by an emergency or major disaster, or a relocation caused by an impending threat.

37. **Emergency Support Function (ESF):** A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal governments or to federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility.

38. **Emergency:** As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the president, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the US"

39. **Employment Services:** Services provided to all individuals who are unemployed because of a major disaster to assist them in obtaining re-employment in suitable positions as soon as possible. These services include counseling, referrals to suitable work opportunities, and suitable training.

40. **Event Log**: A record of major events during operations.

41. **Environment:** Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.

42. **Evacuation:** Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

43. **Facility Management**: Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.

44. **Federal:** Of or pertaining to the federal governmental of the US

45. **Federal Assistance:** Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies under provisions of P.L. 93-288.

46. **Federal Agency:** Any department, independent establishment, Government Corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the federal government, including the US Postal Service. The American Red Cross is deemed to be a federal agency for the purposes of the NRF.

47. **Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO):** The federal officer who is appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

48. **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);** The agency responsible for overall disaster-related federal programs involved with mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery to natural and man-made disasters or nuclear attack.

49. **First Responder:** Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 USC. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled

support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide initial support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from federal, state, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.

50. **Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR):** The person named by the governor in the federal-state agreement to execute on behalf of the state all necessary documents for disaster assistance.

51. **Hazard Mitigation:** Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

52. **Hazard:** Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

53. **Hazardous Material:** For the purposes of ESF #1, HazMat is a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, which has been determined by the secretary of transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 C.F.R. 171.8). For the purposes of ESF #10 and the HazMat Incident Annex, the term is intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the NCP.

54. **Hazardous Substance:** As defined by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 USC.6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC.7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC.2601 et seq.).

55. **Health Facilities:** The physical plants or structures in which essential health activities are conducted. Included in this category are hospitals or other institutions and buildings to be used post-disaster as emergency hospitals and first aid stations, laboratories, clinics, blood banks, pharmacies, and such other facilities operated in support of emergency health services as the responsible elected officials may determine.

56. **Historic Property:** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 USC.470(w)(5)].

57. **Imminent danger:** A crisis condition of immediate urgency in which it would be dangerous to delay necessary action by waiting for instructions from higher authority despite the fact

such instructions are requested through channels by the most expeditious means of communications available.

58. **Incident:** An emergency situation that is limited in scope and potential effects on lives and property and is typically handled by one or two local response agencies acting under an incident commander. An incident may require limited external assistance from other local response forces. The local EOC is usually not activated.

59. **Incident Action Plan:** An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

60. **Incident Command Post (ICP):** The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

61. **Incident Command System (ICS):** A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

62. **Incident Commander (IC):** The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

63. **Incident Management Team (IMT):** The Incident Commander and appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

64. **Incident Mitigation:** Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.

65. **Incident:** An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, HazMat spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
66. Information Officer: See Public Information Officer.

67. **Infrastructure:** The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

68. **Initial Actions:** The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

69. **Initial Response**: Resources initially committed to an incident.

70. **In-Kind Donations:** Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.

71. **Joint Field Office (JFO):** A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.

72. **Joint Information Center (JIC):** A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

73. **Joint Information System (JIS):** Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

74. **Jurisdiction:** A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

75. **Kansas Assessment Team (KAT):** Trained members of the International Code Conference of Building Officials (ICCBO) and American Institute of Architects (AIA) who support the KDEM by conducting disaster assessments, inspecting property for habitability and augmented local building code departments.

76. **Kansas Response Plan (KRP):** A plan designed specifically for state level response to emergencies or major disasters and sets for the actions to be taken by state agencies and volunteer organization, including those for implementing federal disaster assistance.

77. **Liaison Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

78. **Livestock:** Domestic animals used on a farm or ranch raised for sale and profit.

79. **Local Government:** A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in Section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 USC. 101).

80. **Long Term Recovery:** the process through which a community or region that experiences a major disaster or emergency returns to its pre-disaster condition or better.

81. **Major Disaster:** As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the US, which in the determination of the president causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of sates, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

82. **Medical facility:** Any hospital, outpatient, rehabilitation facility, or facility for long-term care as such terms are defined in Section 645 of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC.2910) and any similar facility offering diagnosis or treatment of mental or physical injury or disaster, including the administrative and support facilities essential to the operation of such medical facilities, although not contiguous thereto.

83. **Mission Assignment**: The resource tracking method used by KDEM to support state operations in an emergency or disaster. It orders direct, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work.

84. **Mitigation:** Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

85. **Mobilization Center:** An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local Staging Area, or directly to an incident site, as required.

A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

86. **Mobilization:** The process and procedures used by all organizations - federal, state, local, and tribal - for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

87. **Multi-jurisdictional Incident**: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command (UC).

88. **Mutual Aid Agreement:** Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

89. **National:** Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

90. **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS):** A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

91. **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 NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

92. **National Warning System (NAWAS):** The federal warning system used to disseminate warnings and other emergency information from the national warning centers or regional offices to warning points in each state. The system is also used by states to disseminate warnings and information that are not of national interest to local warning points.

93. **Natural Resources:** Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems as defined in 16 USC.64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

94. **Non-governmental Organization (NGO):** A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

95. **Nuclear Device:** Any assembly or subassembly containing fissionable or fusion materials as well as high explosives or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

96. **Nuclear Emergency:** A situation in which the normal control over radioactive materials is accidentally lost, with resulting actual or potential hazard to the health and safety of the general public.

97. **Nuclear Incidents:** May involve nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, nuclear reactors, fire or explosions in buildings or facilities where radioactive materials are stored or used, industrial activities, medical uses, research and development laboratories, educational institutions, or the transportation of radioactive materials.

98. **Nuclear Transportation Accident:** Any accident involving any type of conveyance transporting nuclear items whether or not release of nuclear materials results.

99. **Nuclear Weapon:** A general name given to any military weapon capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

100. **Operations Section:** The Operations Section of the Kansas Emergency Response Team coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts. Branches may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section also is responsible for coordination with other federal command posts that may be established to support incident management activities.

101. **Planning Section:** The Planning Section of provides current information to the incident commander to ensure situational awareness, determine cascading effects, identify national implications, and determine specific areas of interest requiring long-term attention. The Planning Section also provides technical and scientific expertise. The Planning Section is comprised of the following units: Situation, Resources, Documentation, Technical Specialists, and Demobilization.

102. **POC:** Point of Contact.

103. **Pollutant or Contaminant:** As defined in the NCP, includes, but is not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

104. **Preparedness:** The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

105. **Prevention:** Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

106. **Private Non-profit:** Any non-governmental agency or entity that currently has one of the following: (1) An effective ruling letter from the IRS, granting tax exemption under Section 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or (2) Satisfactory evidence from the state that the non-revenue producing organization or entity if a nonprofit one organized or doing business under state law.

107. **Private Non-profit Facility:** Any private nonprofit educational, emergency, medical, or custodial care facility, including those for the aged or disabled, and those on Native American reservations.

108. **Private Sector:** Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

109. **Public Assistance Program:** The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

110. **Public Facility:** Any publicly owned flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility; any non-federal-aid street, road, or highway; any other public building, structure, or system including those used for educational or recreational purposes, and any park.

111. **Public Health:** Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

112. **Public Information Officer (PIO):** A member of the command staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

113. **Public Works:** Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

114. **RACES**: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services.

115. **Recovery:** The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and PA programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

116. **Resources**: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

117. **Response:** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

118. **Situation Assessment:** The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.

119. **Staging Area:** A facility near the disaster site where personnel and equipment are assembled for rapid deployment.

120. **State:** Any state of the US, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the US (As defined in Section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 USC.101)

121. **State Coordinating Officer (SCO):** The person appointed by the governor to manage the state's incident management programs and activities in a presidentially declared emergency or a major disaster.

122. **State of Disaster Emergency:** A condition proclaimed by the governor when, in their judgment, the actual occurrence or threat of a disaster in any part of the state is of such magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the state to supplement the efforts and available resources of the several localities and relief organizations in preventing or alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering threatened or caused thereby.

123. **State of Local Disaster Emergency:** A condition declared via the issuance of a proclamation by the chairman of the board of county commissioners or by other principal city executive officer of any city upon finding that a disaster has occurred or the threat thereof is imminent within their jurisdiction.

124. **Strategic Plan:** A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

125. **Strategic:** Elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

126. **Telecommunications:** The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

127. **Terrorism:** Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the US or of any state or other subdivision of the US; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

128. **Adjutant General:** Pursuant to state law, the adjutant general serves as KDEM's chief administrative officer and the state resources administrator. He also serves as director of homeland security and commander of the KSNG, subordinate only to the governor.

129. **Threat:** An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

130. **Transportation Management:** Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-phasing plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.

131. **Tribe:** Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC.1601 et seq.), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the US to Indians because of their status as Indians.

132. **Unaffiliated Volunteer:** An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

133. **Unified Command (UC):** An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC to establish their designated incident commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. (See page 10 for discussion on DOD forces.)

134. **United States:** The term "United States," when used in a geographic sense, means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in Section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 USA. 101).

135. **Unsolicited Goods:** Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

136. **Urban Search and Rescue:** Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

137. **Utility:** Buildings, structures, or systems of a power, energy, telephone, water supply, sewage collection and treatment, or other similar public service. An irrigation system is not a “utility”.

138. **Volunteer:** Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency which has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 USC.742f(c) and 29 C.F.R.553.101.)

139. **Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center:** Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates. It is best situated in or close by the SEOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

140. **Volunteer Organizations:** Any chartered or otherwise duly recognized local, state, or national organizations or groups which have provided or may provide services to the local government, state, or individuals in or following an emergency or disaster.

141. **Warning:** The dissemination to appropriate government officials and ultimately to the general public, of a forecast or prediction of natural phenomenon and/or man-made situations which could result in loss of life, extreme hardship and suffering, or extensive property damage.

142. **Warning Points:** Geographical locations which receive warnings from the National Warning System and disseminate them to local government entities throughout the state.

143. **Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD):** As defined in T18 USC.2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Acronyms

AGD	Adjutant General's Department
AIAKS	American Institute of Architects of Kansas
ANG	Air National Guard
ARC	American Red Cross
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARRL	American Radio Relay League, Inc.
BEMS	Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive
CERFP	Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CR	Community Relations
CRMCS	Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System
CRS	Community Rating System
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DFA	Direct Federal Assistance
DISC	Division of Information Systems & Communications
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Response Teams
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
DWR	Division of Water Resources, Kansas Department of Agriculture

EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMEDS	Expeditionary Medical Support
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geospatial Information System
HRF	Homeland Response Force
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HAZMIT	Hazard Mitigation
IA	Individual Assistance
ICCBO/MA	International Code Conference of Building Officials, Mid-America Chapter
ICS	Incident Command System
IHP	Individual & Households Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
KAHD	Kansas Animal Health Department
KAT	Kansas Assessment Team
K.A.R.	Kansas Administrative Regulations
KBI	Kansas Bureau of Investigation
KCC	Kansas Corporation Commission

KCJIS	Kansas Criminal Justice Information System
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health & Environment
KDA	Kansas Department of Agriculture
KDOA	Kansas Department of Administration
KDOAg	Kansas Department on Aging
KDOC	Kansas Department of Corrections
KDOE	Kansas Department of Education
KDOL	Kansas Department of Labor
KDEM	Kansas Division of Emergency Management
KDOT	Kansas Department of Transportation
KDWPT	Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism
KHP	Kansas Highway Patrol
KGS	Kansas Geological Survey
KRP	Kansas Response Plan
K.S.A.	Kansas Statutes Annotated
KSFMO	Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office
KSNG	Kansas National Guard
KSVOAD	Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
KTA	Kansas Turnpike Authority
KVMA	Kansas Veterinary Medical Association
KWO	Kansas Water Office
LTR	Long Term Recovery
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NAWAS	National Attack Warning Alert System
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System

NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
PW	Project Worksheets
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
S.A.	The Salvation Army
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SFHAs	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAG	The Adjutant General
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Authorities and References

12. State Statutes

See Legal Support Annex attached to this 2014 KRP for a comprehensive list of Kansas Statutes.

13. Federal Statutes

1) USC. 101-557 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002
2) 42 USC. 5121-5206 (2007) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended
3) 42 USC. 262a (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
4) 50 USC. 2061 (1950) The Defense Production Act of 1950
5) 31 USC. 1535-1536 (2002) The Economy Act
6) 18 USC. 1385 (2002) The Posse Comitatus Act
7) 50 USC. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act
8) 42 USC. 9601-9675 (2002) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
9) 16 USC. 2101-2114 (2002) The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
10) 47 USC. 151-615b (2002) The Communications Act of 1934
11) 10 USC. 331-335 (2002) The Insurrection Act
12) 50 USC. 2301-2368 (2003) The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act
13) 10 USC. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons
14) 18 USC. 831(e) (2002) Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials
15) 31 USC. 1342 (2002) Volunteer Services
16) 42 USC. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act
17) 38 USC. 1785 (2007)The Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002
18) 42 USC. 2011-2297 (2003) The Atomic Energy Act of 1954
19) 42 USC. 2011 (2007) The Price-Anderson Act of 1988
20) 38 USC. 8111A (2002) Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency
21) 42 USC. 6901-6986 (2002) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
22) 29 USC. 651-678 (2002) The Occupational Safety and Health Act46 USC. 70102-70117 (2002) The Maritime Transportation Security Act
23) 33 USC. 701n (2002) Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies
24) 33 USC. 1203, 1223, 1321, 2701-2761 (2007) The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
25) 42 USC. 7401-7671q (2002) The Clean Air Act
26) 16 USC. 2601 et seq. (2010)The Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
27) 16 USC. 791a-828c, 824a(c) (2002) The Federal Power Act
28) 42 USC. 7101-7385o(2007) The Department of Energy Organization Act
29) 42 USC. 6201-6422, 6231-6247, 6250c (2002) The Energy Policy and Conservation Act
30) 49 USC. 5101-5127 (2002) Transportation of Hazardous Material
31) 33 USC. 1221 (1978) The Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1978

32) 15 USC. 3301-3432 (2002) The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978
33) 42 USC. 8301-8484 (2002) The Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978
34) 42 USC. 8621-8629 (2002) The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981
35) 15 USC. 631-651e (2002) The Small Business Act
36) 8 USC. 1101(2007) Immigration and Nationality Act, The Immigration Emergency Fund (IEF)
37) 7 USC. 8310 The Animal Health Protection Act of 2002

14. State Administrative Rules

1) K.A.R. 28-1-1 et seq.
2) Other Administrative Regulations are attached to the ESF's.

15. Federal Administrative Rules

1) 28 C.F.R. 0.85, Designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the agency with primary responsibility for investigating all crimes
2) 29 C.F.R. 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
3) 44 C.F.R. Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and related programs
4) 44 C.F.R. Part 13 (The Common Rule), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements
5) 44 C.F.R. Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
6) 44 C.F.R. Part 10, Environmental Considerations
7) 44 C.F.R. Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments
8) 44 C.F.R. 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations

16. State EOs

1) Governor's Emergency Assignment Order 1, August 9, 1961
2) Executive Order 05-03 (National Incident Management System)

17. Federal EOs

1) EO 12148, Designates DHS as the primary agency for coordination of federal disaster relief, emergency assistance, and emergency preparedness
2) EO 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees
3) EO 12333, United States Intelligence Activities
4) EO 12382, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC)
5) EO 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions
6) EO 12580, Superfund Implementation
7) EO 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
8) EO 12742, National Security Industrial Responsiveness
9) EO 12777, Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Oct. 18, 1972
10) EO 12919, National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness

11) EO 13284, Amendment of Executive Orders in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security
12) EO 13286, Amendment of EO in Connection With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security
13) EO 13295, Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases
14) EO 13354, National Counterterrorism Center
15) EO 13356, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans
16) Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) - 39, United States Policy on Counterterrorism, June 21,1995
17) PDD - 62, Combating Terrorism, May 22, 1998
18) HSPD - 1, Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council, Oct. 29, 2001
19) HSPD - 2, Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies, Oct. 29, 2001
20) HSPD - 3, Homeland Security Advisory System, Mar. 11, 2002
21) HSPD - 4, National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, Dec. 2002
22) HSPD - 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, Feb. 28, 2003
23) HSPD - 6, Integration and Use of Screening Information, Sept. 16, 2003
24) HSPD - 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, Dec. 17, 2003
25) HSPD - 8, National Preparedness, Dec. 17, 2003
26) HSPD - 9, Defense of United States Agriculture and Food, Jan. 30, 2004
27) HSPD - 10, Biodefense for the 21st Century, April 28, 2004
28) National Security Directive (NSD) - 42, National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunication and Information Systems, July 5, 1990

18. Memoranda of Understanding and Agreements

1) Health and Human Services and Kansas Department on Aging
2) State of Kansas and the Sac and Fox Tribe regarding a radiological event
3) State of Kansas and the Kickapoo Tribe regarding a radiological event
4) State of Kansas and the Iowa Tribe regarding a radiological event
5) Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 2000
6) KDEM and Kansas Adventist Disaster Services
7) KDEM and Kansas Contractors Association, Inc.
8) KDEM and Mennonite Disaster Services
9) KDEM and American Radio Relay League, Inc., Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
10) KDEM and American Red Cross (ARC)
11) KDEM and the Salvation Army
12) KDEM and Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptist
13) KDEM and United Methodist Church
14) KDEM and United Way of the Plains

19. Federal Supporting Plans

1) National Response Plan, Public Law 93-288, as amended, December 2005
2) Natural Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan

3) Nuclear Regulation 0654/FEMA-REP-1, which provides federal guidance for development and review of Radiological Emergency Management Plans for Nuclear Power Plants
4) "Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan" (Interim), US Department of Energy (DOE), Region III
5) The FBI's Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction
6) The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
7) Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex
8) Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Overview
9) Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)
10) Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)
11) Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts Chemical/Biological Terrorism (Department of Health and Human Services)
12) National Emergency Repatriation Plan, as revised February 1986.
13) Joint Plan for Noncombatant Repatriation, August 1999
14) Disaster Relief, Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources, Army Regulation AR500-60
15) Military Support of Civil Defense, Army Regulation AR 500-70
16) Reports, Emergency Employment of the National Guard, Domestic Emergencies, KNGR 500-50/KANGR 355-01

20. Supporting Documents

Document	Date	Current Level of Integration with the KRP
Kansas Biological Incident Annex	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Continuity of Government Plan	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Debris Management Plan	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Disaster Assessment Team Administrative Plan	2011	Under separate cover
Kansas Division of Emergency Management Augmentee Plan	May 10, 2013	Under separate cover
Kansas Food and Agriculture Incident Annex	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan	November 2013	Under separate cover
Kansas Legal Support Annex	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Mass Casualty Support Annex	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Mass Fatality Support Annex	January 2014	Attached
Kansas Pandemic Flu Plan	January 2013	Under separate cover
Kansas PA Administrative Plan	May 10, 2013	Under separate cover
Wolf Creek Response Plan	August 2013	Under separate cover

ESF 1-Transportation

21. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator: • Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)	**Primary Agencies:** • Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
Support Agencies: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Kansas National Guard: Civil Air Patrol (CAP) • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) – Division of Animal Health (DAH) • Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) • Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) • Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) • Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT) • Local Government	
	Private Sector/NGOs: • Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway

22. Purpose

ESF 1 supports KDEM, local governments and volunteer organizations requiring transportation support during a man-made or natural disaster or emergency.

23. Scope

ESF 1 functions include:

1) Process and coordinate requests for transportation support, including evacuation support, as directed.
2) Communicate status of transportation-related executive orders to appropriate levels of the public and private sectors.
3) Report damage to the transportation infrastructure due to the incident.
4) Coordinate alternate transportation services.

5) Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure.
6) Perform activities under the direct authority of the tasked agency with regard to air, surface, and rail transportation.
7) Coordinate and support preparedness and mitigation activities with transportation infrastructure stakeholders at the local level.

24. Situation and Assumptions

24.1. Situation

1) **Transportation Systems**: A major disaster or emergency could severely damage the civil transportation system throughout the impacted area. Many local transportation activities could be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as by disrupted communications.
2) **Transportation Resources**: A disaster/emergency may create a significant demand on resources to provide relief and recovery. State assistance may be required to meet these demands for essential services as well as clearing and restoring the transportation system.
3) KDOT equipment and personnel resources are distributed among 112 maintenance locations statewide, but are administered through six districts. If local offices find themselves in the immediate area of a disaster they are empowered, if necessary, to respond immediately, coordinate with other districts, and coordinate with the KDOT emergency coordinator. Ultimately, KDEM will be informed as quickly as possible.

24.2. Planning Assumptions

1) The area or regional transportation infrastructure will sustain damage limiting access to and within the disaster or emergency area. Access may improve as routes are cleared, repaired, or as detours are established.
2) The requirements for transportation capabilities may exceed locally controlled or accessible assets, requiring the assistance from the state.
3) Infrastructure damage and communications disruptions may inhibit efficient coordination of transportation support during the initial post-disaster emergency period.
4) The gradual clearing of access routes and improved communications will permit an increased flow of disaster emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns might remain unusable for a significant period of time.
5) The movement of relief supplies may create congestion in the transportation network, requiring the imposition of regulated route controls or activation.
6) The primary means of transporting people from risk areas to host areas will be by privately operated vehicle. Persons without transportation will, if possible, be provided public transportation from designated locations identified in the emergency public information announcements.
7) Relationships shall be developed with the private industry in the trucking and rail sectors to understand operations and determine how the public and private sectors can best work together during an emergency or disaster.
8) Transportation of domestic animals will be coordinated with the KDA.
9) Transportation of wildlife will be coordinated through the KDWPT.

10) Medical transportation is addressed in ESF 8 of the KRP.
11) Transportation of HazMat (including radiological materials) will be coordinated with the appropriate agencies in this ESF. Please refer to ESF 10 for additional information.

25. Concept of Operations

25.1. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 1 coordinating and primary agencies when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 1 coordinator will provide all ESF 1 primary and support agencies situational updates.
3) The ESF 1 coordinating and primary agencies will notify KDEM with transportation specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 1 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

25.2. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control (e.g., mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities).
2) ESF 1 may respond from the SEOC or field operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 1, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 1 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

25.3. Temporary Flight, Maritime, and Rail Restrictions

All requests for temporary flight, maritime, and rail restrictions will be coordinated through ESF 1. ESF 1 will task the most appropriate support agency to coordinate temporary restrictions.

25.4. Evacuation Support

1) Primary responsibility for the evacuation of citizens resides with the local government.
2) Local governments are responsible for determining re-entry and emergency entry direction.
3) Local governments will exhaust local evacuation resources and applicable mutual aid resources before requesting state assistance.
4) In the event state evacuation support is required, specific state agency actions are provided in the responsibilities section of this ESF.

25.5. Traffic Management and Coordination

1) Traffic management and coordination on non-state and non-federal highways resides with the county government, in coordination with the respective municipality. This includes establishing traffic control measures, barricade placements, coordination of road closures, and establishing alternate (detour) routes for local roadways. This coordination is established in the respective county's emergency operations plan (EOP).
2) County government, in coordination with the respective municipality will coordinate with KDOT when emergency action is required on state or federal highways. This coordination is established in the respective county's EOP.
3) Traffic management and coordination is a responsibility delegated to KDOT by Kansas statute. KDOT follows internal procedures to establish traffic control measures, barricade placement, coordination of road closures, and establishing alternate (detour) routes.
4) KDOT administers and updates the KanRoad system which provides pertinent information on road closures, conditions, and key information.

25.6. Transportation Infrastructure

1) Damage to state and federal highway systems are reported to KDOT via internal operating procedures. When pertinent information is received it is distributed via the process outlined in the notifications section above.
2) Each KDOT district office has and maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) which provides key information to maintain essential functions.
3) Emergency repair and restoration of state and federal highways is a statutory function of KDOT. This is completed via internal operating procedures.

26. Responsibilities

26.1. Coordinating Agency

KDOT is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 1. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, trainings, and other activities with the ESF 1 planning team and key stakeholders.

26.2. Primary Agencies

26.2.1. Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)

Response:

1) Provide available and appropriate transportation resources to support ESF 1.
2) Provide vehicle traffic management, control signs, and devices of various types.
3) Provide vehicular traffic flow data as well as information from permanent and temporary monitoring sites.
4) Suspend and clear construction and maintenance zones in a timely manner following an order of evacuation.
5) Provide public and private airport, airfield, heliport, and hospital helistop information (e.g., location, elevation, runways, and owner-operator points of contact).
6) Provide the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Team, including deployed personnel, maps for all modes of transportation.
7) Coordinate staffing and resources necessary to conduct impact assessment of the impacted transportation network.
8) Provide public and private railroad transportation system data as well as owner operator points of contact.
9) Provide emergency repair of affected state and federal highways and assist with other vital transportation infrastructure.
10) Prioritize and initiate emergency work to clear debris and obstructions from the affected state and federal highways and assist with other vital infrastructure.
11) Collect and share information on the status of infrastructure for transportation modes under the responsibility of KDOT.
12) Maintain a website with information on current road conditions for all state and federal highways.

26.2.2. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Response:

1) Provide available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.
2) Provide aerial surveillance of surface traffic, light transport flights of supplies, aerial search of disaster areas, and air and ground transportation of preliminary damage assessment teams.
3) Coordinate law enforcement escort support of emergency materials, supplies, and personnel vehicles, individually or in convoys.
4) Coordinate law enforcement support for traffic control, public safety, and security.
5) Provide transportation-related technical and specialty support coordination.
6) Assist in alerting local law enforcement agencies of emergency situations.

7) Provide backup assistance if requested, to local law enforcement in the form of additional sirens, public address equipment, and mobile units to supplement sound coverage.
8) Provide additional staffing to local law enforcement, if requested, to conduct door-to-door warning.
9) Deploy the KHP Emergency Command Center to coordinate with local and county emergency response agencies in the affected area.

26.3. Support Agencies

26.3.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Response:

1) If required, contract with common carriers to ensure the orderly flow of resources.
2) Coordinate the use of state-owned transportation assets to provide emergency support.
3) If required, appoint a site evacuation coordinator to liaison with local officials.
4) If necessary, use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to disseminate warnings and emergency notifications on radio and television stations to the listening and viewing public.
5) Notify county emergency management coordinators, state agencies, local agencies, and volunteers of emerging threats and incident activities.
6) Responsible for the state's implementation plan for communications services.

26.3.2. Kansas National Guard (KSNG) and Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Response:

1) Provide light transport flights of supplies, air and ground transportation, evacuation of emergency personnel, and radio communications.
2) Provide coordination of aerial operations in search and rescue as well as disaster relief activities.
3) Provide radio and airborne communications support to response organizations and others as required.

26.3.3. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Response:

1) Provide all available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1.
2) Provide transportation-related technical and specialty support.
3) Provide evacuation services when private and local efforts are limited or exhausted.
4) Provide security for evacuated areas and property.
5) Assist local and state law enforcement agencies, as needed.

26.3.4. Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Preparedness:

1) Identify personnel to staff a State Animal Response Team capable of responding during a disaster.

Response:

1) Provide all available KDA transportation and staff resources in support of ESF 1 response.
2) Assist County Animal Response Teams (CARTs), local and state agencies with evacuation of companion animals and livestock from affected areas.
3) Assist CARTs and local emergency management in establishing shelters for companion animals and livestock, if requested.
4) Implement and direct euthanasia and disposal efforts of diseased, contaminated, or severely injured companion animals or livestock.
5) Cooperate with CARTs, county officials, and KDHE to determine disposal methods for animal carcasses.

26.3.5. Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)

Preparedness:

1) As requested, assist in the evaluation and tasking of transportation requests.
2) Assist, as requested, in the planning and preparation of the notification systems required to support an emergency or disaster response.

Mitigation:

1) Assist, when requested, in the planning of notification systems as required to provide transportation-related support for mitigation and redevelopment activities.
2) Assist, if requested, in the communication of mitigation systems and services involving the transportation industry.

Response:

1) As requested, assist in the communication of alternate transportation during an emergency event.
2) Assist, as requested, in the drafting, coordination, and communication of declarations of emergencies involving the motor carrier industry.
3) Provide all available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.

Recovery:

1) Assist, when requested, in the communication of transportation support in the impacted area.
2) Assist as requested in the communication and coordination with FEMA and ESF 1 personnel.

26.3.6. Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

Response:

1) Provide all available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.
2) Provide people to assist in traffic control of vehicles that will evacuate citizens within the impacted area.

26.3.7. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT)

Response:

1) Provide all available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.
2) Assist local and state agencies with evacuation efforts by providing water transportation and personnel.
3) Coordinate transportation of wildlife.

26.3.8. Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

Response:

1) Provide all available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.
2) Provide aerial surveillance of surface traffic, light transport flights of supplies, aerial search of disaster areas, air and ground transportation.

27. Authorities and References

27.1. State Administrative Regulations

1) 82-4-1. Definitions
2) 82-4-2. General duty of carrier
3) 82-4-3f. General motor carrier safety regulations
4) 82-4-3o. Imminent Hazards

27.2. Federal Regulations

1) 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 EPCRA
2) 49 U.S.C. 5101-5127 Transportation of Hazardous Material

ESF 2-Communications

28. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:

- The Adjutant General's Department (AGD): Office of Emergency Communications (KS-OEC)

Primary Agencies:

- The Adjutant General's Department (AGD): Office of Emergency Communications (KS-OEC)

Support Agencies:

- Kansas National Guard: Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
- Local Government

Federal Agencies:

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration ***(****NTIA***)**

Private Sector/NGOs:

- Sprint
- AT&T
- Verizon
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

29. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide a framework to support communications activities through all phases of emergency management.

30. Scope

ESF 2 coordinates actions to provide temporary communications in support of incident management and facilitates the restoration of the communications infrastructure. Specifically, ESF 2 supports the following mission areas:

1) Ensuring communications interoperability among field response units.
2) Maintaining primary and back-up communications systems.
3) Providing communications to and from the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
4) Implementing sources for communications augmentation such as amateur radio.
5) Managing other communications systems to support emergency operations.

31. Situation and Assumptions

31.1. Situation

31.1.1. Auxiliary Communications Support

31.1.1.1. Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)

The ARES consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service if a disaster strikes. For additional information the Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Plan is available under separate cover.

31.1.1.2. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

RACES is an organization of volunteer amateur radio operators whose mission is to provide supplemental radio communications to the state and local government during times of emergency. Deployment of RACES is only for government agencies, at their request. RACES provides emergency communications that will support local, state, and federal governments during emergencies.

The administration and operation of RACES has been delegated by FEMA to the states. KDEM is in charge of RACES in the state and is responsible for the appointment of a volunteer state RACES radio officer.

31.1.1.3. Private Sector

AT&T has a fleet of 320 self-contained equipment trailers and support vehicles. AT&T's Network Disaster Recovery plan has three primary goals: 1) route non-involved telecommunications traffic around an affected area, 2) provide the affected area communications access, and 3) recover communications service to a normal condition as quickly as possible.

Verizon has cross functional crisis management teams to lead the company's response to disasters. There are also national and regional command and control centers to monitor situations.

Sprint has an emergency response team with expertise in providing immediate restoration of wireless voice, data and IP service. Sprint Mobile Broadband devices and fully charged Sprint Direct Connect phones will facilitate coordination among disaster relief and emergency response agencies. Sprint also has the Sprint Emergency Response Team's SatCOLT (Satellite Cell on Light Truck) assets, mobile phone and broadband devices, reservist staff, and other equipment to provide wireless communications service to local first responders.

31.1.1.4. Temporary communications capabilities

1. Communications on Wheels (COWS) consists of a flatbed trailer equipped with a tower, portable radios with emergency radio broadcast capabilities, cross band radio repeaters, and computers.
2. Joint Incident Site Communications capability (JISCC) is a bridge between first responders and other local, state, and federal agencies. The JISCC's capabilities include: satellite access, a complement of VHF/UHF/800 mHz radios, IP phones, IT equipment, video teleconferencing, and laptops located in Wichita.

31.2. Planning Assumptions

1) The warning process may be activated from several points in the system, including KDEM, KHP, and the National Weather Service (NWS). Once the network is activated, KDEM assumes the responsibility for its continued operation. All warnings activated will be coordinated through the SEOC.
2) ESF 2 supports all state agencies in the procurement and coordination of communication services from the communications and information technology industry during an incident response.
3) FEMA Region VII supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, coordinates communications support to response efforts, facilitates the delivery of information to emergency management decision makers, and assists in the stabilization and reestablishment of systems and applications from both natural and cyber-attacks during incidents as referenced in the May 2013 ESF #2 communications annex (http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=7351).

32. Concept of Operations

32.1. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 2 coordinating and primary agencies when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 2 coordinator will provide all ESF 2 primary and support agencies situational updates.
3) The ESF 2 coordinating and primary agencies will notify KDEM for communication specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 2 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

32.2. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control, including: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 2 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 2, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 2 will assist in staffing the SEOC, as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

32.3. Americans with Disabilities Act Title II and Communications

Effective communication under Title II of the ADA states "all state and local governments are required to take steps to ensure that their communications with people with disabilities are as effective as communications with others." To accomplish this directive, the following actions can be taken: http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap3toolkit.htm.

33. Responsibilities

33.1. Coordinating Agency

The KS-OEC is designated as the coordinator for ESF 2. As ESF 2 coordinator, the KS-OEC coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 2 support agencies.

33.2. Primary Agencies

33.2.1. The Adjutant General's Department (AGD)- Office of Emergency Communications (KS-OEC)

Mitigation:

1) Coordinate with the KHMT to develop possible grant applications that support warning devices and communications.

Preparedness:

1) Provide KS-OEC staff to assist with coordination and planning of disaster communications.
2) Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout the state, including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.

3) Identify the priorities and restoration actions commercial telecommunications companies need to take in order to restore services following an incident or emergency.
4) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Provide radio support communications through guard units, aircraft, field radio, public address systems, and Kansas Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS).
2) Deploy the Kansas National Guard Incident Response Vehicle (IRV) to coordinate with local and county emergency response agencies in the affected area.
3) Deploy KSNG emergency response portable towers to coordinate with local county emergency agencies in the affected area.
4) Provide communications support to KDEM in the SEOC.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems to replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.
2) Gather communications damage assessments concerning telecommunications outages and a restoration timeline.

33.3. Support Agencies

33.3.1. Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)

Response:

1) Provide emergency communications through use of vehicle-to-base and base-to-base communications throughout the state.
2) Provide available communications resources for emergency response agencies in the affected area.
3) Provide assistance with emergency communications through the use of a microwave radio system.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems that will replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.

33.3.2. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Preparedness:

1) Identify communications equipment and personnel located throughout the state including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
2) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Assist in the severe weather warning process, as resources permit, by reporting the occurrence of severe weather events to the appropriate county EOC and SEOC.
2) Assist in alerting local law enforcement agencies of emergency situations.
3) Assist with early warnings for communities and rural areas where no organized storm warning systems are available.
4) Provide backup assistance to local law enforcement with additional siren and public address equipped mobile units to supplement sound coverage.
5) Provide additional staffing to local law enforcement, if requested, to conduct door-to-door warning, if necessary.
6) Provide emergency communications for the governor, KDEM, and law enforcement personnel in the field.
7) Deploy the KHP emergency command and communications van to coordinate with local and county emergency response agencies in the affected area.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems in order to replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.

33.3.3. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Coordinate with the KHMT to develop possible grant applications that will support warning devices and communications.

Preparedness:

1) Assess regional pre-event communications needs and develop procedures and protocol to pre-stage assets for rapid deployment into disaster areas.
2) Develop procedures and protocols to prioritize the deployment of resources based on availability and critical needs.
3) Develop coordination procedures and protocols with the federal emergency communications coordinator (FECC).
4) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Provide notification of any emergency to the governor and other state agencies.
2) Provide notification of a HazMat spill.
3) Alert state officials as needed.
4) If necessary, use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to disseminate warnings and emergency notifications on radio and television stations to the listening and viewing public.
5) Notify ESF coordinators and the governor's office of emerging threats and incident activities.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems that will replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.
2) Maintain or restore contact with county emergency managers and FEMA.

3) Maintain or restore contact with SEOC Team.
4) Coordinate with the JIC concerning communications equipment requirements to maintain appropriate information to public and news media.
5) Gather communications damage assessments concerning telecommunications outages and a restoration timelines.

33.3.4. Kansas National Guard (KSNG) and Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Response:

1) Provide radio and airborne communications support to response organizations and others, as required.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems that will replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.

33.3.5. Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

Response:

1) Provide 800 MHZ radio repeaters.
2) Provide law enforcement communication capabilities through the KCJIS network.

33.3.6. Kansas Office of Information Technology Services (OITS)

Preparedness:

1) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Recovery:

1) Provide network and telecommunications support for forward deployed state agencies.
2) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems that will replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.

33.3.7. Kansas Department of Education

Recovery:

1) Provide interactive television facilities that enable interactive television capabilities throughout Kansas.

33.3.8. KSVOAD: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

Preparedness:

1) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Provide communication between county, state, and federal agencies when normal communications systems have been interrupted.

33.3.9. KSVOAD: Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

Preparedness:

1) Identify emergency communications capabilities from ARES to support emergency operations.
2) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Supply emergency communications support, where needed, through the ARES program.

Recovery:

1) Provide communications support to disaster field offices.

33.3.10. Private Telecommunications Providers

Preparedness:

1) Identify communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout Kansas, including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
2) Identify the priorities and restoration actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
3) Develop procedures and protocols to prioritize the deployment of resources based on availability and critical needs.
4) Develop and maintain all required plans pertinent to emergency communications.

Response:

1) Identify the actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
2) Provide support for emergency communications capabilities that will continue through the recovery phase, if necessary.
3) Prioritize deployment of continued communications support based on available resources and critical needs.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the identification of alternative communications systems that will replace inoperative systems due to incident damage.
2) Gather communications damage assessments concerning telecommunications outages and a restoration timeline.

34. Authorities and References

ARES Communications Plan: This plan provides the structure and concept of operations for ARES for the state.

Kansas Statutes: Applicable statutes can be found in the Legal Support Annex

ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering

35. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Primary Agencies:
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Support Agencies:
- Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA): Division of Water Resources (DWR)
- Kansas Department of Commerce
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE): Division of Environment
- Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Kansas Water Office (KWO)
- Local Government

Federal Agencies:
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Bureau of Reclamation

Private Sector/NGOs:
- American Institute of Architects (AIA), Kansas Chapter
- Kansas Municipal Utilities (KMU)

36. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 3 is to provide a framework to support public works activities through all phases of emergency management.

37. Scope

Activities within the scope of this function include, but may not be limited to:

1) Infrastructure assessment and protection
2) Emergency repair to essential public infrastructure and critical facilities
3) Safety inspections and other assistance for first responders

4) Technical assistance to include engineering expertise
5) Debris management operations

38. Situation and Assumptions

38.1. Situation

1) Public works refers to those engineering and procurement activities required to provide or restore emergency power supplies for critical facilities, water and sewer services, emergency supply of potable water, temporary restoration of water supply and sewer systems, and providing water for firefighting.
2) Engineering activities include:
    a) Post disaster evaluation of buildings and similar structures to determine safety and usability.
    b) Evaluation of bridges, highways, and water structures to determine safety and usability.
    c) Restoring transportation infrastructure.
    d) Coordination of emergency repairs to public facilities.
    e) Appropriate construction services (e.g., electrical, plumbing, soils, etc.).
    f) Emergency demolition and stabilization of damaged structures designated as hazards to public health and safety.
3) Kansas water, wastewater, gas, and electric mutual aid program (KS-MAP) is a disaster response and mutual assistance program for utility systems in Kansas coordinated through Kansas Municipal Utilities. Through KS-MAP, municipalities and rural water districts can access a network of resources and assistance including emergency and other maintenance equipment, materials, communication devices and most important, other people who know utility operations.
4) Defined by Kansas law, a Public Water Supply (PWS) is a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption, if such system has at least 10 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. At the end of 2011, there were 888 community systems, 89 non-community systems and 44 non-transient non-community systems for a total of 1,021 PWS systems in Kansas. The majority (53%) of Kansas PWS systems serve 500 or fewer people, while less than one percent of PWS systems serve over 100,000.
5) Community water systems are required to maintain water emergency response plans.
6) Water conservation plans (WCP) are required under the following circumstances: State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) projects, assurance district members, water marketing customers, and as a condition of water right as determined by Chief Engineer. Water use restrictions require an ordinance as part of the WCP approval process.
7) The State of Kansas is served by two USACE districts and is responsible for 19 lakes in Kansas. Roughly, the northern half of Kansas is served by the Kansas City District and the southern half is served by the Tulsa District. The USACE provides a wide range of flood fighting services.
8) The Bureau of Reclamation oversees seven reservoirs in Kansas.

9) The Kansas Critical Infrastructure Working Group is composed of representatives from 16 critical infrastructure and key resource sectors (CI/KR). This group provides a network of information flow from private to public entities, encompassing critical infrastructure protection, assessments, technical assistance, and points of contact.

38.2. Planning Assumptions

1) The private sector is responsible for a large proportion of the state's infrastructure and participates in ESF 3 incident action planning and other planning activities as appropriate.
2) Planning, mitigation, response, and recovery activities associated with ESF 3 will be coordinated with the environmental health responsibilities outlined in ESF 8.
3) The USACE has broad federal authority to provide flood fighting assistance absent a federal emergency or disaster declaration.

39. Concept of Operations

39.1. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 3 planning team when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) KDEM will provide the ESF 3 planning team with continued situational updates (typically via a situation report twice daily).
3) Any member of ESF 3 will notify KDEM for critical public works or engineering information
4) If additional support is necessary, KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
5) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

39.2. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control to include: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery actions, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 3 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 3, KDEM will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 3 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required and agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

39.3. Infrastructure Assessment, Protection, and Emergency Repair

1) Public or private entities which own infrastructure hold primary responsibility for assessment, protection, and emergency repair.
2) If state assistance is required, requests will be coordinated through the county emergency manager. The county emergency manager will then contact KDEM and request the appropriate assistance.
3) If state assistance is overwhelmed or the capability does not exist, federal assistance will be requested using pre-established processes.

39.4. Occupational safety

1) The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has specific requirements regarding potable water and sanitation. This includes any or all activities associated with construction, emergency response, mitigation, and prolonged work sites. The KDOL or Division of Industrial Safety and Health will provide guidance in these areas, referencing both OSHA 29 C.F.R.1910 and 29 C.F.R.1926.

39.5. Engineering Assessments

39.5.1. Kansas Disaster Assessment Program

The purpose of the Kansas Disaster Assessment Program is to:

1) Inspect and placard structures for safety and habitability.
2) Provide assistance to KDEM in assessing disaster-related damage to structures.
3) Assist local governments when planning for reconstruction following a disaster.

The Kansas Disaster Assessment Program provides the following response capabilities:

1) Teams of certified personnel, including building inspectors, structural engineers, and architects, who gather information by performing an on-site assessment of all structures and property in the disaster area.
2) Teams of administrative personnel who compile the gathered information to facilitate the application process for local, state, and federal disaster assistance programs.

39.5.2. Kansas Assessment Team (KAT) Activation

1) KDEM requests KAT activation from KAT coordinator via SEOC mission assignment.
2) KAT coordinator identifies team and provides estimated arrival time on scene.

39.5.2.1. Evaluation of Damaged Structures

Upon evaluation of a damaged structure, the KAT will placard the damaged structure with one of the following scales:

1) **Safe for Occupancy (Green):** This structure has been inspected under emergency conditions and minimal damage has been found.
2) **Habitable (Yellow):** WARNING: Repairs Required - This structure has been inspected under emergency conditions and repairs are required.
3) **Limited Entry (Orange):** Enter at Your own Risk! Do Not Occupy! WARNING: This structure has been inspected under emergency conditions and may not be safe to enter due to serious structural damage. Entering this structure may result in death or injury.
4) **Unsafe (Red):** Enter at Your own Risk! Do Not Occupy! WARNING: This structure has been inspected under emergency conditions and may not be safe to enter due to serious structural damage. Entering this structure may result in death or injury.
5) **Flood Zone (blue):** This structure is located within an identified special flood hazard area. This structure has been inspected under emergency conditions and may not be safe to enter due to serious structural damage. Entering this structure may result in death or injury. Specific restrictions may apply prior to rebuilding or repairing this structure. The blue placard is accompanied by placement of a green, yellow, orange, or red placard to describe the scale of damage to the structure.

Following field assessment additional information may be available to further clarify above classifications.

39.6. Debris Management

The Kansas Debris Management Support Annex can be found in the Support Annexes section of this document.

39.7. Public Water Emergencies

1) KDHE or Division of Environment and a KDEM designee will serve in the Policy Group in emergencies related to public water supplies.
2) Restoration of public water supplies and wastewater facilities will require coordination with KDHE's Bureaus of Water and Field Services.
3) Specific planning related to drought emergencies (or other water scarcity issues) can be found in the "Drought Emergency Water Support Plan" dated October 2012.

39.7.1. Appropriation of Water

1) The availability of water is regulated by the KDA, Division of Water Resources (DWR).
2) The chief engineer (KDA) can issue orders during emergencies to appropriate water to areas of need.

40. Responsibilities

40.1. Coordinating Agency

KDEM is designated as the coordinator for ESF 3. As ESF coordinator, KDEM coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 3 support agencies.

40.2. Primary Agencies

40.2.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Process and submit approved mitigation grant applications to FEMA for funding.
2) Provide technical support for the completion of hazard mitigation grant applications.

Preparedness:

1) Coordinate the collection of, and provide a database for, cataloging current inventories of public works facilities, landfills, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
2) Coordinate the collection of and provide a database for a list of construction contractors and engineering firms with active state contracts.
3) Coordinate the collection of and provide a database for a list of contractors and engineers who do not have active contracts, but could be available for emergency response and recovery missions.
4) Conduct trainings and exercises for ESF 3 team members.

Response:

1) Coordinate with local emergency managers to evaluate possible and actual damages to infrastructure in the threatened and impacted areas.
2) Obtain updated damage reports to infrastructure and the emergency repair or restoration plans.
3) Manage the acquisition of public works and engineering resources of intrastate or interstate mutual-aid, compact agreements, and requests to FEMA.
4) Organize and provide public works and engineering technical support.

Recovery:

1) Prioritize and coordinate resources for the repair and restoration of damaged public systems.
2) Coordinate with ESF 5 to assess potential damage, loss in functionality of essential facilities, and volume of debris in order to scale mission requirements and identify resource shortfalls.
3) Assist in the coordination of debris disposal.
4) Coordinate with the SCO and other state and local emergency management organizations to establish repair priorities for damaged public works infrastructure.

40.2.2. Kansas Assessment Team (KAT)

Preparedness:

1) Develop procedures or protocol to support the evaluation of damage to infrastructure in the threatened or impacted area and, as appropriate, task personnel for response and recovery work.

Recovery:

1) Evaluate possible and actual damages to infrastructure in the threatened or impacted areas.
2) Provide an assessment and prioritize damaged structures for demolition or stabilization due to immediate hazards or safety risks to public health.

40.3. Support Agencies

40.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Response:

1) Emergency cleanup of debris to allow passage of emergency personnel and equipment.
2) Provide technical assistance or resources with respect to flooding, water management, structural integrity assessments, and impact assessments of infrastructure.
3) Coordinate assistance in monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures and demolition of structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety.
4) Provide and coordinate resources to ensure lines of communication and supply routes degraded by weather and heavy traffic are sustained during the response effort.

Recovery:

1) Provide assistance in developing and initiating emergency collection, removal and sorting for debris cleanup from public and private property.
2) Assist in the demolition or stabilization of damaged public structures and facilities, which pose an immediate hazard or risk to the public health.

40.3.2. Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)

Response:

1) Emergency cleanup of debris from the state highway system and connecting roads and intersections to allow passage of emergency personnel and equipment.
2) Prioritize removal of snow from the state highway system and connecting roads and intersections to allow passage of emergency personnel and equipment.
3) Coordinate with ESF 1 to provide and coordinate resources for emergency closure and repair of damaged segments of the state highway system and connecting roads and intersections, subject to existing agreements.

4) Coordinate with ESF 1 to provide technical assistance and resources to evaluate impacts on transportation infrastructure when KDOT resources are available.
5) Provide public works and engineering resource support for the ESF 3 missions, subject to the availability of KDOT resources.

Recovery:

1) Provide assistance identifying emergency disposal routes for debris cleanup.
2) Prioritize and begin clearing transportation routes on the state highway system.
3) Prioritize and start the emergency repair or reconstruction of the state highway system.
4) Remove debris or snow from the state highway system.

40.3.3. KDHE: Division of Environment

Mitigation:

1) Attend KHMT meetings.
2) Provide informational materials and training to operators of public water supplies.

Preparedness:

1) Retain data related to currently permitted debris storage, processing, and disposal areas.
2) Maintain a process to authorize emergency permit modifications and disposal areas in times of disaster.
3) Develop and disseminate guidelines related to debris segregation and management and the demolition of damaged structures to ensure proper and safe handling and disposal, including but not limited to structures or debris that may contain asbestos or other HazMat.
4) Maintain data related to current permitted public water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities.
5) Ensure community water systems maintain emergency response plans.
6) Keep contact and notification lists regarding operators of public water supplies in the state.
7) Maintain the capability in equipment and personnel to provide technical and scientific expertise to public water supply and waste water systems.

Response:

1) Identify currently permitted debris storage, processing, and disposal areas and authorize emergency areas and permit modifications as needed to address specific incident needs.
2) Provide assistance in developing and initiating emergency collection, sorting, and disposal routes and sites for debris cleanup on public and private sites. Issue permits or other approvals as necessary to authorize such activities.
3) Identify public water supplies that may have been impacted by a disaster.
4) Contact the operators that may be potentially affected.
5) Issue “Boil Water Orders” for contaminated or compromised systems and stream advisories for contaminated streams.

6) Provide resources, assessments, data, technical assistance, and other appropriate support, as required.

Recovery:

1) Assist prioritizing the repair and restoration of damaged public systems, including public water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities.
2) Assist in preparing a prioritized list concerning the demolition or stabilization of damaged public structures and facilities, which pose an immediate hazard or safety risk to the public health.
3) Develop guidelines, recommendations, qualitative testing and technical oversight for temporary and final restoration of water supply facilities and infrastructure.
4) Coordinate with the KDOL, to ensure the public health, safety, and integrity of public works facilitates and utilities.

40.3.4. Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL)

Mitigation:

1) Attend KHMT meetings.

Response:

1) Conduct emergency safety surveys, sampling, testing, training, and monitoring of the public works, engineering personnel, and crews in coordination with KDHE to monitor the safety and health of such persons (e.g. boiler safety inspections, construction safety oversight, construction access zones, etc.).
2) Provide and coordinate the reference of applicable OSHA standard during emergency response.
3) KDOL health consultants may provide air sampling for public work employees for such airborne contaminants as particulates (dust), solvent vapors, welding fumes. etc.

Recovery:

1) KDOL boiler safety inspectors will provide expertise regarding the safe use of affected boilers and pressure vessels in the emergency area by referencing to the Kansas Boiler Safety Regulations.
2) KDOL or Division of Industrial Safety and Health will provide safety and health consultation personnel to assist with the demolition safety and construction safety projects related to emergency situations, per K.S.A. 44- 636.

40.3.5. Kansas Department of Agriculture: Division of Water Resources (DWR)

Mitigation:

1) Ensure all DWR program managers maintain and update the DWR portion of the KDA Continuity of Operations Plan.
2) Assign an individual to represent KDA on the KHMT.
3) Train and assist local flood insurance program managers regarding the NFIP.

Preparedness:

1) Assist dam owners with the preparation and testing of Emergency Action Plans.
2) Conduct an annual conference to provide information and training regarding water structures.
3) Maintain a 24/7 emergency notification phone number to report dam and water emergencies.
4) Participate in federal, local, and state exercises.
5) Review emergency plans provided by dam owners.

Response:

1) Evaluate the condition of dams, levees, and streams in the affected area and alert local or state authorities in the event that evacuations, road closures, reinforcement or repair of structures, or other emergency responses are necessary.
2) Evaluate condition of water resources in the affected area and alert local or state authorities in the event that water shortages or other problems are imminent.
3) Provide emergency authorization for water use not covered by existing water appropriation permits.
4) Provide assistance to local government on water structure safety and engineering.
5) Provide technical assistance and resources with respect to flooding, water management, and impact assessments on infrastructure.
6) Provide technical assistance and resources to communities related to response and recovery in identified special flood hazard areas.

40.3.6. Kansas Municipal Utilities

Mitigation:

1) Provide a representative to the KHMT.

Preparedness:

1) Advertise and promote the "Kansas Mutual Aid Program for Utilities (KS-MAP)" to municipal public works facilities and utilities.
2) Assist in promoting municipal public works facilities and utilities to actively participate in local emergency management planning, training, and exercises regarding ESF 3.

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and coordination of resources with respect to impact assessments to critical public works facilities and utilities.
2) Evaluate possible and actual damages to applicable infrastructure in threatened and impacted areas.
3) Coordinate mutual aid assistance pursuant to KS-MAP capabilities.

Recovery:

1) Assist with the prioritization in the repair and restoration of damaged public systems.
2) Coordinate with ESF 5 to assess potential damage and loss of functionality to essential facilities.

40.3.7. Kansas Water Office (KWO)

Mitigation:

1) Prepare and distribute monthly drought report.

Preparedness:

1) Provide for water planning, conservation, assurance, marketing, modification, and state or federal lake level management.
2) Responsible for the publication of the State Water Plan which is designed to coordinate the management, conservation, and development of the state's water resources.
3) Provides agency GIS data layers to the KDEM, as requested.

Response:

1) Coordinate applications for surplus water supply contracts from state-owned water supply storage in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reservoirs.

41. Authorities and References

Kansas Statutes relating to ESF 3 are found in the Legal Support Annex to the 2014 KRP.

41.1. Water Management

1) **K.A.R. 5-3-5a:** Authorization for the use of water for emergency purposes.
2) **K.A.R. 28-15-18 (c):** Each person who operates a community water supply system shall prepare an emergency operations plan to safeguard the water supply for the protection of the public if natural or man-made disasters occur. Emergency operation plans shall be submitted to the secretary for review and consideration for approval based on the secretary's assessment of whether the plan would safeguard the water supply.

41.2. Occupational Safety

29 C.F.R. 1910-1926: OSHA standards.

ESF 4-Fire Fighting

42. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator: • Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	**Primary Agencies:** • Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
Support Agencies: • Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE): Division of Environment • Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) • Kansas Fire Chiefs Association • Kansas Forestry Service • Kansas Department of Wildlife Parks and Tourism (KDWPT) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) • Local Government	

43. Purpose

ESF 4 Fire Fighting provides a framework to support firefighting activities through all phases of emergency management. ESF 4 outlines the state's approach to coordinate and mobilize fire and emergency services resources, personnel, equipment, and other state resources to support the local government's firefighting operations.

44. Scope

The scope of ESF 4 is to support prevention, detection, suppression, and recovery from urban, rural, and wild-land fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a major disaster or emergency where the resources of the municipality or fire district are not adequate.

45. Situation and Assumptions

45.1. Situation

1) Kansas has 446 reporting fire departments, with the majority being volunteer departments. There are approximately 25 paid fire departments throughout the state

with most being situated in the eastern one third of the state. There are also several combination departments throughout the state having partial paid and partial volunteer staff.

2) The capabilities of the various departments vary greatly as some have adequate equipment and personnel while others do not.
3) All fire departments are a part of the Kansas Mutual Aid system unless they notify all affected and participating fire departments that they are opting out.

45.2. Assumptions

1) Priority is given to public and firefighter safety, then protection of property, in that order.

46. Concept of Operations

46.1. General

Close coordination is maintained with the ESF 4 planning team to determine potential response and recovery support needs as well as the ability to provide support.

46.2. Notification

46.2.1. SEOC Activation

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 4 coordinating agencies, primary agencies, or both when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 4 coordinator will notify all ESF 4 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
3) The ESF 4 coordinating or primary agencies will notify KDEM for fire specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 4 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

46.2.2. ESF 4 Planning Team Members

Any ESF 4 planning team member will notify the ESF 4 coordinating agency under any of the following conditions:

1) Changes in internal command structure.
2) 300 acres of grassland fire.
3) 100 acres of timber fire.
4) State has initiated a FMAGP declaration request.

The ESF 4 coordinating agency is responsible for the distribution of the above information to all planning team members.

46.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control, including: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 4 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 4, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 4 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

46.4. Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP)

FMAGP is available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. Eligibility determinations are based on the following criteria:

1) A threat to lives and property, including threats to critical infrastructure and critical watershed areas.
2) The availability of state and local firefighting resources.
3) High fire danger conditions.
4) Potential for major economic impact.

The FMAGP declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the FEMA regional director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.

The process for requesting a FMAGP:

1) The county emergency manager notifies KDEM when a wildfire is "burning uncontrolled and threatening such destruction as would constitute a major disaster".
2) KDEM's SDO collects the information on the "Decision Checklist: Fire Management Assistance Declarations Request" form.

3) KDEM's Response and Recovery Branch will coordinate and provide preliminary information to FEMA VII.
4) GAR completes the required document and makes a formal request to FEMA VII.

46.5. Fire Incident Reporting

46.5.1. Kansas Fire Incident Reporting System (KFIRS)

The mission of KFIRS is to provide a centralized collection of all incidents within the state. The OSFM provides the public with accurate and timely data about the performance of fire departments statewide, as well as projecting future problem areas. Upon the submission of data to the OSFM, incidents are validated and checked for errors, and then submitted on to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), so they can be used at the national level.

46.5.2. NFIRS

The NFIRS is a system established by the National Fire Data Center of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) in order to carry out the intentions of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-498). The Act authorizes the USFA to gather and analyze information on the magnitude, detailed characteristics, and trends about the Nation's fire problems. The Act further authorizes the USFA to develop uniform data reporting methods, and to encourage and assist state agencies in developing and reporting of data.

The NFIRS has two objectives:

1) Assist state and local governments in developing fire reporting and analysis capability for their own use.
2) Assist state and local governments in obtaining data that can be used to more accurately assess and subsequently combat fire issues at the national level.

46.5.3. Reporting Process in the State

As required by state regulation, the fire chief of any organized fire department, or the chief law enforcement officer in the lack of an organized fire department, must submit reports to KFIRS or NFIRS under the following conditions:

1) An incident report for each incident where a response is made, regardless of whether an actual fire occurred.
2) Casualty and injury reports for each civilian incident that occurs as the result of any fire or explosion.
3) Casualty and injury reports for each firefighter incident that occurs while a firefighter is acting in an official role.

   Note: In the case a report is made to KFIRS, the OSFM will report to NFIRS. In the case the original report is made to NFIRS, by the local fire chief, that report is submitted to KFIRS by NFIRS.

47. Responsibilities

47.1. Coordinating Agency

OSFM is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 4. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the ESF 4 planning team and other key stakeholders.

47.2. Primary Agency

47.2.1. Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Mitigation:

1) Coordinate with the Kansas Forestry Service on fire mitigation strategies.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
2) Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon) and Community Fire Service assessment, etc.
3) Coordinate with "Deployable Resources Working Group" to assist in the credentialing of state firefighters.
4) Conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
5) Encourage the issuance of fire bans as dictated by weather conditions.
6) Conduct life safety inspections to reduce risk of fire.
7) Require compliance with regulations and enforce correction of violations for all structures, excluding one and two family dwellings.
8) Promote and support the institution of building codes.
9) Inspect existing and new buildings for compliance with Kansas Fire Prevention code, when requested.

Response:

1) Maintain a liaison with fire chiefs in disaster or emergency declared areas.
2) Provide coordination, technical assistance, and resources to detect and suppress urban, rural and wild land fires.
3) Establish communications with the federal regional fire coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the state's capability (i.e., FMAGP)
4) Assist with the coordination of mutual aid.
5) Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that fire-fighting resources will be necessary.
6) Relocate firefighting resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
7) Support fire investigations, as requested.
8) Coordinate with ESF 12 to address fire prevention and suppression problems (e.g., leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water flow problems, etc).

Recovery:

1) Coordinate post disaster building and structure evaluation with ESF 3 and provide resources as requested.
2) Provide ESF 4 representative on damage assessment teams upon request.
3) Coordinate with ESF 1 and ESF 12 in the restoration of public infrastructure.
4) Assist with code inspection upon request.

47.3. Support Agencies

47.3.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Coordinate with the Kansas Forestry Service on fire mitigation strategies.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state, as provided by ESF 4 coordinator.
2) Coordinate with "Deployable Resources Working Group" to assist in the credentialing of firefighters in the state.
3) Monitor weather and hazardous conditions that contribute to increased fire danger.

Response:

1) Maintain a liaison with county emergency managers during times of disaster or emergency.
2) Establish communications with the federal regional fire coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the state's capability (i.e., FMAGP).
3) Process and request FMAGP from FEMA VII.
4) Assist with the coordination of mutual aid.
5) Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that fire-fighting resources will be necessary.
6) Relocate response resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
7) Coordinate with ESF 12 to address fire prevention and suppression problems (e.g., leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water flow problems, etc).

Recovery:

1) Provide an ESF 4 representative on damage assessment teams upon request.
2) Coordinate with ESF 1 and ESF 12 in the restoration of public infrastructure.

47.3.2. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.

Response:

1) Provide resources to detect and suppress urban, rural, and wild land fires.
2) Provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near, and around areas involved in firefighting operations; while keeping emergency forces informed of hazardous material areas.

47.3.3. Kansas Forest Service

Mitigation:

1) Provide ESF 4 representative to KHMT meetings.
2) Coordinate with KDEM on fire mitigation strategies.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
2) Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon) and Community Fire Service assessment, etc.
3) Conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
4) Conduct life safety inspections to reduce risks of fire.
5) Provide for the prevention and suppression of forest, brush, and grassland fires on non-federal areas of the state, except on lands within the interior boundaries of incorporated cities.
6) Encourage and assist rural fire districts with organization, equipment acquisition and conversion, training, planning, and funds to prepare for, and augment fire prevention and suppression capabilities.

Response:

1) Provide coordination, technical assistance, and resources to detect and suppress urban, rural and wild land fires;
2) Establish communications with the federal regional fire coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the state's capability (i. e., FMAGP).
3) Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that fire-fighting resources will be necessary.
4) Relocate firefighting resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
5) Support fire investigations, as requested.

Recovery:

1) Provide ESF 4 representative on damage assessment teams upon request.
2) Assist with code inspection upon request.

47.3.4. KDHE: Division of Environment

Preparedness:

1) Coordinate with OSFM on hazardous materials mitigation strategy and response resources.

Response:

1) Provide technical guidance on air quality issues and air monitoring.
2) Provide technical guidance for hazardous materials and hazmat mitigation.

Recovery:

1) Provide representative on damage assessment teams, upon request.
2) Provide technical guidance and support in hazardous waste, water, and environmental remediation, as needed.

47.3.5. Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)

Response:

1) Provide help in the transportation of heavy equipment to aid in fire suppression and containment activities subject to the availability of appropriate equipment.

47.3.6. Kansas Department of Wildlife Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)

Preparedness:

1) Conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
2) Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and advice in response efforts to detect and suppress urban, rural, and wild land fires.
2) Provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near, and around areas involved in firefighting operations; while keeping emergency forces informed of hazardous material areas.

Recovery:

1) Provide ESF 4 representative on damage assessment teams upon request.

47.3.7. Kansas Water Office (KWO)

Response:

1) Provide emergency authorization for water use not covered by existing water appropriation permits.

47.3.8. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Response:

1) Support fire investigations, as requested.
2) Provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near, and around areas involved in firefighting operations; while keeping emergency forces informed of hazardous material areas.

ESF 5- Emergency Management

48. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)	**Primary Agencies** • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
Support Agencies • All state agencies • Local Government	**NGOs:** • Kansas Emergency Management Association (KEMA)
Federal Agencies: • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	**Private Sector:**

49. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 5 is to support state activities for all-hazard emergencies and disasters. Under the direction of TAG, ESF 5 provides the core management and administrative functions to support the SEOC and JFO operations.

50. Scope

ESF 5 coordinates state and federal response activities to support local events. The scope of ESF 5 includes support and facilitation of multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving disaster and emergency situations. Broadly these functions include:

1) **Situation Assessment**: ESF 5 will serve as a central coordinating point for representatives of involved agencies to collect and analyze information from a variety of sources.
2) **Incident Priority Determination**: ESF 5 will establish SEOC priorities among ongoing incidents within the state.
3) **Critical Resource Acquisition and Allocation**: ESF 5, in coordination with ESF 7, will manage resources in accordance with incident priorities.
4) **Coordination and Communication**: ESF 5 coordinates and communicates with local, state, federal, non-governmental, and the private sector (whole community) through all phases of emergency management.
5) **Coordination of Summary Information**: ESF 5 will coordinate with all ESFs to provide a summary of information to provide to ESF 15 for media partners. This information will be provided to partners at the local, state, and federal levels.

51. Situation and Assumptions

The situation and assumptions for ESF 5 are addressed in the Basic Plan.

52. Policies

1) ESF 5 is responsible for establishing the state support infrastructure in anticipation of requirements for prevention, response, and recovery assistance.
2) County government's requests for state assistance are coordinated through KDEM.
3) Resource allocation and tasking are coordinated through ESF 5 using the KDEM mission assignment process and other procedures outlined in the KRP.
4) ESF 5 serves as the centralized conduit for situation reports from the various ESFs.
5) Departments and agencies participate in the SEOC action planning process coordinated by ESF 5.
6) ESF 5 provides representatives to staff key positions on the SEOC Team.
7) ESF 5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support local government activities related to incident management. These facilities may include the JFO, JIC, mobilization centers, staging areas, and disaster recovery centers (DRCs).
8) ESF 5 staff supports the implementation of mutual aid agreements to promote a seamless resource response to affected areas.
9) The SEOC is responsible for notifying the federal government, state government and, local emergency management organizations, of potential threats to enable the elevation of operational response.
10) The SEOC will coordinate with the State ADA Coordinator to comply with Federal ADA requirements.

53. Concept of Operations

53.1. Notification

1) KDEM will notify ESF coordinating and/or primary agencies when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) If support is necessary, KDEM will contact the ESF representatives and request applicable support activities.
3) As situations progress, KDEM will continue to provide updates to ESF representatives for dissemination to appropriate ESF Planning Teams.
4) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.
5) Critical information will be logged on webEOC to allow for broad information dissemination.

53.2. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC which will serve as the source of all state direction and control.
2) The TAG or their KDEM designee provides direction and control for ESF 5 to include mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, and recovery and mitigation activities.
3) Agencies of ESF 5 may serve the SEOC Team in Field Operations (i.e., the KAT, JFO operations, DRC operations, intrastate or interstate mutual aid assistance, etc.).

4) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the flow path depicted in the Basic Plan.
5) Upon assignment to an ESF, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies to task the request to the most appropriate support agency.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

53.3. Incident Management Activities

53.3.1. Incident Assessments

1) Initial incident assessments are reported to KDEM via the affected county emergency manager.
2) Upon notification of a significant incident, KDEM will deploy a regional coordinator to the affected area(s). This position will provide additional situation assessments and serve as liaison for KDEM.
3) KDEM will complete daily conference calls, direct calls, or both to affected counties with situational updates.
4) Respective ESFs will provide updates to KDEM as requested and outlined in the "notifications" section of each ESF.

53.3.2. Incident Command

1) Incident command will remain with the local jurisdiction unless directly assigned to state government by Kansas statute.
2) KDEM will coordinate incident support activities with the affected county's emergency manager or other delegated representative.
3) Upon request, KDEM will deploy a basic Incident Management Team (IMT) to support incident operations. IMTs will be deployed based on internal protocol.
4) State command functions will follow the structure established in the Basic Plan.

53.3.3. Incident Support Prioritization

Resource requests will be prioritized based on the following order; (1) life and health safety, (2) incident stabilization and security, and (3) protection of property and the environment.

53.3.4. Response and Recovery Operations

The SEOC will be established to support field operations and promote the integration of all response and recovery operations, including the following:

1) Collect, record, analyze, display and distribute information.
2) Coordinate public information and warning.
3) Prioritize and coordinate disaster support activities.
4) Conduct liaison and coordination activities with external entities.
5) Notify and provide ongoing information to governor's staff.
6) Coordinate long term recovery operations and priority establishment.
7) Prepare action and policy plans.

8) Situation assessment and interagency coordination.
9) SEOC direction and control.
10) Resource management and augmentation.

Specific protocol for carrying out the above tasks can be found in the "State Emergency Operations Center and Alternate State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guideline" document dated December 2012.

53.3.4.1. Critical Information Requirements (CIRs)

CIRs will be maintained via a common operating picture (COP) and disseminated via SEOC situation reports. These CIRs include:

1) A significant event or incident affecting Kansas.
2) Affected population including displaced individuals, disability integration, evacuations, casualties (injuries and deaths).
3) Response personnel status (death, serious injury, or illness).
4) Status of declarations (county, state, federal).
5) Incident response actions proposed or taken by local, state or federal governments.
6) Requests and needs for state and federal assistance.
7) Location, capabilities, and number of all state deployed response resources including equipment, commodities, and personnel.
8) Impairment to the continuity of essential state or local government functions and services.
9) Damage to critical infrastructure, including adverse effects to the energy sector.
10) Factors that may have significant economic impact.
11) Intelligence assessments from KIFC which indicate a credible threat or impact to Kansas.
12) Events, actions, or other factors that jeopardize the SEOC Policy Group's intent.

53.3.4.2. SEOC Location and Staffing

1) The SEOC will be established at a location determined by the TAG. In most cases with will be at the designated SEOC or an alternate SEOC as identified in the 2011 KDEM COOP plan.
2) Transition to an alternate SEOC will follow the procedures established in the 2011 KDEM COOP plan.
3) The SEOC will be staffed with KDEM personnel as per agency directives. KDEM directives are available under separate cover.
4) If additional SEOC staffing support is required, this support will be provided by the KSNG, Incident Management Teams (IMTs), and/or EMAC support requests.
5) SEOC activation and deactivation is addressed in the Basic Plan.

53.3.5. Fiscal Tracking

1) In the case of a disaster incident or potential incident, the Finance & Administration Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

may be activated at the discretion of the SEOC manager. The State Human Resources Office assists the KDEM Fiscal Office in staffing and performing these functions.

2) The tasks of this section are defined in the "State Emergency Operations Center and Alternate State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guideline" document dated December 2012.
3) Finance & administration procedures allow emergency resource expenditures prior to receiving written authorization via a purchase order (PO). The submission of the authorizing paperwork is required after the fact. See State Comptroller's Office Purchasing and Contracting Guidelines.

53.4. Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC)

1) The KIFC is a multi-discipline center designed to gather, analyze, and disseminate homeland security intelligence needed to protect Kansans from man-made or natural disasters. The Attorney General's Office is charged with management of the KIFC.
2) The KIFC combines the efforts and perspectives of personnel from *all relevant disciplines* (local, tribal, state and federal agencies and private sector entities) in the process of all-source research and analysis to produce homeland security intelligence products. The disciplines represented in KIFC, include "non-traditional intelligence analysis partners", such as public safety entities and private sector organizations who possess important information and subject matter expertise (e.g. critical infrastructure expertise and suspicious activity reports). When that information is "fused" with the data and expertise from agencies more traditional associated with intelligence analysis it can provide meaningful, customized analysis about threats and trends affecting Kansas.
3) The KIFC produces tactical analysis that supports Kansas first responder efforts to prevent terrorist, prevent asymmetric or international criminal attacks or to respond, mitigate and recover from natural or manmade disaster. The KIFC also produces strategic analysis that supports Kansas leadership in applying homeland security resources and efforts with the greatest precision.

53.4.1. KIFC Activities within ESF 5

1) The KIFC will provide continuous access to a current threat information (both classified and unclassified) and analysts to interpret that information's impact on Kansas for the situational awareness of responding agencies.
2) The KIFC will maintain running analysis on threats impacting Kansas to support prioritization.
3) The KIFC will maintain running analysis on threats impacting Kansas to support allocation of resources.
4) The KIFC will provide intelligence analysis products at the lowest classification level possible regarding current and projected threats and their impacts on Kansas.
5) The KIFC will use data collected prior to and during an incident, which can be integrated into summary information, to provide strategic analysis for future threats.

53.5. Actions

ESF 5 will be responsible for coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. These efforts include:

53.5.1. Mitigation

1) Develop and submit the state hazard mitigation in coordination with the KHMT.
2) Review and submit local hazard mitigation plans to FEMA VII for approval.
3) Coordinate state hazard mitigation meetings in accordance with CEPR charter; and
4) Administer pre and post disaster mitigation programs.

53.5.2. Preparedness

1) Provide overall coordination and support through all phases of emergency management.
2) Provide 24-hour coverage of natural and technological event reporting lines.
3) Identify and train staff to support the ESF 5 positions.
4) Consistent with NIMS, incorporate ESF 5 plans and procedures into exercises that will be conducted at the state level.
5) Establish, staff, and train damage assessment teams.
6) Maintain and update needed computer data and programs, maps, critical facility information, evacuation studies, demographics and critical county data (e.g. shelter capacity, evacuation routes, etc).

53.5.3. Response

1) Develop and disseminate meteorological forecasts, to include impacts on current disaster operations.
2) Activate and maintain a SEOC for disaster operations.
3) During any incident, contact affected counties by phone or radio at least twice daily, in compliance with the AGD's internal policy.
4) Coordinate future planning efforts, in conjunction with the ESFs, to anticipate future resource and mission requests.
5) Provide and update pertinent event information on the KDEM website.
6) Coordinate telecommunications contact with county governments to include:
    a) Providing information in support of incident.
    b) Monitoring of conference calls and development of summary reports for distribution.
    c) Rapid damage reports and future resource needs.
7) Develop and disseminate event information through, Incident Action Plans (IAPs), situation reports, and executive briefings.

8) Coordinate the development of a common operating picture for disaster operations.
9) Acquire, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence on disasters and their impacts to establish operational and logistical objectives and priorities.
10) Evaluate resource capabilities and shortfalls (e.g., availability of trained personnel, equipment, supplies) to determine the level of state and federal assistance that is needed.
11) Communicate estimated resource shortfalls to FEMA region VII.
12) In the case of a foreseeable event impact, set up the status boards, obtain data or studies and electronic files, and staff ESF 5. Initiate contact with the media through ESF 15, and establish contact with FEMA region VII.
13) Use estimates from HAZUS-MH on nature and scope of the hazard, including area of potential hazard impacts, population at risk, estimates of damage and loss of functionality to essential facilities, and other essential elements.
14) Use disaster intelligence in preparation of Incident Action Plans that set forth operational objectives for each operational period.
15) Coordinate EMAC deployments to other states and EMAC deployments for assistance within the state.

53.5.4. Recovery

1) Coordinate county rapid damage assessment conference call to determine need for preliminary damage assessment.
2) Coordinate preliminary damage assessments to include team construction, scheduling, and analyzing data.
3) Coordinate and make recommendations to the governor to request presidential disaster declaration.
4) Coordinate state representation at possible state field operation locations.
5) Administer disaster recovery grants (IA, PA, HMGP).
6) Develop incident recovery plan to include:
   a) Building inspection requirements and priorities
   b) Emergency and temporary housing issues
   c) Business impacts (direct and indirect)
   d) Debris management
   e) Route clearance
   f) Utilities restoration

54. Responsibilities

54.1. Coordinating Agency

KDEM is designated as the coordinator for ESF 5. As the coordinating agency, KDEM maintains close contact with the ESF coordinators through all phases of emergency management.

54.2. Primary Agency

As the primary agency, KDEM will:

1) Activate and convene state emergency assets and capabilities to prevent and respond to emergencies, in coordination with local emergency management organizations.
2) Coordinates state planning activities including immediate, short-term and long-range planning.
3) Coordinates the activation and deployment of assessment personnel or teams, and geospatial information systems support needed for incident management.
4) Coordinates overall staffing of state emergency management activities at the SEOC, including which ESFs are activated, the size and composition of the organizational structure, the level of staffing at the SEOC, and the key personnel required to staff the section chiefs and other command staff positions.
5) Activate and deploy IMTs.

54.3. Support Agencies

1) Support agencies responsibilities and capabilities are outlined in the Basic Plan and ESF Annexes.
2) Support agencies provide personnel to the SEOC or JFO as requested, to assist ESF operations and provide reports to ESF 5. All agencies, as appropriate, identify staff liaisons or 24-hour points of contact to provide technical and subject-matter expertise, data, advice, and staff support for operations that fall within the domain of each agency. Support capabilities of other organizations may be used as required and available.

ESF 6-Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

55. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:

- Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF)

Primary Agencies:

- Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF)
- American Red Cross (ARC)

Support Agencies:

- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
- Kansas Department of Aging and Disabilities (KDADS)
- Kansas Board of Regents
- Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)
- Kansas Department of Education
- Kansas Human Rights Commission
- Kansas Housing Resources Corporation
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Kansas Department of Veterans Affairs
- Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns
- Local Government

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

- The Salvation Army (S.A.)
- Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (KSVOAD)
- Kansas State Animal Response Team (KS SART)
- Kansas Association of Local Health Departments
- United Way of Greater Kansas City and United Way of the Plains (2-1-1 program)

56. Purpose

ESF 6 supports state, local, and non-governmental organization efforts to address the non-medical needs of individuals or families impacted by disasters or emergencies.

57. Scope

ESF 6 promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families impacted by disasters or emergencies.

ESF 6 includes three primary functions, including mass care, housing, and human services.

1) **Mass care** involves the coordination of non-medical mass care services to include sheltering of disaster survivors, service animals, and household pets, organizing feeding operations, shelter management, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on disaster survivors to family members, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.
2) **Housing** involves the provision of assistance for short-term and long-term housing needs of disaster survivors.
3) **Human services** include providing disaster survivor-related recovery efforts such as emotional support, reunification of families, functional needs supports, coordination of donated goods, and volunteer agencies.

58. Situation and Assumptions

58.1. Situation

Some disaster incidents in Kansas may require the support of mass care resources. The American Red Cross (ARC) does not have the capability to shelter individuals who have behavioral or medical needs that require treatment or supervision by licensed professionals, unless that resource comes with the disaster survivor or groups.

58.2. Assumptions

1) Individuals affected by a disaster may need mass care resources including lodging, feeding and emotional support.
2) People with special needs have requirements that will differ from those of other citizens. Local governments have the responsibility to identify and to provide adequate assistance to these individuals to meet their specific needs.
3) ARC in cooperation with partner agencies will work to provide pet owners guidance about how or where to shelter pets. When feasible, the ARC and Kansas State Animal Response Team (KS SART) will co-locate pet shelters near congregate care shelters.

59. Concept of Operations

59.1. General

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 6 will support incident planning and resource coordination activities. Initial response activities focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of disaster survivors. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among those state agencies and other non-governmental organizations responsible for response operations and recovery activities.

59.2. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 6 coordinating or primary agencies when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 6 coordinator will notify all ESF 6 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
3) The ESF 6 coordinating or primary agencies will notify KDEM for mass care specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 6 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

59.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control to include: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 6 may respond from the SEOC or field operations as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 6, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and the most appropriate agency.
5) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.
6) Each agency assigned to ESF 6 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
7) All shelter activities will be arranged through the shelter coordinator or emergency manager in county EOC of the affected counties. Shelter managers are responsible for the operation of the individual shelters.

59.4. Mass Care

1) **Shelter:** Emergency shelter for people and pets includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the incident area, should evacuation be necessary. In coordination with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), the coordinator is to ensure all functional needs are met within the shelter, and shelters are currently or are in the process of being ADA compliant[20].
2) **Feeding:** Feeding is provided to disaster survivors while they are being sheltered or are sheltered in place through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and

[20] See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, September 15, 2010, Chapter 7: Communication Elements and Features, online at http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADAStandards/2010ADAstandards.htm

bulk distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards to include meeting requirements of disaster survivors with special dietary needs to the highest extent possible.

3) **Bulk Distribution of Emergency Supplies**: Assist in locating emergency supplies and the resources to distribute them.
4) **Disaster Well-Being Inquiry:** Collects and provides information regarding individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area. The system also helps in reunification of family members within the affected area.

59.5. Emergency Assistance

The ESF 6 emergency assistance functions includes support needs, sheltering, reunification efforts, and the coordination of donated goods and volunteers to support emergency needs of disaster survivors as described below:

1) **Evacuation Support**: ESF 9 is the primary agency used for search and rescue. In coordination with ESF 8, ESF 6 can assist in providing services to the evacuated population to include: the exchange of information, sheltering, feeding and first aid. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 8 and the state ADA coordinator to assist disaster survivors or rescuers who are evacuating persons who have functional and/or vulnerable needs.
2) **Functional Needs Support**: In coordination with ESF 8, ESF 6 supports the needs of disaster survivors who need assistance to maintain independence during sheltering, feeding and bulk distribution of emergency supplies. Including sheltering of service animals as defined by FEMA and reflected in Community Preparedness Guide 301, Emergency Management Planning Guide of Special Needs Populations.
3) **Reunification of Families**: Provides systems to allow individuals that are separated to contact one another using assets such as the ARC Safe and Well System and facilitates in the reunification of children with parents or guardians.
4) **Household Pets**: In coordination with ESF 11, ESF 6 supports the needs of disaster survivors and their household pets (as defined by FEMA) and further defined by the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act (PETS) of 2006.
5) **Shelter Management**: The ARC and local assets coordinate sheltering and sheltering management. The ARC will utilize existing shelter management operations plans to provide support.
6) **Coordination of Donated Goods:** Coordination of volunteer agencies to manage donated goods and to message the needs of the disaster survivors or the disaster itself.
7) **Coordination of Volunteer Agency Assistance:** Volunteer organizations active in disasters (VOADs) are the primary resource for the coordination of volunteer agencies and follow VOAD protocol or coordination.

59.6. Housing

The ESF 6 housing function addresses needs of disaster survivors in the affected areas, and is accomplished through the implementation of programs and services designed to:

1) Provide assistance for the short-term and long-term housing needs of disaster survivors and household pets.

2) Identify the various factors that could impact the incident-related housing needs and help develop a plan of action to provide housing assistance in the most effective and efficient manner available.

59.7. Human Services

The human services component of ESF 6 implements programs and provides services to assist disaster survivors. These include:

1) Implementing an appropriate plan based on the resources available to assist all disaster survivors.
2) Supporting various services impacting individuals and households, including a coordinated system to address disaster survivor's incident related recovery efforts through crisis counseling and other supportive services.
3) Coordinating and identifying individuals with functional needs.
4) Supporting immediate, short-term assistance for individuals, households, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a disaster, acts of terrorism, or incidents of mass criminal violence.
5) Monitor water, ice, and other emergency commodities and services to ensure they are delivered to the appropriate entities.

60. Responsibilities

60.1. Coordinating Agency

DCF is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 6. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training and other activities with the ESF 6 planning team and other key stakeholders.

60.2. Primary Agencies

60.2.1. Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF)

Mitigation:

1) Provide a representative to the KHMT.

Preparedness:

1) Participate in state drills and exercises.
2) Evaluate and coordinate revisions to the mass care plan with planning team members.
3) Notify ESF 6 supporting agencies upon ESF 6 activation.
4) Provide ESF 6 representative to the recovery task force.
5) Participate in annual meetings with other nutritional assistance program managers to ensure coordination.
6) Provide geographic informational systems (GIS) data to the KDEM-GIS section as requested.

Response:

1) Provide staff to support shelter operations if requested.

2) Communicate with support agencies and organizations to compile and exchange information concerning the extent of the disaster as well as the status of the response. This information will be reported directly to the SEOC.
3) Collect, compile, and maintain all essential information, generate reports and records as needed or as requested by the SEOC.
4) Work in conjunction with county emergency managers and state ADA coordinator to assist with ADA compliance in shelters.

Recovery:

1) Coordinates the distribution of food and bulk commodities to disaster survivors of an emergency or disaster through volunteer agencies.
2) Provides emergency food replacement during a federal declaration with FEMA's approval.
3) Continue to coordinate and manage support agencies and organizations to direct recovery programs such as Disaster Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (D-SNAP).
4) In conjunction with ESF 14, identify available accessible short-term housing and assist in providing application procedures that are accessible to vulnerable populations.
5) Provide coordination with DCF regional directors and the DCF central offices to provide applicable recovery services.
6) Assist with finding resources for the vulnerable needs populations (i.e. medical equipment or supports).

60.2.2. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Provide support to county emergency managers on ESF-6 planning for their county.

Preparedness:

1) Provide coordination and partnership building training to local, state, federal and KSVOAD partners.
2) Provide information to Kansas citizens on disaster preparedness and awareness.

Response:

1) Coordinate with DCF to provide ESF-6 representation in the SEOC as needed.
2) Coordinate with VOADs to provide representation in the SEOC as needed.
3) Assist in coordination of State and Federal resources to support ESF-6

Recovery:

1) Coordinate the implementation of disaster assistance programs.

2) Assist by providing subject matter expertise to long-term recovery committees as needed.

60.2.3. American Red Cross (ARC)

Preparedness:

1) Assist local officials and county emergency management coordinators with instructions and guidelines on pre-crisis marking of shelters, training of shelter managers, and preparation of shelter management kits.
2) Plan and coordinate with KSVOAD for disaster relief services.

Response:

1) When requested, provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall efforts associated with mass care including: sheltering for general population groups, feeding, disaster assessments, and human services.
2) Coordinates bulk food distribution in coordination with KSVOAD.
3) Provide a liaison to state, local EOCs, or both.

Recovery:

1) Collect and provide information to family members through the Safe and Well website.

60.3. Support Agencies

60.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Response:

1) Support mass feeding operations through the use of unit personnel, field, armory, base kitchen equipment, and water.
2) Provide shelter in the form of tents and armories.

60.3.2. Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Preparedness:

1) Coordinate with county and regional animal response teams to develop local pet evacuation plans.
2) Identify KDA personnel to staff the Animal Emergency Field Response Team capability for disaster response.
3) Develop and maintain an on-going public awareness campaign to educate public on preparedness activities for pet safety and appropriate pet identification.

Response:

1) Provide guidance and assistance for owners of domestic pets.
2) Provide kennel and animal shelter inspection services.
3) Coordinate the following services for the pet population:

a) Rescue, transport, shelter, food, identification, triage, treatment, and evacuation
b) Activate the Animal Emergency Field Response Team
c) Execute memorandums of understanding to procure use of facilities, equipment, and supplies
d) Coordinate with ARC shelters to inform displaced citizens the protocol for retrieval or delivery of pets
e) Coordinate unsolicited volunteer response
f) Provide security for animal shelters

4) Provide food inspection for fixed and mobile feeding sites.
5) Assist in finding water resources for sheltered disaster survivors, service animals, and sheltered household pets.

Recovery:

1) Inspect the safety of food products consumed by the public and take necessary remedial actions when there is a threat to public health.

60.3.3. Kansas State Animal Response Team (KS SART)

Preparedness:

1) Trains volunteer teams to develop animal sheltering, veterinary decontamination, triage, and incident command procedures.

Response:

1) Organize county and Regional Animal Response Teams to assist animal needs in a disaster.
2) Assure veterinary medicine protocols are upheld.
3) Activate mutual aide agreements upon request.

60.3.4. Kansas Department of Aging and Disabilities (KDADS)

Preparedness:

1) Provides demographic profiles of constituent programs

Response:

1) Coordinate transportation, food, housing and access to health services for the elderly and people with functional needs.
2) Contact the Area Agency on Aging in the affected area and the Kansas Area Agencies on Aging Association with information on the disaster.
3) Contact the Nursing Home Providers Association with information on the disaster.
4) Provide strategies for addressing elderly feeding concerns and meeting immediate needs.
5) Mobilize specialized personnel and ensure facilities have emergency plans
6) Provide information to county emergency managers to assist seniors or vulnerable populations.
7) The State ADA Coordinator will work with the agency to ensure meaningful access to the programs, services and activities in preparedness, response, and recovery phases.

Recovery:

1) Initiate or expand programs to meet disaster-related special care requirements for the vulnerable populations.

60.3.5. Kansas Board of Regents

Preparedness:

1) Provide information and coordination within the regents system for potential student volunteers, use of facilities, and other available resources.

60.3.6. Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

Response:

1) Provide the following logistical support for mass care operations:
   a) Provide clothing, bedding, and limited food supplies.
   b) Trained labor for debris removal, cleaning domestic animals, and livestock care.
   c) Staging areas for domestic animal and livestock care.
   d) Corrals or pens for livestock and trained security staff.
   e) Staging areas for general population shelters and Emergency shelters in closed facilities.
   f) Enact COOP for offender location and accountability.

60.3.7. Kansas Department of Education (KSDE)

Response:

1) Identify educational facilities for possible shelter and emergency feeding sites.

60.3.8. Kansas Human Rights Commission

Recovery:

1) Process complaints of unlawful discriminatory practices in the area of emergency mass care, emergency shelter, and temporary housing.

60.3.9. Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC)

Response:

1) Provide lists of available beds in homeless shelters.
2) Provide lists of available housing resources, including affordable housing and apartment units in the affected area.

Recovery:

1) Research federal guidelines for waivers of certain occupancy restrictions during the disaster period.
2) Assist in providing information and counseling concerning state's landlord and tenant laws.

60.3.10. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE): Division of Public Health and Division of Environment

Response:

1) Provide assistance and coordination in conjunction with ESF 8 for the medical and mental health needs of those requiring shelter, referral to social services, and other mass care assistance under ESF 6.

60.3.11. The Salvation Army (S.A.)

Response:

1) Assist in efforts for mass care and feeding operations with other KSVOAD member organizations.

Recovery:

1) Provide spiritual care and referrals to crisis counseling for disaster victims and responders, when needed.
2) Implement emergency disaster social services.

60.3.12. Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (KSVOAD)

Preparedness:

1) Collect contact information on community organizations and agencies.
2) Assist in identifying voluntary agencies to aid in mass care activities including mobile feeding, shelter staffing, food preparation, and bulk supply transportation.

Recovery:

1) Upon contact by KDEM or through contact with KDEM or KSVOAD chairperson to activate KSVOAD protocol.
2) Meet to establish a task force in the affected area to support response efforts within 48-hours of a disaster.
3) Support the formation and sustainability of local or regional VOADs within the state.
4) Assist in compiling volunteer hours from member agencies which may be used to offset state and local cost-share under the FEMA PA Program.

ESF 7-Logistics Management and Resource Support

61. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)	**Primary Agencies:** • Department of Administration • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
Support Agencies: • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Local Government	
	Private Sector/NGOs: • Midwest Card and ID Solutions • Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (KSVOAD) • The Salvation Army (SA)

62. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 7 is to describe the basic strategies, assumptions, and mechanisms to coordinate and support a resource management process.

63. Scope

In coordination with the KRP's Basic Plan and ESF 5, ESF 7 provides the operational framework for management of state resources. Activities within the scope of this function include:

1) SEOC logistics section operations
2) Personnel augmentation
3) Logistics support facilities
4) Resource identification
5) Resource procurement
6) Resource tracking and accountability
7) Volunteer and donations management support

64. Situation and Assumptions

64.1. Situation

Effective logistics management ensures all logistics functions are executed in a unified manner to reduce costs, provide appropriate support actions, and decrease delivery time.

64.1.1. Logistics Support Facilities

The KDEM has the primary responsibility for coordinating the physical establishment and operations of logistic staging areas (LSAs), joint reception, staging, and on-ward integration (JRSOI) locations, and points of distribution. They may be supplemented by other state agencies for resources, communication support, material management assistance, and warehousing operations. The system consists of one or more of the following components:

Logistic Staging Areas: A facility for the staging and onward movement of commodities, goods, responders and other resources needed to support the response and recovery operations of a given disaster or emergency. This includes the warehousing of commodities, equipment, and supplies needed to support victims, emergency responders, and the community infrastructure. In addition, it serves as a location from which response teams can be staged. (i.e., search and rescue, medical teams, utility restoration crews, debris management teams etc.)

- **Pre-staging of resources:** Some state agencies stage resources before emergency events. The procedures and policies are set by the agency that owns and controls the resources or upon SEOC mission assignment.

Joint Reception, Staging, and On-ward Integration (JRSOI) Locations: Designated locations for large scale responses where initial check-in and accountability of resources will occur. The dimensions for the sites will be dependent on the magnitude and resource requirements of the event.

- **Pre-determined JRSOI Locations:** As outlined in the KSNG JRSOI plan, there are three primary locations for JRSOI logistics support. The locations these sites call considered FOUO and provided under separate cover.

Points of Distribution: Facilities designated by the local jurisdiction for distribution of relief supplies to the affected populations. Two types of points of distribution exist:

1) Those established post event for the purpose of distributing life sustaining commodities such as water, ice, food and tarps and other bulk resources within the first 24-96 hours after an event.
2) Those established under the State's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program for purposes of distributing pharmaceuticals,

antidotes and prophylactic medications in the event of a pandemic, biological or chemical attack. Details for this program are defined by KDHE.

64.2. Assumptions

1) Support agencies furnish resources to help meet ESF 7 requirements, including procurement personnel necessary to establish operations effectively at the SEOC, field locations, or JFO. Such support is terminated at the earliest practical time.
2) All procurement is in accordance with current state laws and administrative regulations.
3) Local (county, city, and mutual aid) resources must be exhausted before state or federal assistance is available through a governor or presidential declaration.
4) Local and state owned resources will be exhausted quickly in a large scale event. Resource requirements under these conditions will be required for an extended period of time. Intrastate mutual aid, Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), federal and commercial resources and personnel will be required to support extended operations.
5) Accountability of resources will be accomplished based on the processes and procedures outlined in the affected county's emergency operations plan and this KRP.
6) Logistic staging areas and temporary operations centers will be required to support relief efforts.
7) The KSNG will conduct operations in a support role.
8) Military (Department of Defense) resources may not be available to support operations due to other national security mission requirements.
9) Concurrent events in other states may exhaust available federal, EMAC, and commercial resources in a short period of time.
10) Impacts or restrictions on transportation assets may delay the response time of some resources.

65. Concept of Operations

65.1. General

A major disaster or emergency may overwhelm the capabilities and exhaust local resources. ESF 7 will be activated to coordinate state assistance in response to requests for assistance during SEOC activation. State assistance will be coordinated from the SEOC by state agency representatives, volunteers and representatives of industry and private organizations.

65.2. Notification

1) KDEM will notify the appropriate ESF 7 agencies when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) KDEM or a designee will continue to provide situational updates to all ESF 7 primary and support agencies.

3) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
4) If additional support is necessary, KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
5) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.
6) Critical information will be logged on webEOC to allow for broad information dissemination.

65.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control to include: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 7 may respond from the SEOC or field operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) After a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 7, KDEM will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 7 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as a liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

65.4. Resource Request Process and Coordination

1) State agencies will continue to provide resource support under their statutory authority. It is recommended state agencies inform KDEM of resources that have been deployed to enhance situational awareness.
2) Resource and logistics support to counties will be committed and coordinated through KDEM via the resource request process outlined in the basic plan of this document.
3) Requests for resources will be submitted to KDEM through the SDO (when SEOC is not activated) or the SEOC call center (during SEOC activation).
4) Support that cannot be provided from state resources may be secured through various other means (e.g., direct procurement, mutual aid, donations, etc.)

65.5. Resource Identification

Resource identification is the responsibility of each organization that may be tasked during an incident. The ESF 7 coordinator facilitates the identification of appropriate resources required to perform the activities within the scope of the respective ESF. This facilitation process includes gathering applicable resource availability information from primary, support agencies, and non-governmental entities that compose the ESF planning team. The information compiled should include:

1) Deployable resources (personnel, equipment, special teams, etc).
2) Applicable contracts, MOUs, or both with the private sector for emergency work.

3) Private sector entities currently without a contract or MOU, which could support emergency response and recovery.

65.6. Resource Procurement

65.6.1. Emergency Contracting: Prior Authorization

When state assets are not available, the SEOC Team can procure goods and services required for emergency response and recovery. Pursuant to K.S.A. 75-3739, the SEOC Team has prior authorization to enter into contractual agreements absent a competitive bidding process and Department of Administration approval.

65.6.2. Payment of Emergency Contracts

When emergency contracts are required for emergency response and recovery activities, and have been tasked by the SEOC, the AGD is the responsible party for contract payment. Payments are administered according to state law and regulations.

65.7. Resource Tracking and Accountability

Proper utilization of the check in and checkout procedures allows for accountability of personnel and equipment for safety during the incident and promotes accurate and efficient financial reimbursement following the event. It is the responsibility of each organization to effectively track and account for their resources. The process for tracking and accountability will be outlined by the owning organization. The State has developed a system, CRMCS (defined below), to make the process more efficient.

65.8. Donations and Volunteer Management

1) The purpose of Donations and Volunteer Management is to assign responsibilities and organize activities associated with funds, goods, services, time, and/or talent offered by a variety of sources.
2) The Salvation Army, through a MOU with KDEM, works in coordination with KSVOAD and affected local emergency management, to coordinate and manage donated goods and refer contributors of donations to the NDMS Kansas state portal to publish offered donations via the Internet portal.
3) The United Way 211 of Kansas will refer call-in offers of donated items or services to the NDMS Kansas state portal or will assist callers who do not have Internet access by entering the donations offer into the portal. Individuals interested in donating financial assistance will be referred to the NDMS System Kansas state portal.
4) On-site volunteer management will be coordinated by the affected county unless the incident exceeds their capabilities. In this situation United Way and AmeriCorps may be called upon to provide assistance.

65.8.1. NDMS

FEMA, the Aidmatrix Foundation, and corporate sponsors have partnered to launch a virtual (on-line) portal to provide a national system which allows

companies or individuals to offer their support to leading organizations in humanitarian relief. This portal is designed to make it as easy to offer financial support, product donations, or to donate your skills and time to nonprofit organizations active in disaster relief. Kansas will utilize the NDMS to manage donations in the state. For additional information, visit www.ksready.gov then go to the "Donate to Kansas Disaster Relief" link.

65.9. Resource Recovery

1) The recovery of applicable deployed resources will require coordination between the ESF tasked, SEOC logistics section chief, on-scene incident commander, and county emergency management coordinator.
2) These entities will coordinate the process of recovery as directed by the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC manager in coordination with local emergency management.

66. Responsibilities

66.1. Coordinating Agency

KDEM is designated as the coordinator for ESF 7. As ESF coordinator, KDEM coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 7 support agencies

66.2. Primary Agencies

66.2.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain SEOC logistics reference book for SEOC logistics operations in coordination with SEOC team.
2) Identify and catalog existing contracts which could support emergency operations.
3) Identify and catalog possible contractors which could provide emergency resource augmentation.
4) Identify and catalog state owned resources and facilities which could support emergency response.
5) Determine possible locations for staging area stand-up.
6) Coordinate with private sector entities to establish logistical relationships and best practices.
7) Stage resources near the expected impact or emergency areas when possible.
8) Develop memorandums of understanding with private and non-governmental agencies.
9) Coordinate with other state agencies and local purchasing directors to develop pre-disaster contracts and MOUs.

Response:

1) Coordinate with the AGD's information technology section (J6) to establish and maintain communication support to SEOC, including voice and internet capabilities.
2) Coordinate with the AGD's KSNG facilities management section to maintain facility including: HVAC, snow removal, utilities, and other facility related capabilities.
3) Coordinate, draft, and execute contractual services between the state and commercial sources.
4) Coordinate with SEOC team to identify and procure required resources.
5) Coordinate the identification, establishment, and logistical support of staging area operations.
6) Coordinate with applicable staging areas concerning deployment of resources.
7) Maintain records for all properties loaned to ESF 7 by state or federal government.
8) Maintain expense records of contracted support.

Recovery:

1) Support the recovery of deployed assets in coordination with ESF representatives.
2) Provide recommendations to the SEOC logistics chief to determine appropriate distribution of remaining donated goods.
3) Evaluate needs of community to establish a long-term recovery committee (LTRC).
4) Coordinate with SEOC Logistics Section concerning logistical support for:
    a) Staff movement.
    b) Procuring resources after disaster events.
    c) Coordinate deployment of staff in event a forward SEOC, alternate SEOC, or both are established.
    d) Provide logistical support to disaster filed offices.

66.2.2. Department of Administration

Preparedness:

1) Coordinate with KDEM to identify and catalog existing contracts which could support emergency operations.
2) Identify and catalog state owned resources and facilities which could support emergency response.
3) Assist KDEM in coordinating with other state agencies and local purchasing directors to develop pre-disaster contracts and MOUs.

Response:

1) Coordinate, draft, and/or execute contractual services between the state and commercial resources.
2) Coordinate with SEOC to identify and procure required resources.
3) Assist with the procurement of facilities for continuation of state mission essential functions.

66.3. Support Agencies

66.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Scout and document possible locations for staging area and point of distribution activation.

Response:

1) Coordinate with the AGD or information technology section (J6) to establish and maintain communication support to SEOC, including voice and internet capabilities.
2) Coordinate with the AGD or facilities management section to maintain facility including: HVAC, snow removal, utilities, and other facility related capabilities.
3) Establish and conduct JRSOI operations in conjunction with KDEM at predetermined sites throughout the state to facilitate the building of force capabilities, support inter-agency synchronization, and rapidly integrating military support to civil authorities.
4) Provide personnel to assist in loading and unloading, sorting, packaging and otherwise handling commodities, supplies and equipment at logistics centers.
5) Provide state-owned resources to assist in the storage, warehousing and movement of commodities, supplies and equipment as required. This includes grounds, facilities, vehicles and equipment.

Recovery:

1) Coordinate with SEOC logistics section on providing logistical support at disaster field offices.

66.3.2. The Salvation Army (S.A.)

Response/Recovery:

1) Provide a liaison for the SEOC, JRSOI, LSA, and POD locations.
2) Coordinate commodities, supplies and equipment that are specifically solicited by their agency.
3) Furnish telephone numbers and other pertinent information.
4) Inform the SEOC of any unexpected shortfalls experienced in the delivery of incoming commodities, supplies and equipment.
5) Manage donations from public and private organizations per Memorandum of Agreement with KDEM.

66.3.3. Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (KSVOADs)

Response:

1) Provide a liaison for the SEOC, JRSOI, LSA, and POD locations.
2) Manage the state's portal for the NDMS.
3) Coordinate the establishment of volunteer reception centers.
4) Coordinate VOADS and support needs assessments.

5) Coordinate commodities, supplies and equipment that are specifically solicited by their agency.
6) Inform the SEOC of any unexpected shortfalls experienced in the delivery of incoming commodities, supplies, and equipment.

Recovery:

1) Evaluate needs of community and establish LTRC.
2) Continue to coordinate logistical requests through the NDMS for recovery support.

67. Authorities and References

Memorandums of Agreement: There are many standing agreements with organizations for support during emergency operations. Listed below are organizations that have agreements with a State of Kansas Agency and the date the agreement was signed:

1) **Salvation Army 20 April 2011** (Emergency feeding, shelter, donations management, and registration assistance(ESF 6 support))
2) **United Way 6 Dec 2012** (Volunteer Reception Center management and 211 system management)
3) **American Institute of Architects 17 Sep 2012** (Structural damage assessments)
4) **Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster 19 Nov 2012** (Mass care, Housing, and Human Services (ESF 6 support))
5) **Aidmatrix Foundation 1 Jul 2009** (Web-based donations management system)
6) **Coffey County 31 Aug 2009** (Radiological response)
7) **Coffey County Hospital Ambulance Service 31 Aug 2009** (Medical care and transportation during radiological event)
8) **Coffey County Hospital 31 Aug 2009** (Medical care during radiological event)
9) **Lyon County Ambulance Service 20 Jan 2010** (Medical care and transportation during radiological event)
10) **Newman Regional Health 24 Aug 2009** (Medical care during radiological event)
11) **WIBW Radio Stations 20 Jan 2010** (Broadcast of Emergency Alert System)
12) **USDA State Emergency Board**
13) **LIFETEAM 23 Aug 2012** (Medical care and transportation during radiological event)
14) **Topeka Air Ambulance 17 Sep 2009** (Medical care and transportation during radiological event)
15) **Nebraska Emergency Management Agency 23 Jan 2013** (Technical assistance during radiological event)
16) **Nebraska Public Power District 31 Aug 2009** (Technical assistance during radiological event)
17) **Kansas State Fire Marshal 8 Apr 2011** (Access control during radiological event)
18) **Kansas State University Department of Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering 26 Jun 2012** (KDEM coordination of state and federal response during radiological event)
19) **Missouri State Emergency Management Agency 4 Feb 2013** (Technical assistance during radiological event)
20) **Nebraska Department of Agriculture and Kansas Department of Agriculture 29 May 2012** (Border traffic control during Foreign Animal Disease outbreak)

21) **Colorado Department of Agriculture and Kansas Department of Agriculture 29 May 2012** (Border traffic control during Foreign Animal Disease outbreak)

The full details of each agreement are on record with KDEM and are available upon request.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services

68. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator • Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)	**Primary Agency:** • Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
Support Agencies: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Civil Air Patrol (CAP) • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) • Board of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS) • Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) • Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) • Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) • Kansas Board of Nursing • Kansas Board of Healing Arts • Kansas Board of Mortuary Arts • Local Government	**Non-Governmental Organizations:** • Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA) • American Red Cross (ARC) • Major Emergency Response Group (MERGe) • Kansas Clinical Resource Network
Federal Agencies: • U.S. Department of Health and Human Services • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	**Private Sector:** • Kansas Coroner

69. Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 - Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated State of Kansas assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential or actual disaster/emergencies. For this document, public health and medical services include but are not restricted to: assessment of health and medical needs, patient evacuation and transportation, vector control, medical concerns associated with behavioral health needs of survivors and responders, medical needs of "at risk" populations, management of state and federal medical caches including the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and environmental health concerns associated with activities outlined in other portions of the Kansas Response Plan.

70. Scope

ESF 8 provides supplemental assistance to local governments in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of survivors of a disaster/emergency. This support is categorized in the following functional areas:

1) Community and Healthcare System Preparedness
2) Community and Healthcare System Recovery
3) Emergency Operations Coordination
4) Emergency Public Information and Warning
5) Fatality Management
6) Information Sharing
7) Mass Care
8) Medical Countermeasure Dispensing
9) Medical Materiel Management and Distribution
10) Medical Surge
11) Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions
12) Public Health Laboratory Testing
13) Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation
14) Responder Health and Safety
15) Volunteer Management

71. Policies

The secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), who also serves as the director of the Division of Health and State Health Officer, coordinates state ESF 8 preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. These actions do not alter or impede the existing authorities of any department or agency supporting ESF 8. KDHE coordinates all ESF 8 preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions consistent with agency regulations, policies, and plans attached to this ESF Annex and the Biological Incident Annex (BIA).

72. Situation and Assumptions

72.1. Situation

The physical and behavioral health of a population can play a significant role in each community and individual's resiliency, as well as the ability to respond to emergency and disaster incidents. The following data provides a targeted snapshot of indicators that give an overall vision of the health of Kansans and topics that could influence emergency health preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

1) Health and medical systems in Kansas:
    a) The population to Primary Care Physician ratio is 1750.5 persons per physician. Primary care is the backbone of preventive health care which serves as a key component to assuring a healthy and resilient state population to emergency incidents.
    b) Kansas has 127 community hospitals in 96 counties. Nine counties do not have a hospital within their county boundaries.

c) Kansas has 83 Critical Access Hospitals which are hospitals with less than 25 beds.
d) Kansas has 13 verified Trauma Centers.
e) Kansas has 100 local health departments that serve all 105 Kansas counties, governed by local Boards of Health or County Commissions.
f) 73% of local health departments have fewer than 10 employees.

2) Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
   a) At the end of 2012, the state of Kansas had 11,060 certified EMS attendants – of which 4,689 (42.4%) work full-time for an ambulance service; 985 (8.9%) work only part-time for an ambulance service; 2,493 (22.5%) volunteer for an ambulance service; and 2,659 (24%) are not affiliated with an ambulance service.
   b) Kansas has 28 licensed ambulance services that provide only Basic Life Support capabilities, 99 services that provide Advanced Life Support capabilities when staffing is available and 37 services that provide Advanced Life Support capabilities 24 hours a day.
   c) 92 of the 173 ambulance services within the state are owned/operated by a city or county government; 27 by a hospital, 27 by a fire department, 25 by private ownership, and 2 by law-enforcement.
   d) Over the past 10 years the number of EMS attendants has not increased. Additionally, during this time frame, the average age of the Kansas EMS attendant has increased from 39 years of age to 41.5 years of age.

3) Population health characteristics
   a) 27% of the Kansas population is under the age of 18. Children require specific health, medical and behavioral health treatments in response to emergencies and disasters.
   b) 13% of the Kansas population is 65 years or older.
   c) 30% of Kansans 65 or older live alone which may increase their risk for social isolation, limited access to support, or inadequate assistance in emergency situations. Many older people living alone are at-risk due to social isolation, poverty, disabilities, lack of access to care, or inadequate housing.
   d) 17% of Kansans are uninsured. Uninsured persons are less likely to receive medical care and more likely to have poor health status.
   e) 13% of Kansans are low-income residents, falling below the federal poverty level.
   f) Additional health indicators are available at Kansas Health Matters website at http://www.kansashealthmatters.org/index.php.

4) Behavioral Health
   a) Kansas has 27 Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) that serve all 105 Kansas counties, independent locally owned centers governed by local Boards. Together, CMHCs employ over 4,500 professionals.
   b) Kansas has approximately 267 inpatient and outpatient substance use disorder treatment providers that serve all 105 Kansas counties.

c) Kansas has 14 Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities that provide comprehensive mental health treatment to youth with a mental illness, substance abuse, or serious emotional disturbance (SED) diagnosis.
d) Kansas has three psychiatric facilities and one facility serving severely developmentally disabled individuals. These facilities serve all 105 Kansas counties.
e) Kansas has 20 non-governmental Consumer Run Organizations that provide peer oriented services to improve social connectedness and promote recovery, governed and operated by persons with severe and persistent mental illness.
f) Kansas has 10 Regional Prevention Centers that serve as a catalyst to reinforce messages that promote positive behaviors for youth and adults to reduce levels of substance abuse, teen pregnancy, violence, juvenile delinquency and school dropout rates.
g) Kansas has a State Crisis Counseling Plan that includes activation procedures and contact information to be utilized by the Kansas ESF 8 Coordinator in times of disaster emergency.
h) Kansas has built capacity within the behavioral health system for each of the state's CMHCs to respond to natural and man-made events as well as other public health emergencies.
i) Kansas maintains disaster coordinators on-site within CMHCs who are trained and prepared for response.

72.2. Assumptions

1) The health and medical effects of any emergency, including aggregate numbers of injuries and fatalities, will be of interest to incident managers, elected officials and media organizations. Coordination and verification of this information will be a critical component to multi-agency information management.
2) A major statewide emergency may cause numerous fatalities, debilitating illnesses or injuries, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, possible health care property and supply chain loss which may have an impact on the statewide economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
3) All-hazards, capabilities-based approach to planning and implementing response efforts has the greatest chance of providing a successful outcome.
4) The health and medical sector is comprised of public and privately owned organizations and entities that serve the individual and population health of Kansans. Addressing the needs of these partners, irrespective of ownership, is a key to assuring a comprehensive health and medical response system.
5) Health and medical system facilities may be damaged or destroyed which will reduce the capacity for the delivery of care for a period of time.
6) Disruption of sanitation services, loss of power, massing of people in shelters may increase risk of disease and injury.
7) A common operating picture and coordinated use of available resources (personnel, equipment and supplies) will be required as local and regional affected area resources will be inadequate to respond to a large-scale emergency.
8) Resources from governmental agencies (local, state and federal) and private organizations will be made available upon request.

9) The importance of properly licensed and credentialed medical personnel in response to an emergency is paramount. To assist local agencies in verifying a medical provider's licensure status in an emergency, the State of Kansas has developed the Kansas System for the Early Registration of Volunteers (K-SERV). The K-SERV has been developed in cooperation with the Kansas Board of Healing Arts, Kansas Board of Nursing, Kansas Behavioral Health Sciences Regulatory Board and other state licensing authorities to provide primary source verification of pre-incident volunteers of licensure status. Standard operating guides for the use of the K-SERV program are available to the local volunteer coordinator for use during an emergency incident.
10) K-SERV is a partner application with the Kansas CRMCS to promote pre-incident verification of health and medical sector professionals and appropriate identification badging of those individuals. Specific information related to health and medical sector disaster credentialing can be found in the Kansas CRMCS Policy located at http://kansas.responder.us.

73. Concept of Operations

73.1. General

73.1.1. Pre-Incident Preparedness Responsibilities

ESF 8 provides the framework for coordinating state-level actions under a variety of emergency missions and related tasks. As the coordinating agency for ESF 8, KDHE is responsible for ensuring all related policies are structured in a manner that clearly defines issues of single or joint jurisdiction, promotes development and coordination of procedures and fosters collaboration on all matters impacting health and medical interests.

73.1.2. Response and Recovery Responsibilities

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical, behavioral health, environmental health and public health assistance requests for response, develop and update assessments of medical and public health status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

73.2. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 8 coordinating and/or primary agency when an area of Kansas is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The primary agency notified will report to the SEOC if so advised or requested by KDEM.
3) If additional support is necessary; the ESF 8 primary agency and/or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
4) The coordinator will notify all ESF 8 primary and support agencies and will continue to update those agencies as the situation progresses.

5) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify supporting agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

73.3. Direction and Control

1) During a state of emergency, state health and medical response activities will be coordinated through the SEOC which will serve as the source of all direction and control to include: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 8 may respond from the SEOC and/or Field Operations as determined by the SEOC Manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the basic plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 8, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 8 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

73.4. Organization

During an actual or potential emergency or disaster, the primary agency of ESF 8 will assign personnel to the SEOC. The ESF 8 coordinator will report to the emergency services branch director, if activated, or the response section chief. During the response phase, the ESF 8 coordinator will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical and public health assistance requests.

73.5. Actions

ESF 8 will be responsible for coordinating public health and medical preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts on an on-going basis. Efforts of ESF 8 include:

Community Preparedness:

1) Participate on the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team and assist in the development of the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2) Utilize hazards identified in the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify common health and medical sector issues that may result from these hazards.
3) Utilize these identified health and medical sector issues to influence planning and resource identification needs in preparation for a disaster.
4) ESF 8 primary and support agencies should develop continuity of operations plans and procedures that are inclusive of responsibilities related to disaster support to local communities.
5) Maintain the state level health and medical credential standards for the Kansas CRMCS to help assure a verified mutual aid response capacity.
6) Identify state-level critical health and healthcare infrastructure criteria, assets and essential services.
7) Build partnerships and engagement with local, regional and state health and

medical sector organizations to promote sector preparedness and coordination of effort and resources.

8) Participating in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services aligned Public Health and Healthcare Emergency Preparedness program and administering funds as appropriate related to the cooperative agreement.
9) Administer grants and loans to assist local health and medical sector organizations in preparedness activities.

Community Recovery:

1) Work with ESF 14, local, regional and state partners and organizations to identify and develop strategies for recovery of health and medical sector organizations in disaster areas.
2) Identify health and medical organization recovery needs and develop recovery processes to support a return to normalcy of operations or a new standard of normalcy for the provision of healthcare to the community.
3) Agencies will utilize observations, after action reports and improvement plans to refine disaster response operational protocols.

Emergency Operations Coordination:

1) Develop an appropriate standard operating guide(s) to implement ESF activities and engage resources.
2) Work with all affected local and state organizations to assess emergency conditions within the health and medical sector.
3) Coordinate the deployment of health and medical sector field staff to assist SEOC vetted local assistance requests.
4) Assist local health and medical organizations in locating and utilizing mutual aid resources.
5) Communicate health and medical sector situational information to ESF 8 and emergency management organizations in the attempt to maintain a current common operating picture.
6) Work with responding agencies to promote the return of services to pre-incident conditions.
7) Participate in all applicable after-action reviews, report compilation and improvement planning activities.

Emergency Public Information and Warning:

1) Coordinate with ESF 15 in the SEOC to promote appropriate messaging of health and medical sector concerns as part of the overall information campaign.
2) Coordinate with sector representatives to utilize appropriate subject matter experts and representatives in the state joint information center as needed by ESF 15.

Fatality Management:

1) Maintain the Kansas Mass Fatality Appendix as part of the “Supporting Annexes” section at the end of the Kansas Response Plan.
2) Confirm incident related fatalities with local health and medical sector agencies.

Information Sharing:

1) Work to maintain situational awareness and a common operating picture with health and medical sector partner organizations.
2) Utilize WebEOC, HAvBED, the Kansas Health Alert Network (KS-HAN) and other web-based applications to communicate with appropriate partners.

Mass Care:

1) Coordinate with ESF 6 to provide, to the extent necessary, health and medical support capabilities at community shelters including increased disease surveillance.
2) Assist ESF 6 in alternative sheltering measures for individuals with health conditions that require care at levels exceeding that which can be provided in community shelters.
3) Assist in coordinating behavioral health support to mass care shelter populations as part of a community behavioral health response campaign.

Medical Countermeasure Dispensing:

1) Promote community level mass medical countermeasure dispensing planning as part of an overall preparedness strategy.
2) Maintain an adverse event reporting system to be utilized as part of mass dispensing campaigns.
3) Develop a dispensing strategy for critical state personnel.

Medical Materiel Management and Distribution:

1) Stockpile critical medical supplies in strategic locations throughout the state.
2) Coordinate requests from local entities for health and medical supplies.
3) Coordinate any requests from Kansas to the federal government for health and medical support assets including the SNS and specific treatment stocks including diethylentriamene pentaacetate (DTPA).
4) Maintain the Kansas Countermeasure Response Administration (KS-CRA) web-based application for inventory management of state medical supplies.
5) Maintain a distribution system for SNS and other assets to ensure delivery of requested materiel to local entities.

Medical Surge:

1) Maintain situational awareness of available bed capacities and capabilities via the HAvBED web-based application.
2) Support family reunification efforts in partnership with local health and medical entities, other ESFs and other states.
3) Assist health and medical organizations with medical surge operations including but not limited to medical evacuation.
4) Process requests from communities and organizations for behavioral health support to be available to responders, survivors and families.
5) Implement existing mutual aid plans or verified mission requests to deploy EMS units and available management teams to support local pre-hospital care activities, medical transportation and treatment.

Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions:

1) Initiate on-site public education programs on the health problems associated with the emergency or disaster.
2) Advise local health authorities concerning isolation and quarantine actions that are listed in the Biological Incident Annex.

Public Health Laboratory Testing:

1) Maintain a sentinel laboratory network to increase disease surveillance and rule out testing.
2) Maintain laboratory proficiencies, equipment and supplies to provide human specimen testing for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) agents in accordance with CDC Laboratory Response Network (LRN) guidelines.
3) Maintain sample management protocols for sample collection, handling, packaging, processing, transport receipt, storage, retrieval, and disposal.
4) Coordinate with other agencies, testing of CBRNE samples including clinical, food and environmental matrices.
5) Provide analytical and investigative support to epidemiologists, healthcare providers, law enforcement, environmental health, food safety and others efforts to help determine cause and origin of, and definitively characterize public health impacts.
6) Provide notification of laboratory results to appropriate response entities.

Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation:

1) Maintain a listing of conditions that must be reported by healthcare providers and laboratories.
2) Maintain a 24/7 Epidemiological Hotline for epidemiological and environmental public health consultation, technical assistance, and the reporting of urgent conditions.
3) Maintain appropriate disease investigation guidelines to be utilized by public health personnel to investigate reportable diseases.
4) Conduct investigations of disease, injury or exposure in response to natural or man-made incidents.
5) Provide epidemiological and environmental public health consultation, technical assistance, and information to partner agencies.
6) Determine public health recommendations for mitigation of incident-specific public health threats and concerns.

Responder Safety and Health:

1) Identify medical, environmental exposure, and behavioral health risks that may be encountered by responders based on the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2) Formulate recommendations regarding personal protective equipment consistent with state and federal regulations.
3) Provide medical countermeasures and/or personal protective equipment to responders as indicated by the incident.
4) Provide guidance to responding organizations to help conduct monitoring for medical and/or behavioral health incident-related outcomes.

Volunteer Management:

1) Maintain the Kansas Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) program to assure a trained and verified volunteer cadre to support health and medical assistance.
2) Maintain the Kansas System for the Early Registration of Volunteers (K-SERV) to appropriately document and verify the credentials of health and medical response volunteers.
3) Assure pre-incident screening and verification of health and medical volunteers through the K-SERV and the Kansas Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS).
4) Maintain the capability to notify verified volunteers via the K-SERV and determine ability and availability to respond to an incident.

74. Responsibilities

74.1. Coordinating Agency

The KDHE is designated as the coordinator for ESF 8. As ESF coordinator, KDHE coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 8 support agencies.

The ESF 8 Coordinator will be responsible for the following activities on an on-going basis.

74.1.1. Mitigation

1) Promote the stockpiling of critical medical supplies in strategic locations throughout the state.
2) Identify state level critical health and medical infrastructure.
3) Promote mitigation activities and resources to health and medical organizations and facilities.

74.1.2. Preparedness

1) Conduct planning with support agencies and local partner agencies.
2) Develop and refine procedures to be utilized by the ESF 8 Coordinator in the SEOC.
3) Maintain liaison with health and medical volunteer organizations, local, state, and federal medical teams.
4) Review and revise, as necessary, Kansas CRMCS Health and Medical Disaster Credential Levels to assure appropriateness.

74.1.3. Response

1) Coordinate deployment of health and medical assets.
2) Coordinate the deployment of personnel to conduct field assessments and surveys.
3) Provide staff and services for monitoring public health conditions.
4) In consultation with subject matter experts, determine needs for health surveillance programs.

5) Assist with patient evacuation coordination as requested and post-event relocation.
6) Identify available hospital bed space.
7) Arrange for emergency behavioral health services to individuals and communities.
8) Support response personnel with critical incident stress debriefing resources.
9) Coordinate fatality verification for the SEOC.
10) Arrange for disaster mortuary services or victim identification services.
11) Coordinate laboratory facilities for analyses of public health patient samples.
12) Initiate on-site public education programs on the health issues associated with the emergency or disaster.

74.1.4. Recovery

1) Coordinate restoration of essential health and medical components of delivery systems and permanent medical facilities to operational status.
2) Monitor epidemiological systems.
3) Compile health reports for state officials.
4) Initiate grants epidemiological surveillance.
5) Identify populations requiring event-driven health, medical or social services post-event.
6) Initiate financial reimbursement process for support services.

74.2. Primary Agency

74.2.1. KDHE: Division of Public Health

Mitigation:

1) Increase vaccination rates among the general public and response organizations for preventable diseases.
2) Promote healthy lifestyle choices by all Kansans to increase their physical, social, and mental resiliency to disaster situations.
3) Identify a representative to serve on the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team.

Preparedness:

1) Provide assistance and guidance to county health departments, hospitals, laboratories, emergency medical services and health/medical providers regarding preparedness and response to emergencies.
2) Maintain the Kansas System for the Early Registration of Volunteers (K-SERV) database of registered volunteers willing to respond to disasters.
3) Maintain a state-wide Health Alert Network (KS-HAN) as a secure electronic communications system for health and safety officials to exchange emergency health and medical information.
4) Develop procedures to expedite processing of vital records requests.
5) Pre-designate official(s) to meet and sign for Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.

6) Identify locations to be utilized as Receipt, Staging, and Storage (RSS) warehouses for emergency medical supplies.
7) Maintain a 24/7 Epidemiological Hotline for epidemiological and environmental public health consolation, technical assistance, and the reporting of urgent conditions.
8) Maintain the Kansas Countermeasure Response Administration (KS-CRA) System for tracking disaster related medical material from initial inventory to administration to a patient.
9) Develop methodologies for conducting disease surveillance in emergency shelters.
10) Provide oversight of the CHEMPACK Program.

Response:

1) Detect and investigate unusual disease incidents or clusters.
2) Prepare incident information material for general public and clinicians.
3) Provide recommendations and decisions on mass prophylaxis and treatment:

    a) Request the SNS Push Package or Managed Inventory.
    b) Maintain control of SNS assets and provide continued tracking.
    c) Assist dispensing agencies with media relations and risk communication issues.

4) Supply information to the public on personal protective measures through the Joint Information Center (JIC).
5) Provide information to providers on prophylaxis and treatment guidelines.
6) Distribute information to clinicians and hospitals.
7) Communicate with CDC and other state health departments through EPI-X.
8) Implement the CHEMPACK Program through the KDHE Preparedness Program.
9) Implement public health control measures:
    a) Recognize and determine the need for isolation and quarantine measures.
    b) Perform epidemiological investigations.

Recovery:

1) Maintain support of the Joint Field Office (JFO) including provision of vital records to affected citizens.
2) Expedite processing of vital records (birth, marriage, and death certificates) for disaster victims.
3) Provide resource information and technical assistance for vector and mosquito control.
4) Provide resources and guidance regarding restoration for mold.
5) Provide resource information and technical assistance for restoration of health and medical services including: restoration of local health department services, restoration of hospital and medical facilities, restoration of laboratories, etc.
6) Evaluate needs and concerns related to child care and foster care for

survivors and responders including possible evacuees from other states.

7) Provide long-term surveillance of community and responder personnel for possible exposures as a result of the incident.

74.2.2. Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratories (KHEL)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain a Bio-safety Level 3 (BSL3 Laboratory).
2) Maintain a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) Level 2 Diagnostic Chemistry Laboratory Capabilities at KHEL.
3) Maintain protocols and instrumentation for the analysis of analytes specified by LRN and the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN).
4) Maintain a Kansas Sentinel Laboratory network capable of microbiology as defined by CDC protocols.
5) Maintain protocols for specimen submission, chain of custody and criteria for acceptance.
6) Provide guidance on federal packaging and shipping regulations, inclusive of evidence control measures.
7) Pre-position packing materials for human biological and chemical specimens.
8) Provide a list of packing materials that are required when submitting human clinical samples collected in relationship to a chemical exposure event.
9) Provide guidance on available specimen transportation modes available, including hot shot services.
10) Provide support for weapons for mass destruction incident response planning.

Response:

1) Implement protocols to process clinical and environmental samples from local health facilities, medical professionals, law enforcement officials, hazardous material responders and the 73rd Civil Support Team (CST).
2) Provide clinical or environmental analytical support during and post incident.
3) Provide specimen shipping information and containers as needed.
4) Report analytical results to the requesting authority.
5) Activate mutual aid agreements for biological agent analysis.
6) Provide technical support to the CST, State Fire Marshal's Office and first responders as requested during an incident.
7) Communicate through a secure system with Sentinel Laboratories to gather information that will assist in determining the extent of exposure to the population.

74.2.3. KDHE: Division of Environment

Response:

1) Assist in the preparation of technical information as it relates to the environment and possible impacts.

74.3. Support Agencies

74.3.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Response:

1) Coordinate supplemental assistance for the identification, movement, storage, and disposition of victims.
2) Maintain liaison with the information clearinghouse regarding missing persons and casualties managed by the ARC.

74.3.2. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain visibility and report Medical Service domestic response capabilities provided by the ARNG (Medevac and Ambulance Company units) and ANG (EMEDs, HRF, and CERFP units).
2) Participate in interagency planning and exercises with state and local agencies.
3) Identify potential trigger points when and where KNG Medical Service domestic response assets could be deployed or otherwise assist.

Response:

1) Provide KNG personnel and assets to assist with patient triage, transport and limited treatment to civilian casualties.

74.3.3. Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Response:

1) Provide emergency transportation of blood, blood products, medical supplies, and donor organs.

74.3.4. Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

See the ESF 8 Mass Fatalities Annex for responsibilities of the KBI.

74.3.5. Board of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain procedures for emergency licensing of out-of-state EMS personnel and equipment.
2) Provide primary source verification of all K-SERV registered volunteer emergency medical technician credentials.
3) Administer the KBEMS Revolving and Assistance (KRAF) Grant.

Response:

1) Provide technical expertise on modifications of EMS scope of practice waivers, if needed.

74.3.6. Kansas Board of Nursing

Preparedness:

1) Provide primary source verification of all K-SERV registered volunteer nurse credentials.

74.3.7. Kansas Board of Healing Arts

Preparedness:

1) Provide primary source verification of all K-SERV registered volunteer regulated medical profession credentials.

74.3.8. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain receipt, staging, and storage (RSS) warehouse security plan for possible sites and personnel.

Response:

1) Provide security for the SNS shipment and security of the RSS.
2) Provide assistance in the rapid transportation of samples for analysis as necessary.

74.3.9. American Red Cross (ARC)

Response:

1) Provide blood and blood products.
2) Report medical needs for sheltered populations to the ESF 8 coordinator.

74.3.10. Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA)

1) See the ESF 8 Mass Fatalities Annex for responsibilities of the KFDA.

74.3.11. Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Response:

1) Implement identification procedures and prevention practices for zoonotic diseases.

74.3.12. Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL)

Response:

1) Provide guidance and direction in regards to worker health and safety issues.

74.3.13. Kansas Department of Aging and Disabilities (KDADS)

Preparedness:

1) Assist community mental health centers in development of emergency operations procedures.
2) Provide guidance to regulated long-term care facilities related to emergency preparedness and recovery issues.
3) Maintain the State Crisis Counseling Program Administrative Plan.

Response:

1) Provide crisis counseling service to disaster victims in support of community mental health centers, local behavioral health providers, and volunteer agencies.
2) Administer the Crisis Counseling Program during a presidentially declared disaster.
3) Complete the FEMA Immediate Services Program (ISP) grant application following a disaster.
4) Complete the Regular Services Program (RSP) grant application according to the schedule established by FEMA.
5) Coordinate with state owned or operated mental health facilities regarding resource requests and status of the facilities.
6) Coordinate provision of psychotropic medications in the aftermath of disasters.

Recovery:

1) Administer the FEMA ISP and RSP grants through the grant's term.

75. Authorities and References

75.1. Federal Statutes

1) Public Law 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552-1578 (1974) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.
2) Public Law 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
3) Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
4) 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons.
5) 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act.
6) 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act.

ESF 9-Search and Rescue

76. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:

- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Primary Agencies:

- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Support Agencies:

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
- Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)
- Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KWLPT)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
- Local Government

Private Sector/NGOs:

- Kansas Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster (KSVOAD)
- Kansas Search and Rescue Working Group (KSARWG)

77. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 9 is to provide assistance to local authorities for search and rescue operations. This annex establishes policy guidance and direction for direct state assistance and/or coordination with federal search and rescue teams.

78. Scope

SAR responsibilities generally fall to local government agencies depending upon the type of activity required. The state can assist the local responders with the use of state resources or by coordination of other local resources. SAR activities may include:

1) Searches and rescues rural areas for lost, missing, or endangered persons.
2) Waterborne searches and rescues in lakes, ponds, or rivers.
3) Searching for downed or missing aircraft.
4) Searches as a result of a structural collapse.

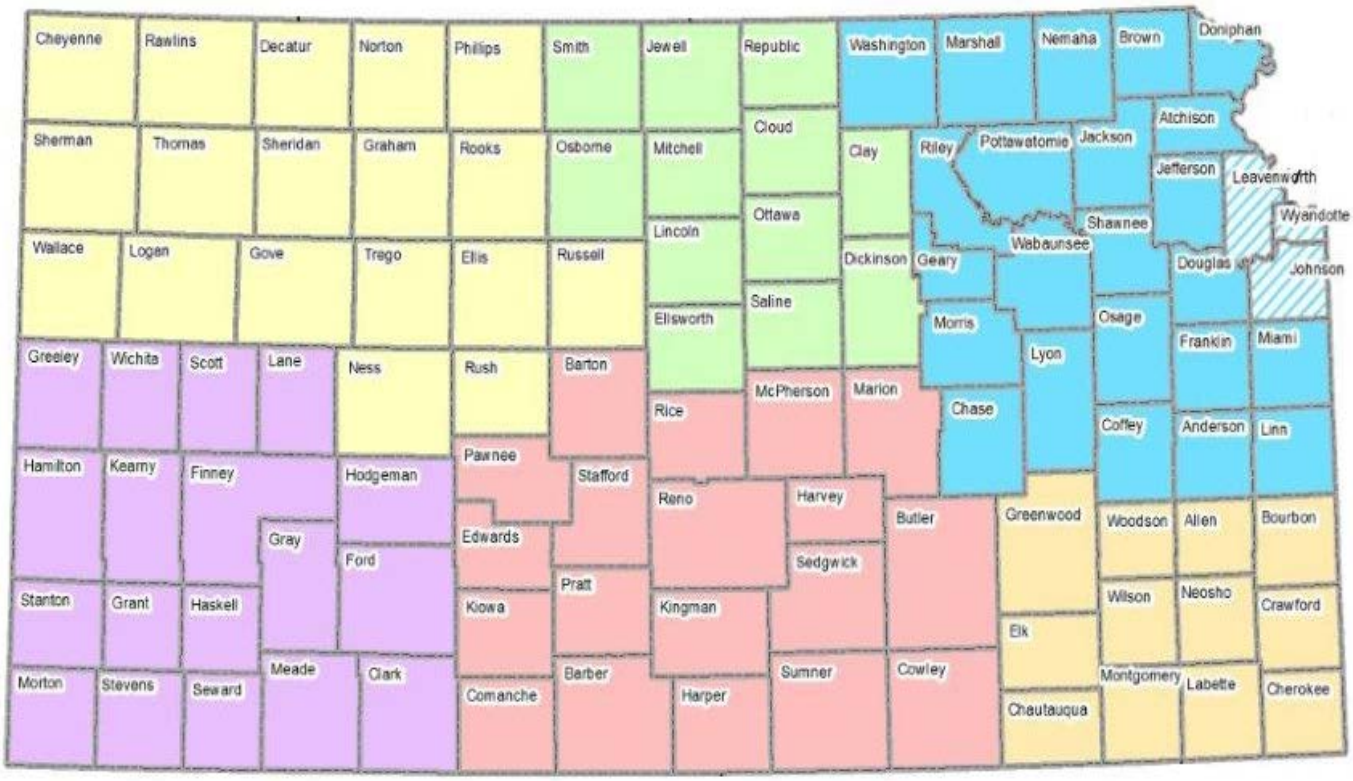
79. Situation and Assumptions

79.1. Situation

79.1.1. Intrastate Assets

There are seven (7) regional SAR Task Forces in the state. Their locations correspond with the seven (7) homeland security regions.

Map 2: Regional Search and Rescue Task Forces



KS TF 2 **(NE)** Type II USAR Task Force (35)

KS TF 3 **(KC)** Type II USAR Task Force (35)

KS TF 4 **(SE)** Type II USAR Task Force (29)

KS TF 5 **(SC)** Type II USAR Task Force (35)

KS TF 6 **(SW)** Structural Collapse Task Force (14)

KS TF 7 **(NW)** Structural Collapse Squad Task Force (8)

KS TF 8 **(NC)** Structural Collapse Team Task Force (14)

Each regional SAR Task Force has the following capabilities:

1) Management
2) Search
3) Rescue
4) HazMat (no significant mitigation or decontamination capabilities)
5) Medical (does not provide patient transport capability)
6) Logistics

The organizational structure of each task force is designed to be modular and adaptable. Depending on the specific circumstances of an incident, these resources can be modified to meet the incident's needs. As such, regional task force assets are deployed in the following teams:

1) **Advance Team:** Select members of a regional task force may be designated as an advance team that can be quickly transported to assess incident requirements before the request or arrival of an entire task force. KDEM or the requesting agency, with coordination through the incident commander, will determine if an advance team is necessary.
2) **Task Force Response:** This is an immediate response with on-duty personnel and equipment, usually involving an operational period of less than 24-hours. A task force response would likely occur in response to a mutual aid request from a city, county, or other agency.
3) **Task Force Deployment:** A task force deployment can be mobilized and en-route within two (2) hours of notification, usually involving multiple operational periods and self-sustainment for up to 72-hours. This request would likely come from the SEOC or the state's ESF 9 coordinator.
4) **Task Force 1:** Designation given to multiple Kansas task forces responding to one incident.

79.1.2. Kansas Search and Rescue Working Group (KSARWG)

The KSARWG is chartered under the governor's CEPR. As chartered, the KSARWG has the following functions:

1) Coordinate the development of comprehensive regional and state response plans that will provide for a coordinated response by search and rescue resources.
2) Provide an opportunity for improved communications between all responders regarding search and rescue response, resources, etc. Educate public officials and county emergency managers regarding the resources available statewide for search and rescue operations.
3) Coordinate regional and state efforts through equipment standardization, training, and operational guidelines for search and rescue response.
4) Maintain consistency and coordination with other regional, state, and federal resources including Kansas IMTs, federal and state USAR teams, etc.

79.2. Assumptions

1) Local fire departments will retain control of their resources and jurisdiction.
2) Kansas Regional SAR Task Forces are contacted and deployed based on the protocol established in regional SAR plans.
3) SAR resources are tasked as required by ESF 9 and remain assets of the parent agency or organization.
4) The National Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) response system assists and augments state and local USAR capabilities.
5) Upon request by the state and activation by the DHS under the NRF, USAR task forces are considered federal assets under the Stafford Act and other applicable authorities.

80. Concept of Operations

80.1. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 9 coordinating or primary agencies when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 9 coordinator will notify all ESF 9 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
3) The ESF 9 coordinating or primary agencies will notify KDEM about search and rescue specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 9 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

80.2. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control, including: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 9 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the basic plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 9, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 9 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

80.3. Deployment of SAR Regional Task Forces

Each SAR Regional Task Force has a single point of contact that can be reached to request assistance. Assistance can be requested in two ways:

1) KDEM via the OSFM requests deployment of the SAR Regional Task Force.
2) Affected county contacts the SAR Regional Task Force directly.

80.4. Kansas Search and Rescue Dog Association (KSARDA)

The KSARDA is a volunteer based canine search and rescue organization with the following capabilities:

1) Wilderness search
2) Water search
3) Cadaver search
4) Collapsed structure, debris, and disaster search
5) Urban or populated areas search

KSARDA is deployed to law enforcement or other emergency agencies at both the state and local levels, when requested.

81. Responsibilities

81.1. Coordinating Agency

OSFM is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 9. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the ESF 9 planning team and other key stakeholders.

81.2. Primary Agency

81.2.1. Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Mitigation:

1) Provide a representative to the KHMT meetings.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain a list of search and rescue teams.
2) Maintain liaison with state and federal search and rescue assets and plan for the reception of external assets.
3) Coordinate with the Deployable Resources Working Group and KSARWG to assist in the credentialing of search and rescue professionals.
4) Develop public awareness programs to reduce the number of injuries, property loss, and accidents.

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and resources for search and rescue missions.
2) Coordinate search and rescue response operations.
3) In conjunction with local emergency management command, coordinate mutual aid as required by the magnitude of the event.
4) Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended periods.
5) Continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical SAR needs.
6) Coordinate with ESF 1 for use of buses to transport rescue teams, rescued victims, and/ or persons evacuated from an emergency area to a safe location or emergency shelter.
7) Coordinate with ESF 12 to address search and rescue problems (i.e. leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water flow problems, etc.).

81.2.2. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Response:

1) Task state SAR assets upon request of county government agencies.
2) In conjunction with local emergency management command, coordinate mutual aid as required by the magnitude of the event.
3) Coordinate with ESF 1 for the use of buses to transport rescue teams, rescued victims, and persons evacuated from an emergency area to a safe location or emergency shelter.
4) Coordinate with ESF 12 to address search and rescue problems (e.g., leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water flow problems, etc).
5) Requests FEMA VII for assets from USAR.

Recovery:

1) Continue to support local operations and plan for a reduction of operations.
2) Inventory any lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.

81.3. Support Agencies

81.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG) and Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Response:

1) Establish a search and rescue coordination center, if required within the disaster area.
2) Provide technical assistance and resources for aerial rescue missions.

81.3.2. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and resources for urban, rural, and aerial search and rescue missions.
2) Provide an air coordination officer to the SEOC to coordinate multiple agency aircraft operations.

81.3.3. Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

Response:

1) Provide personnel and K-9 resources to assist other assembled rescue response forces in locating missing persons.

81.3.4. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and resources for urban, rural, and aerial search and rescue missions.
2) Provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near, and around areas involved in firefighting operations.

81.3.5. Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and resources for aerial search and rescue missions.
2) Provide law enforcement resources to support local governments in the event of criminal implications, if requested.

81.3.6. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KWLPT)

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance and resources for rural search and rescue missions.
2) Provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near, and around areas involved in search and rescue operations.

81.3.7. KSVOAD: Kansas Search and Rescue Dog Association (KSARDA)

Response:

1) Provide tracking and search dog teams for urban as well as rural search and rescue missions.

82. Authorities and References

1) **State of Kansas Search and Rescue Response Plan.** Current version.
2) **NFPA 1006**: Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications.
3) **NFPA 1670**: Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

ESF 10-Oil and Hazardous Materials

83. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:

- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Primary Agencies:

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)

Support Agencies:

- Civil Support Team (CST)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
- Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)
- Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)
- Kansas Geological Survey (KGS)
- Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- Local Government
- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Federal Agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Private Sector/NGOs:

- Kansas Pipeline Association (KPA)
- Kansas Ethanol, LLC

84. Purpose

ESF 10 supports coordinated disaster or emergency response and recovery to state and local governments when there is a major discharge of oil, release of hazardous materials, or both. This hazardous material release could occur because of a transportation incident, fixed facility incident, natural disaster, intentional act (i.e., terrorist attack) that poses a threat to human health and welfare, property, or the environment.

85. Scope

ESF 10 provides a coordinated response to hazardous materials incidents, including oil. This includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by oil or hazardous materials. Hazardous

materials include chemical, biological, radiological, and hazardous substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances considered Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

86. Situation and Assumptions

86.1. Situation

1) Fixed facilities that use, produce, generate, or store hazardous substances are located throughout Kansas. They include manufacturing and chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and waste disposal sites. Natural and manmade disasters could overwhelm preexisting measures to prevent or contain releases at these sites. Information about hazardous materials is maintained by each facility that has or uses quantities specified in SARA Title III. This information is reported to the local fire department and collected by KDHE, on behalf of the CEPR.
2) The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center (See 40 C.F.R. 300.125).
3) Federal on-scene coordinators (OSCs) have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. OSCs can work independently or with state partners in a support role. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses may be initiated under the NCP and CERCLA and/or Oil Pollution Act (OPA) funding. After that, funding transitions to ESF 10 and the Stafford Act or funding will come from another federal agency under the NRF federal-to-federal support provisions when ESF 10 is activated under those authorities.
4) The KDHE regulates the operation and safety of underground hydrocarbon storage (UHS) salt cavern facilities. The KCC maintains safety over intrastate distribution lines and porous underground hydrocarbon storage. The U.S. State Department of Transportation (USDOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) maintains safety authority over liquid pipelines and all interstate pipelines in the State. Hazardous materials transportation and pipeline accidents must be reported directly to the 24-hour National Response Center.
5) For radiological or nuclear incidents, KDHE will provide oversight and technical direction to primary and support agencies. For releases of oil and hazardous materials, KDHE will provide technical direction during the response and oversight throughout the recovery.
6) The Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office has eleven Regional Response Teams located in the following areas: Coffeyville, Colby, Emporia, Ford County, Manhattan, Overland Park, Salina, Sedgwick County, Seward County, Topeka, and Wellington. These teams can respond to most areas in Kansas within an hour; addressing hazardous materials incidents and accidents as well as terrorist events involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) products.
7) Local Emergency Planning Committees**:**
   a) The Kansas Commission on Emergency Planning and Response has divided Kansas into 105 emergency planning districts. These districts are defined by county boundaries.
   b) Each of these planning districts has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) or is part of a regional LEPC. LEPCs are made up of city and county

elected officials, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, emergency managers, media, community members, industry, transportation, and medical representatives. They are mandated to develop and implement comprehensive emergency response plans concerning potential hazardous materials emergencies or disasters within their respective planning districts.

c) Kansas LEPCs maintain an inventory of facilities that have reporting requirements under sections 302, 311, and 312 and KAR 28-65-3 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

86.2. Planning Assumptions

1) Primary responsibility for response to an uncontrolled oil or hazardous materials incident remains with local government. State resources will be activated and respond, as required, to supplement and assist local government response agencies.

2) No single agency at the State, local, tribal, Federal, or private-sector level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally in response to these hazards.

3) ESF 10 can be activated for an actual or potential high-impact event, involving oil or hazardous materials. Activation is required when a coordinated and effective response by state, local, nongovernmental, and/or private sector entities is undertaken. The goal of this assistance is to save lives, minimize damage, and provide assistance in long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

4) Hazardous materials emergency response and recovery operations often require extensively trained teams and specialized equipment. Local government may not have adequate resources to develop and maintain the personnel, conduct specialized training and acquire the equipment necessary to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials emergencies or disasters.

5) Fixed facilities (i.e., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites) produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials that could be damaged, so the existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are no longer effective.

6) Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, or airline accidents.

7) The federal government may respond to hazardous materials incidents under the provisions of the Oil and Hazardous Material Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 of the National Response Framework (NRF), EPA National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR, part 300), or USDOE Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP).

87. Concept of Operations

87.1. General

ESF 10 will coordinate the efforts to supplement the local emergency response actions, following a disaster involving oil or hazardous materials. In conjunction with the affected county, ESF 10 also supports the response to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up and dispose of oil and hazardous material, and minimize the impact of the incident. Local

government officials are responsible for making and implementing protective action decisions related to a hazardous materials incident.

1) KDEM and KDHE receive notifications of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases. Hazardous materials spills and air releases that meet federal reportable quantities must be reported to KDEM, which receives the reports for the CEPR. The federally listed chemicals and reportable quantities can be obtained at www.epa.gov/emergencies under the tab of "List of Lists." Under K.A.R. 28-48-2, the spiller must report all spills that impact the soils or waters of the state to the KDHE. In the case that a spill originates from an oil or gas production lease, the spill must be reported to the KCC.
2) KDEM or KDHE will notify agencies that have applicable statutory and regulatory roles. KDHE will elevate coordination to KDEM in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.
3) Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which support agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF 10 via the SEOC on a 24-hour basis, (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period.
4) Contact with federal agencies by the corresponding state agencies will follow chain of command and regulatory authority. Once the SEOC is activated, contact with federal agencies will go through the SEOC.
5) ESF 10 promotes close coordination with State, Federal, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.
6) ESF 10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies
7) ESF 10 provides coordination, supervision and facilitates communication between state agencies that respond to incidents involving the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or waste.
8) ESF 10 provides for physical response to a Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station or Cooper Nuclear Station accident or incident as directed under the Kansas Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Facilities. Additionally, ESF 10 provides for response and technical support for transportation accidents or incidents involving medical and industrial radioisotopes, nuclear fuel, radioactive waste, and spent nuclear fuel, and other peacetime or terrorism-related radiological incidents as directed under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex**.**

87.2. Notifications

1) KDEM, the coordinating agency, will notify KDHE, the ESF 10 primary agency, when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 10 coordinator will notify all ESF 10 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
3) The primary agency will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
4) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 10 primary agency and KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.

5) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.
6) All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated through the SEOC. All public notifications will be addressed in ESF 15 External Communications.
7) All notifications of federal agencies are detailed in the Notification and Communications section of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, outlined in 40 CFR 300.125.

87.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control including: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3) and established concepts of NIMS, state response to hazardous materials incidents will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs.
3) ESF 10 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations as determined by the SEOC manager.
4) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the Basic Plan.
5) Upon mission assignment to ESF 10, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
6) Each agency assigned to ESF 10 will assist in staffing the SEOC, as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
7) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

88. Responsibilities

88.1. Coordinating Agency

KDEM is designated as the coordinator for ESF 10 in an emergency situation where the SEOC is activated. As ESF coordinator, the KDEM coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and ESF 10 primary and support agencies.

88.2. Primary Agency

KDHE is the primary agency responsible for ESF 10.

Mitigation:

1) Provide technical assistance concerning cleanup options or methods, and cleanup standards for planning purposes.
2) Perform facility inspections.

Preparedness:

1) Serves as a state notification point for all releases or discharges into the soil, groundwater, or surface water.
2) Provide a 24/7 staffed notification phone number.
3) Maintain a database of all spills that occur in the state, and provide data for reporting agencies.
4) Provide hazardous materials data for planning activities.
5) Provide assistance with planning and coordinating debris disposal as a result of a natural disaster or hazardous materials release.
6) Supports the development and conducts training for operational radiological emergency response.
7) Develops and establishes state protective action guides (PAGs) for radiological incidents.
8) Provide oversight and implementation of the Kansas Biological Incident Annex and the Kansas Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
9) Provide the AGD GIS Section with data layers maintained by KDHE.
10) Inspects and maintains databases of registered and permitted fuel storage tank facilities.
11) Inspects and regulates the UHS salt cavern facilities to verify the integrity of the caverns, safe operation, and assures the facilities maintain emergency response and security plans.

Response:

1) Provide staff members, as necessary, for SEOC functions including: requesting assistance and coordinating with support agencies, managing mission assignments, working with private sector organizations for resource support and ensuring financial accountability for ESF 10.
2) Provide an analytical laboratory for incident support.
3) Coordinate initial assistance from other state and federal agencies.
4) Respond, as needed, to incidents involving oil and hazardous materials.
5) Coordinate with ESF 8 to provide health and safety guidance in response to an oil or hazardous materials incident, identify medical waste, and provide assistance with the investigation of biomedical waste incidents.
6) Provide assistance with sampling water supplies when they are suspected of being contaminated by oil or hazardous materials.
7) Provide operational radiological emergency response, including conducting radiological and air monitoring, performing dose assessment, support and guidance for monitoring and decontamination of the public, and making recommendations on the need to institute protective actions in accordance with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
8) Review, evaluate, and maintain all radiation dose records for non-licensee emergency workers and other affected individuals.

Recovery:

1) Assist city, county and state public works officials in identifying acceptable sites for storing, processing, burning, and disposing of waste and other debris generated by natural disasters or other hazardous material incidents and issue permits or other approvals as necessary to authorize such activities.
2) Provide technical assistance for the identification, containment, removal and disposal of oil and hazardous materials from the environment.

3) Coordinate with ESF 3 to assist local governments in the impacted area with restoring their drinking water and waste treatment systems.
4) Conduct site investigations and delineate extent of contamination, as authority and funding allows.
5) Provide oversight for cleanup of oil and hazardous materials releases that affect the soils and waters of the state, and for the clean-up of all radiological materials.
6) Coordinate with ESF 8 on health related statements to the public, as needed.
7) Prepare a restoration plan for natural resources injured by an oil or hazardous materials discharge in coordination with KWP.
8) Provide guidance regarding the segregation and disposal of household hazardous waste.
9) Identify methods to recover materials from debris for reuse or recycling whenever technically and economically feasible.

88.3. Support Agencies

88.3.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2) Conduct vulnerability assessments of high risk chemical facilities to identify the potential for accidental hazardous materials releases or an act of terrorism.
3) Support requests and directives resulting from the governor or FEMA concerns mitigation and re-development activities.
4) Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, state, or federal briefings, situation reports, and action plans.
5) Liaison with the private sector to provide subject matter experts or assistance.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain a database of all spills that occur in the state, and provide data for reporting agencies.
2) Maintains a database of LEPC membership, bylaws, and compliance certificates.
3) Serves as the governor's designee for receiving advance notification of radioactive shipments.
4) Provides statewide support for hazardous materials planning, training, and exercise through the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant program.
5) Assessment of hazardous materials response preparedness across the state.
6) Supports the development and aids in the conduction of training for operational radiological emergency response.
7) Maintains the Kansas Radiological Response Plan for Nuclear Facilities.
8) Maintains an inventory of radiological instruments that are ready to deploy.
9) Provide assistance with planning and coordinating debris disposal as a result of a natural disaster or hazardous materials release.

10) Serves as the state notification point for all releases or discharges that are subject to the EPCRA, Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and radiological incidents.

Response:

1) Coordinate assistance from federal and state government.
2) Provide a statewide team to be available 24/7 to coordinate a response.
3) Establish and maintain direct communication and coordination with local government units and/or citizens affected by a major incident.
4) Coordinate with ESF 15 public information concerning press releases and public inquires during a hazardous materials incident.
5) Provide specialized local, regional, state, and federal mutual aid resources.
6) Provide, on a limited basis, technical assistance for the identification, containment, removal and disposal of pollutants and hazardous materials from the environment.
7) Provide a representative to incidents within the area and scope of jurisdiction, and when the incident is of such significance to cause environmental damage or create a public health threat.
8) Provide technical assistance to incident commanders relative to hazardous materials, and pursue resources through federal declarations.

Recovery:

1) Evaluate emergency response by conducting an After Action Review (AAR).
2) Request and maintain records of all expenditures and resources utilized (i.e., equipment, supplies, and personnel) by the governmental departments and agencies involved in emergency operations. Ensure that ESF 10 agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
3) Plan for the arrival of, and coordinate with, federal ESF 10 personnel in the SEOC and the JFO.
4) Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by responsible personnel.
5) Assist with damage assessment of the impacted area.

88.3.2. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain the KSNG Emergency Operations Plan.

Response:

1) Provide personnel and equipment in support of a state response to a hazardous materials incident or accident.
2) Primary responsibilities will be to:
    a) Move forces to the incident or accident area and assist local law enforcement agencies in security of the site.
    b) Provide any requested transportation, communication, and logistical support for operations being conducted by the civil authorities.

88.3.3. Civil Support Team (CST)

Mitigation:

1) CST will support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) incident site by making recommendation control measures to include:
    a) Isolation of the threat or hazard.
    b) Public and responder protection.
    c) Emergency response planning.
    d) Safe-area refuge mitigation procedures.

Preparedness:

1) The CST must prepare for, maintain, and sustain designated operational capabilities to meet the standard WMD-CST mission-essential task list (METL).
2) The standard WMD-CST-METL is the foundation for unit collective training and operations: however the TAG or commanding general may identify additional mission essential tasks based upon local contingency operations
3) METL:
    a) Perform threat analysis.
    b) Deploy a CST.
    c) Conduct CBRN analytical functions.
    d) Redeploy a CST.
    e) Conduct CBRN survey operations.
    f) Establish base of operations.
    g) Maintain an Operations Center.
    h) Establish CST medical support.
    i) Conduct civil support team assessments.
    j) Establish civil support team communications.
    k) Conduct interagency coordination.
    l) Conduct termination planning.
    m) Establish civil support team communications.

Response:

1) On order, support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE incident site by:
    a) Identifying CBRNE agents or substances.
    b) Assessing current and projected consequences.
    c) Advising on response measures.
    d) Assisting with appropriate requests for state and federal support.
2) The CST is manned, trained, and equipped to respond to, conduct, and maintain 72-hours of continuous operations - locally, regionally, or nationally - on a no-notice basis.
3) State response category:
    a) Immediate Response (IR) (N+3 hours, where N is the official time of notification).
    b) The CST is required to deploy an Advanced Echelon (ADVON) of the unit no later than N+1.5 hour (90 minutes).
    c) Prior to movement, the unit must be in receipt of a warning order or operations order issued by the TAG or designated action agent.

d) No later than N+3 hours, the entire unit must deploy from home station.

Note: *This unit may respond within the state, or by order of the governor in the case of a state-to-state response, regardless of the national status.*

Recovery:

1) The 73rd CST continues mission analysis:
    a) Analyzes information about the medical impact of the incident.
    b) Determines the requirements for reach-back agencies.
    c) Determines the combat service support requirements for recovery.
    d) Recommends courses of action (e.g., follow-on forces, force protection measures, strategic or tactical plans, and consequence management).
    e) Assists with the integration of follow-on forces requirements.
    f) Exchanges information and data to safely integrate forces or other responders.
    g) Assists with communications support for force integration activities, as required.
    h) Assists with the synchronization of response force activities.
2) The unit conducts a termination briefing with the ICS representatives(s), which includes:
    a) Final assessment and recommendations.
    b) Report on the status of assigned strategic objectives.
    c) List of entry operations performed.
    d) List of identified safety issues.
    e) Final threat analysis.
    f) Transfer of responsibility of the decontamination site(s) to the ICS for waste disposal.

88.3.4. Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Mitigation:

1) Provide educational information to facility owners.
2) Conduct inspections at regulated facilities and above-ground storage tanks.

Preparedness:

1) Provide training and equipment for Regional hazardous materials Response Teams.
2) Provide emergency contact and a response agent for the Regional hazardous materials Response Teams.
3) The Regional hazardous materials Response Teams are located in the following areas: Coffeyville, Colby, Emporia, Ford County, Manhattan, Overland Park, Salina, Sedgwick County, Seward County, Topeka, and Wellington.

Response:

1) The eleven Regional hazardous materials Response Teams can respond to most areas in the state within an hour, in order to address hazardous

material incidents and accidents as well as terrorist events involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) products.

2) Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies during a regional response to an uncontrolled hazardous materials release.
3) Deploy teams to perform emergency response actions. Actions to include, but not limited to collecting samples, containment actions, and identification and classification of oil and hazardous materials.
4) Provide, when required, Regional Response hazardous materials teams to conduct air monitoring missions.

Recovery:

1) Assist federal, state, and local agencies when appropriate.

88.3.5. Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Mitigation:

1) Inspect regulated facilities.
2) Provide regulatory or protective action for all livestock and licensed pet animal facilities.

Preparedness:

1) Provide the AGD GIS Section with data layers maintained by the pesticide and fertilizer programs.
2) Train and certify pesticide and fertilizer applicators.
3) Provide locations and maps (through AGD or GIS Section) of all of its licensed facilities in the state as well as facility owner contact information.
4) Maintains standard operating procedures for an incident at nuclear power facility.
5) Maintains the Foreign Animal Disease Plan, which would be referred to during a hazardous materials emergency.

Response:

1) Provide technical assistance for agricultural chemical related incidents.
2) Coordinate with state and federal agencies for incidents involving agricultural chemicals and food.
3) Provide advice and guidance on the use and disposition of all food and food products, livestock feed, and other inputs of agriculture which may be contaminated.
4) Embargo contaminated commodities or food products, if necessary.
5) Provide emergency authorization for water use, including contamination remediation, not covered by existing water appropriation permits.
6) Provide emergency authorization for dams, other stream obstructions or channel changes, levees or floodplain fill necessary for emergency response actions.
7) Coordinate with KDHE to provide protective action recommendations for livestock and pet animals.
8) Assist KDHE with monitoring and decontamination of companion animals.
9) Provide veterinary advice and support to local government for livestock, domestic animals, and service animals in the event of a major disaster.

Recovery:

1) Assists with the isolation or disposition of contaminated crops and food.
2) Provide laboratory support for analyzing pesticide samples obtained during the investigation of pollutant or hazardous materials incidents.
3) Provide assistance to the state in the collection of samples of vegetation, food crops, milk, meat, poultry, water, and animal feeds for radiological analysis.
4) Establishes and oversees quarantine, isolation, and disposition of contaminated livestock if necessary.

88.3.6. Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)

Mitigation:

1) Perform inspections of oil field facilities.
2) Provide training to oil field operators.

Preparedness:

1) Assist in the location of electrical transmission lines.
2) Maintain a database of all spills that occur in the state that are associated with oil and gas production facilities.
3) Maintain a database of all licensed operators and oil field related wells in existence in the state.

Response:

1) Respond to incidents involving intrastate natural gas pipelines.
2) Respond to incidents involving oil and saltwater spills at oil production facilities.
3) Perform damage assessments at oil production facilities.

Recovery:

1) Provide support for cleanup of oil and salt water releases from production facilities that impact soils and waters of the state.

88.3.7. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Mitigation:

1) Conduct safety inspections and enforce regulations on motor carriers.

Response:

1) Supplement local law enforcement by providing traffic supervision and control of all surface transportation routes adversely affected by a pollutant or hazardous materials incident.
2) Provide security and crowd control, as needed, outside the perimeter of the affected area of the pollutant or hazardous materials incident.
3) Provide vehicle escort service, when required, for heavy over-the-road shipments of containment and cleanup equipment.
4) Upon mission tasking, make available the use of aircraft for light transport or observation.

88.3.8. Kansas Geological Survey (KGS)

Mitigation:

1) Provide data and techniques to address pollution remediation and prevention efforts in a variety of settings, through programs of basic and applied research.

Preparedness:

1) Conduct surveys of underground pollution related to the flow of fluids, focusing on methods of detecting fluids directly or determining shallow stereography, geologic structure, and relative permeability.

Response:

1) Assist in monitoring or modeling of underground flow following accidental spills or release of oil and hazardous materials.

Recovery:

1) Provide advice regarding contamination by, and monitoring of, oil and hazardous materials.

88.3.9. Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)

Mitigation:

1) Provide vehicular traffic flow data and information from permanent and temporary monitoring sites.
2) Provide vehicular traffic management and control signs and devices of various types.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain a website with information on current road conditions for all state highways in the state.
2) Provide the AGD or GIS section data layers.
3) Determine load variances on state roads to assist with the movement of heavy equipment.

Response:

1) Assist in maintaining traffic control.
2) Provide for emergency repair of affected state highways.
3) Coordinate and assist with the delivery of bulk absorbents to the scene of a pollutant or hazardous material discharge incident that occurs on, or may impact, a state highway subject to the availability of appropriate equipment.
4) Prioritization and initiation of emergency work to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the state highway system.

88.3.10. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT)

Mitigation:

1) Assist with identifying the resources to reduce risk to wildlife populations and recreational areas.

Preparedness:

1) Assist with identifying resources at risk during a hazardous materials or oil spill incident.

Response:

1) Provide equipment and personnel support to the impacted area from any state park or recreational area that is not directly affected by a disaster.
2) Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials release or natural disasters.
3) Provides personnel to the SEOC and the state Forward Staging Area (FSA) in response to an event at a nuclear facility.

Recovery:

1) Assist with debris removal in state parks and recreation areas in the impacted areas. Such removal will be coordinated with ESF 1 and ESF 3, and county officials.
2) Prepare an assessment of injuries to wildlife populations and habitats resulting from a pollutant or hazardous materials discharge incident.
3) Provide assistance in the collection of samples of vegetation, food crops, milk, meat, poultry, water, and animal feeds for radiological analysis.

89. Authorities and References

The following authorities and references may be consulted for further advice and guidance:

89.1. State Administrative Regulations

1) K.A.R. 22-24 Regional Hazardous Materials Response
2) K.A.R. 28-35-133 – 505 Kansas Radiation Protection Regulations
3) K.A.R. 28-48-1,2--Spill Notification
4) All other KDHE Articles regarding Environmental Protection under K.A.R. Chapter 28
5) K.A.R. 56-3-1– 6 Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Fees

89.2. Federal Statutes

1) 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons
2) 18 U.S.C. 831(e) (2002) Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials
3) 29 U.S.C. 651-678 (2002) The Occupational Safety and Health Act
4) 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. (1977) The Clean Water Act
5) 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 EPCRA
6) 42 U.S.C. 2011-2297 (2003) The Atomic Energy Act of 1954
7) 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. (1976) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
8) 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q (1990) The Clean Air Act
9) 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 (2002) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
10) 49 U.S.C. 5101-5128 (2002) Transportation of hazardous materials
11) 49 U.S.C. 60101-60301 (2006) Pipeline Safety
12) 50 U.S.C. 2301-2368 (2003) The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act
13) Public Law 95-91, 91 Stat. 567 (1977) The Department of Energy Organization Act
14) Public Law 100-408, 102 Stat. 1066 (1988) The Price-Anderson Act of 1988
15) Public Law 101-380, 104 Stat. 484 (1990) The Oil Pollution Act of 1990

89.3. Federal Supporting Plans

1) National Response Framework
2) Natural Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
3) Nuclear Regulation 0654/FEMA-REP-1, which provides federal guidance for development and review of Radiological Emergency Management Plans for Nuclear Power Plants
4) "Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan" (Interim), U.S. DOE, Region III
5) The FBI's Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction
6) The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
7) Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)
8) Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)

ESF 11-Agriculture and Natural Resources

90. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Primary Agencies:
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Support Agencies:
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)
- Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS)
- Local Government

Federal Agencies:
- US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
    - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Private Sector/NGOs:
- American Red Cross (ARC)
- Kansas State Animal Response Team (KS-SART)

91. Purpose

ESF 11 provides the mechanism for coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to agriculture, food, and natural/cultural resource needs for potential or actual disasters and emergencies. For this document, agriculture and natural resources include: food safety, natural and cultural resources. Response to incidents that involve intentional food contamination, plant pests and diseases, and livestock emergencies are covered in the Kansas Food and Incident Annex attached to this plan.

92. Scope

ESF 11 resources support state and local efforts to address:

1) Assurance of food safety and food defense, including prevention, detection and response of food borne illnesses.
2) Protection of natural and cultural resources, including wildlife, public land or park management and protection of historic properties.

93. Situation and Assumptions

93.1. Situation

1) Kansas is home to five (5) national parks, 1,291 National Registry of Historic Places on the historic register, 1 national Heritage Area, five (5) National Natural Landmarks, and 25 National Historic Landmarks (http://www.nps.gov/state/ks/index.htm?program=all).
2) Kansas manages 26 State Parks.
3) The Kansas economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and food production.

93.2. Planning Assumptions

1) A major statewide emergency may cause damage and interruption of services affecting natural and cultural resources and food safety.
2) All-hazards, capabilities-based approach to planning and implementing response efforts has the greatest chance of providing a successful outcome.
3) Disruption of sanitation services, loss of power, massing of people in shelters may increase risk of disease and injury.
4) Resources from governmental agencies (local, state and federal) and private organizations will be made available upon request.

94. Concept of Operations

94.1. General

Most ESF 11 resources and responsibilities are housed within the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Programs that have responsibilities in ESF 11 are: Food Safety and Lodging Division, Meat and Poultry Inspection, Dairy Inspection, Division of Animal Health, and the Division of Water Resources.

Protection of historic and cultural resources is managed by the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). KSHS is actively engaged on the Kansas Mitigation Team and the KSHS is a responding agency if historic and cultural resources are affected by disasters and emergencies.

The state's natural resources are managed by a variety of state and federal agencies. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism is the primary state agency. The National Parks Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation are the federal agencies most likely to be involved.

94.2. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 11 coordinator, primary agencies, or both when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 11 coordinator will notify all ESF 11 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.

3) The ESF 11 coordinator, primary agencies, or both will notify KDEM about agriculture specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, when requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 11 primary agency-KDA, KDEM, or both will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their personnel of an impending or actual event.

94.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control to include mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 11 may respond from the SEOC, Field Operations, or both as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the basic plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 11, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 11 will assist in staffing the SEOC, as required, and agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

95. Responsibilities

95.1. Coordinating Agency

KDA is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 11. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, trainings, and other activities with the ESF 11 planning team and other key stakeholders.

95.2. Primary Agencies

95.2.1. KDA: Office of the Secretary

Mitigation:

1) Send quarterly GIS layer updates to KDEM.
2) Serve on the Kansas City Regional Food and Agriculture Special Interest Group with other food and agriculture stakeholders including the FBI, private industry, and academia.

Preparedness:

1) Serve as the ESF 11 coordinator and assume duties previously described.
2) Attend quarterly meetings of the CEPR and the USDA's State Emergency Board.

3) Coordinate planning, training, and exercise activities with other ESF 11 agencies to include Kansas State University (KSU) College of Research and Extension as well as the KDWPT.

Response:

1) Coordinate with KDEM, ESF 6, and local officials to determine food needs for the residents in the impacted areas.
2) Work with ESF 6 to develop a plan of operation that will ensure timely distribution of food supplies to mass care locations.
3) Monitor the number, location, and capabilities of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries that provide food to disaster victims.
4) Support state public information efforts with experienced staff and relevant information.
5) Coordinate with ESF 1 and the logistics section in the SEOC to identify and task transportation resources to assist with the delivery of food and water to affected areas.
6) Provide data to help track resources or potential vulnerabilities.

Recovery:

1) Participate in AARs and ensure plans are updated to reflect lessons learned.

95.2.2. KDA: Division of Food Safety

Mitigation:

1) Maintain a risk-based food inspection program that encompasses restaurants, retail food establishments, and food manufacturers.

Preparedness:

1) Develop and distribute public information materials regarding food safety.

Response:

1) Implement control measures on the use and disposition of all food and food products, livestock feed, livestock used for human food or dairy, and other inputs of agriculture which may be contaminated as a result of a disaster.
2) Conduct timely regulatory inspections of food establishments following power outages to ensure products are safe and allow the businesses to reopen to serve the public.
3) Inspect temporary feeding sites and shelters established in disaster areas to ensure compliance with the food code.
4) Provide educational materials and public information regarding food preparation and safety during disasters and emergencies.

95.2.3. KDA: Division of Animal Health

Mitigation:

1) Provide leadership in coordinating the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious disease that affect livestock and domestic animals in the state.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain and exercise the Kansas Food and Agriculture Incident Annex.

2) Ensure the agency is represented and participates in the Kansas State Animal Response Team (KS SART) board meetings.
3) Provides licensing data to the KDEM routinely.

Response:

1) Implement the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex when needed.
2) Initiate quarantine or sanitation measures, as required.
3) Provide veterinary support to local government for domestic and livestock care in the event of a major disaster.
4) Support ESF 6 in coordinating an integrated response to the safety and well-being of household pets.

95.2.4. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)

Mitigation:

1) Ensure the agency is represented on the KHMT.

Preparedness:

1) Ensure the agency is represented at exercises and drills.
2) Participate in planning meetings with the KDA.
3) Ensure agency personnel are trained regarding ESF 11 response.
4) Provides GIS data layers to the AGD and GIS Section when requested.

Response:

1) Provide scientific and technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to preserve, protect, conserve, stabilize rehabilitate, or restore natural resources.
2) Provide assistance to local law enforcement and county humane societies in animal issues regarding abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotic animals.
3) Provide protection of historical properties located on state parks prior to, during, or after a disaster or emergency.

Recovery:

1) Provide damage assessment information regarding state parks to KDEM representatives.

95.2.5. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)

Preparedness:

1) Ensure the KDHE public health veterinarian is a member of the KS SART board and participates in meetings when available.
2) Provide relevant GIS data layers to the KDEM on a quarterly basis.

Response:

1) Provide technical guidance on crops, water, and livestock impacted by contamination from a hazardous material incident.

Recovery:

1) Develop guidelines, recommendations, qualitative testing and maintains technical oversight of the safe use of water.

95.2.6. Kansas State Historical Society

Preparedness:

1) Provide a database of properties listed on the state and national register of historic places.
2) Provide a database of known historic properties not listed on a register.
3) Provide a database of known archeological sites (restricted access).
4) Training cultural heritage entities in disaster mitigation, disaster planning, coop, and records management.
5) Review disaster plans as requested.
6) Provide preservation advice, scientific and technical knowledge, records and archival management advice.
7) Provide information to help secure and prevent or minimize loss of NCH resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents.
8) Promote networking of cultural heritage entities.
9) Provide preservation, technical, and collections management advice and information to secure and prevent or minimize loss of resources relating to historical objects or artifacts.

Response:

1) Provide assistance to local communities concerning the locations of historic structures.
2) Provide technical assistance regarding the repair of historic structures.
3) Assist with on-site damage and recovery assessment assistance.
4) Assist securing recovery supplies.
5) Assist with securing recovery labor, equipment, and expertise.
6) Provide preservation advice, scientific and technical knowledge, and records and archival management advice.
7) Provide information for stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for recovery services of damaged NCH resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents.
8) Assist in locating secure and climatically stable storage facilities for items of historical and cultural significance that must be evacuated.
9) Provide preservation, technical, and collections management advice as well as providing information about stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for recovery services for damages to resources pertaining to historic objects or artifacts.

95.2.7. American Red Cross (ARC)

Response:

1) Identify and assess the requirements for food and distribution of services.
2) Coordinate the food distribution efforts of other volunteer organizations.

Recovery:

1) Identify and assess the requirements of long-term sustained needs regarding food and distribution services.

95.2.8. Kansas-State Animal Response Team (KS-SART)

Mitigation:

1) Assist County Animal Response Teams (CARTs) in public education efforts to encourage pet owner preparedness.

Preparedness:

1) Assist CARTs by training and credentialing volunteers.
2) Maintain a resource inventory in support of CARTs and Regional County Animal Response Teams (RCARTs).
3) Provide education opportunities for CART's on sheltering, animal search and recovery, veterinary care, and other aspects of animal disaster response.

Response:

1) Assist in multi-agency disaster response coordination efforts when activated by KDEM or local emergency management.
2) Assist in mutual aid response among CARTs.

Recovery:

1) Assists CARTs in the reunification efforts between owners and their pets.

ESF 12-Energy and Utilities

96. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:

- Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)

Primary Agencies:

- Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Support Agencies:

- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Local Governments

Private Sector/NGOs:

- Atmos
- Black Hills Corp
- Empire Electric
- Kansas City Power and Light
- Kansas Gas Service
- Kansas Municipal Utilities (KMU)
- Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KMEA)
- Kansas Pipeline Association
- Kansas Propane Education and Research Council
- Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc.
- Kansas Water, Wastewater, Gas & Electric Mutual Aid
- Midwest Energy
- Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association (PMCA)
- Propane Marketers Association of Kansas (PMAK)
- Westar Energy

97. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 12 is to provide a framework that supports energy and utility restoration activities when activated by state authorities.

98. Key Definitions

1) **Energy:** Refers to the electricity, natural gas, and petroleum products transmitted through utility systems.
2) **Utility:** Refers to the comprehensive system which generates, transmits, distributes, and maintains energy for public consumption.

98.1. Electric Transmission and Distribution

1) **Municipal Utility***:* An electric generation, transmission, and distribution utility or natural gas utility publicly owned by a city, municipality, or other public entity (i.e., electric and natural gas).
2) **Cooperative Utility***:* A not-for-profit utility owned by those (members) who use its services. Electric cooperatives generate and purchase wholesale power, own or arrange for the transmission of that power, distribute power, and aggregate power purchases for consumers (electric only).
3) **Investor-owned Utility (IOU)***:* A stockholder-owned power company that generates, transmits, and distributes electric energy, natural gas, or both for a profit.

98.2. Natural Gas Transmission

1) **Intrastate gas transmission**: A private pipeline company that transports, stores natural gas, or both. These companies are subject to the authority of the Kansas Corporation Commission. Customers of gas transmission companies include municipal and investor owned utilities that provide retail natural gas service.
2) **Interstate gas transmission**: A private pipeline company that transports natural gas across state lines, stores natural gas, or both. Interstate gas transmission operators are subject to the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) of the USDOT. Customers of gas transmission companies include municipal and investor owned utilities that provide retail natural gas service.
3) **Distribution System**: Transmission pipelines move products from the production area or refinery to outlets such as bulk storage terminals or loading facilities. Local distribution systems may also transport liquid petroleum and natural gas. Liquid petroleum distribution systems transport product from the bulk storage facility by rail car or tank trucks. Local natural gas distribution companies (LDCs) use pipelines to move natural gas from a city gate or town border station to distribution systems. Local distribution systems transport natural gas through mains that are usually located along or under city streets to service lines that connect to homes and businesses. Gathering pipelines link the production areas to central collection points.

98.2.1. Petroleum Transmission

The distribution of petroleum is composed of the following elements:

1) **Fuel Rack:** The fuel rack is the location fuel is stored after processing at the refinery. The rack is the fueling point for tanker trucks, which can haul 2500-9000 gallons.
2) **Distributers**: Distributers typically receive fuel from the rack and resell the fuel to retailers.
3) **Retailers**: Retailers typically buy fuel from the distributers and sell the fuel at gas stations, convenience stores, card locks or off-tank wagons.

99. Scope

ESF 12 addresses significant disruptions in electric, natural gas, and petroleum supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events.

The activities within the scope of this function include, but may not be limited to:

1) Estimate number of customers without specific utility (e.g., electricity, natural gas, petroleum, etc).
2) Assess damages to energy and utility systems.
3) Estimate the time needed for restoration of utility systems.
4) Support the restoration of utility services.
5) Assist in assessing emergency power needs and priorities.
6) Coordinate restoration efforts with utility providers to prioritize emergency power needs.
7) Obtain emergency power generation capabilities for critical infrastructure and essential facilities.
8) If appropriate, assist energy suppliers and utilities in obtaining equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore systems.
9) Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems.

100. Situation and Assumptions

100.1. Situation

100.1.1. General

1) Operators of utilities providing natural gas or electric service are required by federal and state laws to establish and maintain emergency operations plans to adequately respond to and recover from emergencies.
2) There are three types of utilities that provide electricity in Kansas: 1) investor-owned utilities, 2) municipal utilities, 3) rural electric cooperatives.
3) Floods, tornadoes, windstorms, and winter weather are the main hazards that cause major damage to electricity infrastructure in Kansas.
4) Electric Utilities in Kansas are regulated by both the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC), and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Investor-owned utilities are operated by public corporations. The investor owned utilities operating in Kansas are Westar Energy, Kansas City Power & Light (KCP&L), and the Empire District Electric Company.
    a) Westar operates 12 power plants and owns over 33,000 miles of transmission and distribution lines. Its service territory covers approximately 10,130 square miles in east and east-central Kansas with more than 675,000 customers.
    b) KCP&L, based out of Kansas City, Missouri, has a service territory of approximately 18,000 square miles which includes Northeastern Kansas.

They operate 9 power plants in Missouri and Kansas providing power to over 800,000 customers.

c) The Empire District Electric Company is headquartered in Joplin, Missouri and provides power to parts of Cherokee County in Kansas.

5) Kansas Rural Electric Cooperatives (RECs) are governed by a board of trustees elected from the membership. Distribution cooperatives deliver electricity to consumers. Generation and transmission cooperatives (G&Ts) generate and transmit electricity to distribution co-ops. Currently, Kansas has two G&Ts – Sunflower Electric Power Corporation, based in Hays, KS, and Kansas Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (KEPCo), and headquartered in Topeka with 29 distribution cooperatives.
6) Two nuclear power plants serve Kansas: Cooper Nuclear Station in Brownville, Nebraska, is owned and operated by the Nebraska Public Power District, and the Wolf Creek Generating Station in Burlington, Kansas, which is operated by the Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation and is a subsidiary of three owners: KCP&L, Westar, and Kansas Electric Power Cooperative.
7) There are 121 municipal electric utilities that provide electricity to nearly 20 percent of the State's consumers. The largest is the Kansas City Board of Public Utilities, which services approximately 69,000 customers in Kansas City, Kansas.
8) Municipal utilities are responsible for applicable utilities through all phases of emergency management and are required to maintain utility response plans. These plans may be reviewed by the KCC on an annual basis.
9) In most cases municipal utilities are outside the scope of KCC regulatory authority as defined by Kansas Statute. KCC's coordination of ESF 12 does not empower the KCC with any additional regulatory authority over municipal utilities.

100.1.2. Utility Mutual Aid

1) Midwest mutual assistance group (MMAG) is a coordinated agreement among investor owned electric utilities which may provide personnel, equipment, and material assistance during emergencies.
2) The Kansas electric cooperatives coordinate assistance under the Kansas electric cooperatives mutual aid agreement. The agreement was created by the managers of distribution electric cooperatives in the state and establishes the terms and conditions under which personnel and equipment is provided to utilities requiring assistance in disaster situations.
3) The mission of the Kansas water, wastewater, gas & electric mutual aid program (KS-MAP) is to support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for utility systems in the state. Through this program, municipalities and rural water districts can access a network of resources and assistance including emergency and other maintenance equipment, materials, communication devices, and skilled utility operations professionals.

100.1.3. Petroleum Distribution: Emergency Fuel

Partnering with the Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association in Kansas (PMCA), in the event of a possible fuel shortage:

1) KDEM (or any emergency agency) contacts the PMCA office with a request for assistance.
2) PMCA will be responsible to mobilize fuel distributors to affected areas in the state.
3) PMCA will respond in a reasonable amount of time with the requested fuel.
4) PMCA can provide the following capabilities:
    a) PMCA has the ability to access fuel distributors from across the state and request assistance.
    b) Fuel distributors have the ability to fuel emergency vehicles and generators by wet hosing (fuel off the trucks) or if needed provide portable tanks to store fuel.
    c) Fuel shortages can occur, however, with the help of PMCA fuel can be accessed in other states.
    d) If a fuel depot is activated by emergency responders, PMCA will provide volunteers to dispatch fuel to emergency vehicles and equipment.

100.2. Planning Assumptions

1) Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners.
2) Public utilities will be required to maintain a list of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures, and continuously monitor those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
3) Energy suppliers keep a current list of critical customers. This list will be made available to KDEM upon request.
4) Failure of utilities or other components of the infrastructure in Kansas can seriously impact public health and the economy at all levels.
5) Damage to the power grid is susceptible during any natural or man-made hazard. The population is at risk during black outs due to the failure of heating or cooling mechanisms. Vulnerable populations are particularly susceptible to this risk.
6) Extreme heat can disrupt power supply when electrical power spikes causing brownouts due to air conditioning use.
7) Civil unrest is a concern anytime power is lost.
8) The public's confidence in the jurisdiction's governance could be impacted depending on the timeliness of the government or non-government response, and whether planning was effective.

101. Concept of Operations

101.1. Notification

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 12 coordinating and primary agencies when an area of state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.

2) The ESF 12 coordinator will notify all ESF 12 primary and support agencies and continue providing situational updates.
3) The ESF 12 coordinator or the primary agencies will notify KDEM about energy specific emergency information.
4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 12 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

101.2. Direction and Control

1) State response activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control including: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 12 may respond from the SEOC or Field Operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the basic plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 12, the KCC will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 12 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

101.3. Utility Emergency Responders Coordination

101.3.1. Permitting

101.3.1.1. KDHE Land Disturbance Permit

Soil disturbing activities in response to a public emergency are allowed without formal permit submittal and authorization by KDHE under the following conditions:

1) The owner or operator implements soil erosion and sediment control after the emergency conditions have been resolved.
2) A notice of intent application for coverage under this permit is submitted within 30 days after the start of emergency soil disturbing activities. This application must show the areas disturbed and the soil and erosion controls provided.

101.3.1.2. HazMat Spill Reporting And Utility Operators

In the event an emergency causes the release of HazMat from multiple transformers the following process will be followed:

1) The utility contacts KDHE to provide initial report for widespread damages with the potential of multiple transformer spills.
2) KDHE starts a single report that records the date and time of event, geographic location of event, and estimated number of spills that are known.
3) Utility provider records locations of spills and submits detailed spill report information after their initial response.
4) Utility providers coordinate with KDHE on what information needs to be collected at individual sites and any additional documentation needed after the response.
5) During the emergency work, utility providers collect samples from transformers that may contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and apply appropriate waste removal and disposal procedures when transformer oil is contaminated with 50ppm or greater PCBs.

101.3.1.3. Right of Way Permitting

Right of way permitting concerning the emergency repair of utilities is regulated by the "KDOT Utility Accommodation Policy" dated October 23, 2007. This policy is kept under a separate cover and is available upon request.

101.3.1.4. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Suspension

1) 49 CFR Part 135.3.3 provides relief from regulations to any motor carrier or driver operating a commercial motor vehicle for the purpose of providing emergency relief as declared by the governor, or the FMCSA Field Administrator.
2) All requests for regulation suspensions issued by the governor will be coordinated with KDEM.

101.4. Utility Restoration: Emergency Response

Electric utilities shall follow their pre-established "Power Outage Recovery Plans" and "Emergency Operations Procedures Manuals" during the restoration process. Typically these restoration plans prioritize recovery in the following manner:

1) Transmission
2) Substation
3) Feeder (main artery)
4) Laterals
5) Service (individual)

101.5. Utility Logistical Support

101.5.1. Staging Areas

Utility companies may require the establishment of staging areas to support restoration efforts. Security at these staging areas is the responsibility of the utility provider. If private security is unavailable, or there is an expected delay in deployment, the utility provider may request security assistance from county

emergency management. If county emergency management is unable to fill such requests, the state via ESF 13, may assist in filling security requests. The cost of such security will be the responsibility of the private utility provider.

101.5.2. Security for Home Entry

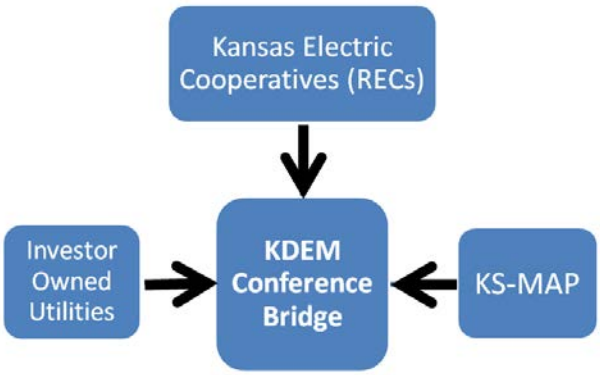
If natural gas supplies are disrupted to customers, natural gas providers must physically enter customer's residences to re-ignite natural gas appliances. If and when logistical support is needed to provide security for personnel safety or home entry, the natural gas provider may request security assistance from county emergency management. If the county emergency management is unable to fill such requests, the state via ESF 13 may assist in filling security requests. The cost of such security will be the responsibility of the private utility provider.

101.6. Notification of Outages

Service providers are strongly encouraged to notify KDEM of any expected or occurring service outage that has the potential to affect a significant portion of the residents of an impacted area or a significant number of critical infrastructure or service providers. This will allow KDEM to monitor and prepare to support local response efforts, if needed.

When widespread power outages are expected or occurring, KDEM will provide a conference call bridge for electric providers to report outages. The conference call will be organized in the following manner:

Figure 13: Organization of Conference Calls for Power Outages



ESF 12 will provide a standard reporting form for the conference calls which includes the following information:

1) Company reporting
2) Service area
3) Number of outages
4) Expected restoration timeframe
5) Impediments to restoration

102. Responsibilities

102.1. Coordinating Agency

KCC is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 12. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the ESF 12 planning team and other key stakeholders.

102.2. Primary Agencies

102.2.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation:

1) Provide an ESF 12 representative to the KHMT meeting.
2) Identify mitigation measures and funds to reduce the vulnerability of electric power failure.

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of major energy facilities, pipelines, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
2) Coordinate with KCC and private utility providers to determine response needs and priorities during an emergency.

Response:

1) Disseminate threat information to affected utilities.
2) Liaison with utility provider to prioritize electric power restoration, in coordination with the electric provider's priority restoration plan.
3) Identify impediments to the emergency restoration of utility services.
4) Coordinate with utility companies to prepare and release public information regarding the emergency.
5) Coordinate with ESF 6 to identify emergency shelter power generation capacity and needs.
6) Coordinate with ESF 7 on the provision of emergency power generation capabilities.
7) Coordinate with ESF 5 on the provision of staging area locations.
8) Coordinate with energy and utility providers to provide appropriate liaisons to assist county EOCs and the SEOC.
9) Assist utility companies with security services for emergency restoration teams.
10) Coordinate efforts to obtain needed fuel supplies during a shortage of automotive transportation fuels or non-utility fuels needed for other residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.

Recovery:

1) Coordinate with technical experts on energy supply, production, delivery, and coordination of the exchange of energy information.
2) Continue to monitor local, state, and utility actions.
3) Work with the SCO and other state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems if necessary.
4) Upon request, accompany damage assessment teams for PDAs.

102.2.2. Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)

Preparedness:

1) Coordinate with electrical utilities and major fuel providers to determine response needs and priorities during an emergency.
2) Maintain current inventories of major energy facilities, pipelines, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.

Response:

1) Provide, in coordination with private utility providers, initial damage assessment (e.g., type of emergency, location, critical infrastructure affected, etc.).
2) Identify impediments to the emergency restoration of utility services.
3) Coordinate with utility companies to prepare and release public information regarding the emergency.
4) Identify potential areas of petroleum shortages and plan for transportation of petroleum products to affected area.
5) Request, when appropriate, needed resources to repair damaged electric systems, natural gas systems, and related public infrastructure.
6) Facilitate public utilities communication with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations when responding to energy emergencies and energy service restoration.
7) Monitor electric utilities and other support agencies responding to and recovering from emergencies regarding electric generating capacity, shortages, electric generating fuel shortages, transmission and distribution line outages, as well as electrical service outages affecting the public.

Recovery:

1) Coordinate with technical experts on energy supply, production and delivery, and coordinate the exchange of energy information.
2) Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting local, state, and private sector energy needs.
3) Request, when appropriate, needed resources to repair damaged energy systems and associated public infrastructure.
4) Work with the SCO and other state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems, if necessary.
5) Upon request, accompany damage assessment teams for PDAs.
6) Draft recommendations and other reports as appropriate.

102.3. Support Agencies

102.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Maintain current inventories of major energy facilities, pipelines, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.

Response:

1) Coordinate with ESF 7 on the provision of emergency power generation capabilities.
2) Coordinate with ESF 5 on the provision of staging area locations.
3) Coordinate with ESF 13 to assist utility companies with required security services for emergency restoration teams.

102.3.2. Private Utility and Petroleum Providers

Mitigation:

1) For electric utilities, provide an ESF 12 representative to the KHMT meeting upon request.
2) Identify mitigation measures and funds to reduce the vulnerability of electric power to the effects of hazards within the region.

Preparedness:

1) Utility providers will deliver public education campaigns that address safety around electricity, emergency procedures for homes and businesses, and all-hazard event preparedness.
2) Maintain current inventories of major energy facilities, pipelines, equipment, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
3) Maintain private sector emergency plans to restore service.

Response:

1) Using the guidance provided in section 8.3.2, brief on initial damage assessment (e.g., type of emergency, location, critical infrastructure affected, etc.).
2) Prioritize the restoration of electric power in coordination with the electric provider's priority restoration plan.
3) Identify impediments to the emergency restoration of utility services.
4) Coordinate with SEOC to prepare and release public information regarding the emergency.
5) Coordinate with KDEM on the provision of staging area locations.
6) Identify potential areas of petroleum shortages and plan for transportation of petroleum products to affected area.
7) Coordinate with energy and utility providers to provide appropriate liaisons to assist county EOCs and the SEOC.
8) Request, when appropriate, needed resources to repair damaged electric systems, natural gas systems, and related public infrastructure.

Recovery:

1) Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting local, state, and private sector energy needs.
2) Continue to monitor local, state, and utility actions.
3) Request, when appropriate, needed resources to repair damaged energy systems and associated public infrastructure.
4) Work with the SCO and other state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems if necessary.
5) Upon request, accompany damage assessment teams for PDAs.
6) Draft recommendations and other reports as appropriate.

102.3.3. Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association (PMCA)

Preparedness:

1) PMCA will develop a statewide contact list (i.e., include cell phone numbers, addresses, and number of trucks available) and submit to KDEM.

Response:

1) Contact fuel terminals in Kansas and coordinate priority status for first responder fuel needs.
2) Mobilize fuel distributors to requested disaster site or other location.
3) Coordinate bulk storage and redistribution of fuel from other states.

103. Authorities and References

1) **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)**: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. The responsibility of FERC is provided in "The Energy Policy Act of 2005."
2) **North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC):** The NERC is a coordinating body responsible for working with all stakeholders to develop standards for power system operation, monitoring and enforcing compliance with those standards, assessing resource adequacy, and providing educational and training resources as part of an accreditation program to ensure power system operators remain qualified and proficient. NERC also investigates and analyzes the causes of significant power system disturbances in order to help prevent future events.
3) **Southwest Power Pool (SPP):** SPP is a Regional Transmission Organization, mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to ensure reliable supplies of power, adequate transmission infrastructure, and competitive wholesale prices of electricity. As a North American Electric Reliability Corporation Regional Entity, SPP oversees enforcement and development of reliability standards.
4) **National Electric Safety Code (NESC):** The National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) sets the ground rules for practical safeguarding of persons during the installation, operation, or maintenance of electric supply and communication lines and associated equipment. The NESC continues to be a stronghold in the US electrical industry and communications utility field, and serves as the authority on safety requirements for power, telephone, cable TV, and railroad signal systems. The Kansas Cooperation Commission adopts all NESC regulations in the state.
5) **PHMSA**: Pipeline and Hazards Materials Safety Administration. PHMSA's mission is to protect people and the environment from the risks inherent in transportation of HazMat - by pipeline and other modes of transportation.
6) **IAW BER POLICY BER-AIRS-047:** The Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Environmental Remediation (BER), Response Unit is responsible for ensuring that contamination of soils and waters of the state emanating from transformer oil spills does not impact human health and the environment. The Transformer Oil Spill Cleanup Policy will be used to provide a consistent approach for the cleanup of transformer oil spill sites.
7) **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations 49 CFR Part 135.3.3 § 390.23**: Provides relief from regulations to any motor carrier or driver operating a commercial motor vehicle for the purpose of providing emergency relief during an emergency, subject if the emergency has been declared by the governor or their authorized representatives having authority to declare emergencies; or the FMCSA Field Administrator has declared that a regional emergency exists.

8) General permit for Kansas water pollution control and national pollutant discharge elimination system storm water runoff from construction activities; effective March 2, 2012

ESF 13-Public Safety

104. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:	Primary Agencies:
• Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)	• Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Support Agencies:

- Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
- Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)
- Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Local Government
- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

105. Purpose

ESF 13 integrates state public safety, security capabilities, and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with a potential or actual emergency. These resources are meant to support local governments if an emergency exceeds the capabilities of local law enforcement resources. Specifically, ESF 13 discusses the following public safety issues:

1) Emergency law enforcement and security activities.
2) Operational and personnel security.
3) Augmentation of local law enforcement resources.
4) Coordination with state and federal law enforcement resources.
5) Liaison between response operations and criminal investigation activities.

106. Scope

ESF 13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support to state and local authorities to include law enforcement, public safety, security capabilities, and resources during a potential or actual emergency.

ESF 13 capabilities support incident management requirements including:

1) Force and critical infrastructure protection.
2) Security planning and technical assistance.
3) Technology support and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

ESF 13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security when local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate. ESF 13 is activated during pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the state government.

The goals of this ESF are:

1) To create a state law enforcement emergency response that provides for the command, control, and coordination of law enforcement planning, operations, and mutual aid.
2) To coordinate dispatch and the use of state law enforcement and means of coordination with local government.

107. Situation and Assumptions

107.1. Planning Assumptions

1) A disaster or emergency incident will require an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security. The demand will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local law enforcement agencies.
2) Major emergency operations will require law enforcement activities on a scale exceeding local law enforcement agency resources. Therefore, local government should consider how to augment local forces. Augmentation strategies should be communicated to the county emergency management office for inclusion in the county emergency operations plan.
3) Neighboring communities may assist under mutual aid agreements.
4) Law enforcement and KSNG resources may also be requested though ESF 13 on a mission by mission basis.
5) A law enforcement crime scene investigation may be conducted in coordination with emergency medical and search and rescue operations in the event of a manmade disaster (e.g., terrorist attack).
6) If sufficiently trained law enforcement resources are not available, EMAC requests can be coordinated through KDEM.

108. Concept of Operations

108.1. General

Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction through all phases of emergency management. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance should be coordinated through KDEM or the SEOC upon activation. Once local resources and mutual aid have been mobilized, requests can be made. This includes threats throughout pre-incident and post-incident situations.

When activated, the ESF 13 coordinator responds to requests for state resources and planning or technical assistance from local government, state agencies, or other ESFs. The ESF 13 coordinator also maintains communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed.

108.2. Notifications

1) KDEM will notify the ESF 13 coordinating and primary agencies when an area of the state is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.
2) The ESF 13 coordinator will notify all ESF 13 primary and support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
3) The ESF 13 coordinating or primary agencies will notify KDEM about public safety and law enforcement specific emergency information.

4) The primary agencies notified will report to the SEOC, if so advised or requested by KDEM.
5) If additional support is necessary, the ESF 13 primary agency or KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
6) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agency personnel of the impending or actual event.

108.3. Direction and Control

1) State activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will serve as the source of all direction and control, include mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 13 may respond from the SEOC or field operations, as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, missions will be assigned based on the process depicted in the basic plan.
4) Upon mission assignment to ESF 13, the ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and route mission assignments to the most appropriate agency.
5) Each agency assigned to ESF 13 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

108.4. Disaster Conditions

1) Major and catastrophic disasters will result in widespread damage to or total loss of existing civil infrastructure capabilities.
2) State and local authorities will require law enforcement assistance to provide traffic control, access control, and security at mass care facilities.
3) Law enforcement personnel must be a part of the needs assessment process.

109. Responsibilities

109.1. Coordinating Agency

Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 13. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training and other activities with the ESF 13 planning team and other key stakeholders.

109.2. Primary Agency

109.2.1. Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Mitigation:

1) Provide representative to the KHMT meetings.

Preparedness:

1) Conduct and participate in training and exercises.
2) Identify location and type of state law enforcement and security assets across the state.

Response:

1) Participate in investigations and task forces related to the disaster or emergency.
2) Coordinate state law enforcement participation in evacuations, traffic control, road status or closure information, high visibility patrol, and escorts.
3) Provide assistance in stationary patrol and other assignments.
4) Alert state officials in accordance with established policy and procedures.
5) Alert and warn all area and local law enforcement agencies and other ESF coordinators.
6) Assist local government to prevent and control civil disorder, looting, sabotage, and other criminal activity.
7) Enforce a system of appropriate identification for authorized personnel in a disaster area.
8) Provide explosive detection devices, canine units, and law enforcement personal protective equipment.
9) Provide and coordinate explosive ordinance disposal teams (bomb squads).

Recovery:

1) Continue to support local law enforcement operations.
2) Execute demobilization procedures.
3) Enforce permitted movement into the affected area.

109.3. Support Agencies

109.3.1. Kansas National Guard (KSNG)

Preparedness:

1) Participate in training and exercises.
2) Identify the location and type of security assets across the state.

Response:

1) Provide personnel for augmenting state and local law enforcement.
2) Provide a military liaison officer to represent the KSNG.

Recovery:

1) Continue to support local law enforcement operations.
2) Execute demobilization procedures.
3) Enforce movement into the disaster area.

109.3.2. Kansas Attorney General's Office

Mitigation:

1) Educate people with vulnerable needs to avoid scams and questionable business practices.
2) Obtain restraining orders, orders of sequestration, and other relief to mitigate harm from known or discovered offenders of the KCPA.
3) Seek restitution for harmed consumers.

Preparedness:

1) In accordance to internal operating practices, review and identify existing ordinances and other applicable consumer protection activities.
2) Within the agency, assemble a response team consisting of attorneys and special investigators prepared to assist law enforcement, county and city attorneys, and city staff during times of disaster.
3) Prepare template educational information and resources for easy accessibility in times of disaster.

Response:

1) Advise on implementing ordinances that protect consumers during times of disaster.
2) Distribute consumer protection information directly to impacted citizens and to provide education on door-to-door and transient merchant statutes, prohibitions on price gouging in declared times of disaster, unconscionable business practices, and identity theft.
3) Bring actions against KCPA violations.
4) Assist in the coordination of response efforts.

109.3.3. Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

Mitigation:

1) Provide information and training regarding protection from identity theft.
2) Provide computer examination assistance.
3) Provide a driver license and perform background checks.

Response:

1) Assist local and federal authorities during investigations of espionage, sabotage, and terrorist activities.
2) Conduct all relevant criminal investigative operations appropriate to identify, apprehend, and prosecute the responsible party for the incident.
3) Maintain a liaison with federal authorities and support those authorities, as required.
4) Serve as a clearinghouse for intelligence and support, as required.
5) Maintain a liaison with interstate investigative agencies.
6) Share appropriate information with members of the emergency management community.
7) Provide law enforcement personnel to assist state and local law enforcement.
8) Identifying victims and contacting the next of kin.

109.3.4. Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

Response:

1) Assist local law enforcement agencies in county detention facility evacuation and traffic control.
2) Identify inmate labor and equipment that can be dispatched to the affected area.
3) Provide security for the Strategic National Stockpile.

109.3.5. Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT)

Response:

1) Provide assistance in fixed position and other assignments.
2) Participate in evacuations, traffic control, high visibility patrol, escorts, and transport.
3) Provide security in Kansas' rivers, streams, and reservoirs.

109.3.6. Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

Response:

1) Coordinate and maintain files associated with cases assigned.
2) Assist local and federal authorities, conduct investigations of fires, explosives, explosions, and post blast.
3) Respond to incidents to collect, identify, and classify hazardous materials for weapons of mass destruction, toxic industrial chemicals, chemical, biological, nuclear, and explosives.
4) Provide high-yield explosive detection devices.
5) Coordinate relevant scene information or evidence pertaining to espionage, sabotage, and terrorist activities and trends.
6) Assist local and federal authorities with coordinating, identifying, collecting, and securing (chain of custody) evidence related to weapons of mass destruction or terrorist activity.
7) Assist with providing and coordinating explosive ordinance disposal teams (e.g., bomb squads).
8) Provide specialized scene security resources for before and after an incident.

ESF 14-Long Term Community Recovery

110. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)	**Primary Agency:** • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
Support Agencies: • Kansas Attorney General's Office (KSAG) • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) • Kansas Department of Commerce • Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) • Kansas Insurance Department (KID) • Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) • Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) • Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) • Kansas Water Office (KWO) • Local Government	
	Private Sector/NGOs: • American Institute of Architects of Kansas/Kansas Assessment Team • Kansas Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (KSVOAD) • The Salvation Army (S.A.) • Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

111. Purpose

ESF 14 provides a framework for state government to support local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. ESF 14 is designed to foster and assist with community recovery from the long-term consequences of a disaster or emergency. This support consists of available programs and resources of federal and state agencies to enable community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, when feasible.

112. Scope

The policies and concepts in this annex apply to appropriate state departments and agencies and are coordinated with volunteer organizations following a major emergency or disaster. Based on an assessment of incident impacts, ESF 14 support may vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident and the potential for long-term and severe consequences. ESF 14 will most likely be activated for large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require federal assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected areas (e.g. impacts on housing, businesses and employment, community infrastructure, and social services).

Specifically the scope of ESF 14 is to:

1) Provide for coordinated measures and policies designed to facilitate recovery from the effects of natural and technological disasters, civil disturbances, or acts of domestic terrorism.
2) Provide for effective utilization of resources to support state, local and tribal government efforts to aid long-term community recovery, stabilize local and regional economies, and reduce or eliminate risks from future incidents.
3) Coordinate the damage assessment process in order to determine the need for assistance.
4) Provide a government conduit and administrative means for appropriate federal, military, volunteer and private sector organizations to assist the state, local, and tribal governments during the recovery and mitigation phases.

113. Situation and Assumptions

113.1. Situation

Long-Term Community Recovery after a disaster may last for years in the affected area. As is the case with Long-Term Community Recovery, all disasters begin and end at a local level. Long-Term Recovery Committees have historically worked in the affected areas for years rebuilding and working to restore the community to a state of normalcy.

113.2. Planning Assumptions

1) Long-Term Community Recovery is primary managed through Long-Term Recovery Committees at a local level with support provided through other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster as well as state and federal partners.
2) ESF 14 identifies the primary responsibilities of affected government and private sector organizations by defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities.
3) ESF 14 excludes economic policymaking and economic stabilization. State support is tailored based on the type, extent, duration of the event, long-term recovery period, and on the availability of state resources.

114. Concept of Operations

114.1. General

ESF 14 provides the coordination tools for the state government to:

1) Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate federal efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from a disaster or emergency.
2) Advise long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery in field operations.
3) Work with local organizations, NGOs, and private sector organizations to provide guidance as needed in creating a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the affected community.
4) Identify appropriate federal and state programs and agencies to support the implementation of the long-term community recovery planning as well as ensuring coordination and identifying any gaps in available resources.
5) Coordinate and integrate the resources and assistance programs of volunteer organizations and other community-based organizations.
6) Avoid duplication of assistance by coordinating, to the extent possible, program application processes and planning requirements to streamline assistance as well as identify and coordinate the resolution of policy and program issues.
7) Utilize the NDMS and voluntary agency MOUs to coordinate and manage donations.
8) Determine and identify responsibilities for recovery activities.
9) Coordinate the delivery of federal disaster assistance programs (e.g., IA, PA, HMGP) in Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas.

114.2. Notifications

1) The ESF 14 coordinator will notify all ESF 14 support agencies and will continue to provide situational updates.
2) If additional support is necessary, KDEM will contact the supporting agencies and request applicable support activities.
3) The agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their personnel of the impending or actual event.

114.3. Direction and Control

1) Activities will be coordinated through the SEOC, which will be the source of all direction and control. Activities will include: mission assignments, mutual aid, SEOC Team, contracts for goods and services, recovery, and incident mitigation activities.
2) ESF 14 may respond from the SEOC or field operations as determined by the SEOC manager.
3) When a request for assistance is received by the SEOC, duties and personnel will be assigned based on the basic plan.
4) The ESF primary agency will coordinate with the ESF supporting agencies and send mission assignments and requests for assistance to the most appropriate agency.

5) Each agency assigned to ESF 14 will assist in staffing the SEOC as required. Agency personnel will serve as the liaison between the SEOC and their operational headquarters.
6) KDEM will assist in the coordination of federal response efforts under the provisions of a presidential disaster declaration.

115. Responsibilities

115.1. Coordinating Agency

KDEM is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 14. KDEM will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, training and other activities with the ESF 14 planning team and other key stakeholders.

115.2. Primary Agency

115.2.1. Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Mitigation

1) Provide leadership for the KHMT.

Preparedness

1) Provide training to local and state government officials in disaster recovery operations and procedures for obtaining state and federal assistance.
2) Conduct disaster recovery training to state and local officials and volunteer groups.
3) Recruit and train KAT members and military augmentees.
4) Review disaster recovery program administrative plans and the KRP.
5) Review, create, and maintain a memorandum of agreements.

Response

1) Activate KAT, PA augmentees, and IA staff as needed.
2) Notify federal recovery partners.
3) Coordinate activities with voluntary agency partners, state, and federal agencies.
4) Conduct disaster, economic, and needs assessments.
5) Provide guidance and assistance on the establishment and operations of volunteer reception centers.

Recovery

1) Responsible for state-level coordination, management, and administration of state disaster recovery program activities.
2) Conduct disaster and needs assessment surveys with local, state, and federal government personnel.
3) Process requests for assistance.
4) Determine staffing requirements appropriate to support disaster recovery programs and activities.
5) Administer and oversee the administration of disaster recovery programs and activities.

6) Collect information from support agencies and provide status reports on disaster recovery programs and activities.
7) Designate state disaster recovery officials.
8) Assist in coordination of disaster recovery centers (DRCs).

115.3. Support Agencies

115.3.1. Kansas Local Governments

Preparedness

1) Develop and enforce appropriate building, environmental, dangerous structure codes and insurance lien ordinances.

115.3.2. Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS)

Recovery

1) Provide for the special disaster related needs of the elderly.

115.3.3. Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Recovery

1) Provide for the special disaster related needs of the elderly.
2) Provide staff to DRCs to assist disaster victims with referrals to recovery related services and supports.

115.3.4. KDA: Division of Water Resources (DWR)

Preparedness

1) Provide personnel to address floodplain management issues.
2) Provide inspectors and technical assistance concerning dam safety.
3) Provide technical guidance on appropriation permits.

Recovery

1) Communicate with the USACE and Federal Bureau of Reclamation about water supply storage and related issues.

115.3.5. Kansas Attorney General's Office

Recovery

1) Address inquiries and complaints filed by disaster victims regarding repair contracts and consumer service issues.

115.3.6. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)

Mitigation

1) Provide a department representative to serve on the SHMT.

Response

1) Provide long-term radiation dose assessment for the public and emergency workers.
2) Provide disease and injury surveillance information as well as forms to shelters and survivors.

Recovery

1) Provide field, scientific, data, and technical support on all environmental issues, including storage or disposal of HazMat and debris.
2) Provide technical assistance and oversight of the long-term radioactive decontamination of buildings and the environment (see the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex).
3) Provide departmental staff (Office of Vital Statistics) to serve in the DRC.
4) Conduct environmental site assessments for reconstruction and restoration projects, as applicable.
5) Communicate permitting requirements to citizens and contractors in the declared disaster area with regards to construction, reconstruction, or demolition activities.
6) Communicate to citizens in the disaster areas the process for long-term provision of vital records (birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates) as a result of the emergency.
7) Administer and communicate appropriate agency grant programs for recovery and community improvement.
8) Provide technical assistance to local health departments and other health and medical partners related to community health needs.
9) Provide emergency licensing or licensure inspections of childcare entities.
10) Provide technical assistance to meet or maintain licensure of health facilities (hospitals).
11) Provide assistance to residents with continuation or restoration of WIC nutrition services.
12) Provide technical assistance and information to communities related to the prevention of disease spread and injuries.
13) Provide information regarding medically special or at-risk populations to promote a whole community recovery.
14) Provide technical assistance for the continuation or restoration of dental services.
15) Provide air monitoring services and data and inspection of air emission sources
16) Provide review and approval of open burn permits.
17) Provide disease and injury surveillance and conduct epidemiological investigations related to the long-term impacts.

115.3.7. Kansas Insurance Department (KID)

Mitigation

1) Assist in the preparation of hazard mitigation plans as part of the KHMT.

Recovery

1) Provide disaster victims insurance claim assistance.
2) Maintain fixed nuclear facility insurance database.
3) Provide insurance data pertaining to persons or property exposed to nuclear radiation.
4) Provide staff in the DRC.

115.3.8. Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL)

Recovery

1) Provide assistance and information to disaster victims regarding unemployment compensation and disaster unemployment assistance.
2) Provide staffing assistance as needed at DRC for unemployment compensation and disaster unemployment assistance.
3) Provide appeals authority staff for IA appeals.

115.3.9. Kansas Water Office (KWO)

Mitigation

1) Assist in preparation of hazard mitigation plans as part of the KHMT.

Recovery

1) Establish guidelines for municipal water conservation plans, including drought response.
2) Determine when conditions indicative of drought exist, advise the governor regarding drought conditions, and recommend activation of the governor's drought response team.
3) Assist communities with identifying alternate water supply sources for municipal and industrial usage when a declared state of emergency exists.
4) Provide information to local communities and other agencies in planning for flood prevention and flood protection.

115.3.10. Kansas Department of Commerce (KDOC)

Recovery

1) Administer community development block grants (CDBG).

115.3.11. The Salvation Army (S.A.)

Recovery

1) Administer the state donations management program through an MOU with KDEM.
2) Organize and support the warehousing and distributing of donated goods including food, clothing, and household items.

115.3.12. AIA of Kansas and the Kansas International Code Conference of Building Officials, Heart of America Chapter/ Kansas Assessment Team (KAT)

Recovery

1) Augment local building codes and inspection department resources.
2) Recommend demolition on appropriate properties.
3) Expedite building permits and remove utility service.
4) Assist communities in planning for reconstruction.
5) Inspect and placard structures for safety and habitability (no jurisdiction to keep people out of buildings or recommend demolition).

6) Provide assistance to KDEM in assessing disaster-related damage to structures.
7) Augment local building codes or inspection department resources, if any exist (i.e. recommend demolition, restore or remove utility services, expedite building permits, etc.).
8) Assist communities in planning their reconstruction following a disaster.

115.3.13. KSVOADS

Preparedness

1) Educate citizens on disaster preparedness and voluntary organizations active in disaster resources.
2) Train and exercise with local, state, and federal partners to ensure readiness for disaster response.

Response

1) Coordinate response activities with voluntary organizations active in disaster.
2) Provide staff to the SEOC as available and requested.

Recovery

1) Coordinate available voluntary agency disaster assistance to work to meet needs of disaster survivors.
2) Assist long-term recovery committees as needed.

115.3.14. Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

Recovery

1) Provide information on housing assistance.
2) Provide information on units available to assist displaced persons.

ESF 15-Public Information and External Communications

116. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator:	**Primary Agencies:**
• The Adjutant General's Department: Office of Public Affairs (AGD PAO)	• Governor's Office • The Adjutant General's Department: Office of Public Affairs (AGD PAO)
Support Agencies: • All State Agencies • Kansas Association of Public Information Officers	

117. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 15 is to disseminate information about disasters or emergencies to the general public through the news media, state websites, social media sites, and other appropriate communication means (e.g. hotlines, responding to inquiries, etc.). ESF-15 incorporates all aspects of external affairs including: disseminating information to community leaders, legislators and Congressional delegations, agency stakeholders and partners, businesses, and organizations.

118. Scope

ESF 15 coordinates state agency emergency public information in a disaster or emergency in coordination with local, state, federal, and tribal incident management elements. ESF 15 applies to all state departments and agencies that may require public affairs support or whose public affairs assets may be utilized during an emergency or disaster response and recovery operation in Kansas.

The provisions of this annex apply to all organizations and agencies having a role in disaster or emergency response or other events designated by the TAG as KDEM's CAO, where significant interagency coordination is required.

This ESF is intended to improve the ability of all participating agencies and organizations to:

1) Provide timely and consistent information on the status of emergency operations.
2) Coordinate the release of public information from all responding agencies.
3) Assure the public that government is responding effectively to the emergency.
4) Ensure credible and consistent information is available to answer inquiries from citizens.
5) Provide ongoing and useful information regarding recovery activities.

A Joint Information Center Standard Operating Guide is maintained by the Kansas Adjutant General's Department Public Affairs Office.

119. Situation and Assumptions

119.1. Situation

1) Emergency public information activities are coordinated through a joint information system (JIS), and when needed, a Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is a location designated to disseminate information and instructions to the general public, government officials, and the news media through direct contact, news conferences, news releases, advisories, and response to public and news media queries.
2) Following the governor's declaration, all agencies and organizations having a role in the KRP will be integrated into the JIS, and as necessary, into the JIC.
3) The TAG public affairs director, as state PIO, serves as the official spokesperson and primary news media point of contact for inquiries relating to emergency response and recovery operations. The state PIO may enlist other state agency PIOs to serve as spokespersons on behalf of the state or on behalf of their agency, and refer media inquiries to those individuals. These activities are coordinated with the SEOC, the governor's press secretary, state agencies, and with local and federal information counterparts.
4) Depending on the type of emergency or disaster, the TAG public affairs director will work with the agency PIO whose agency has the subject matter expertise to determine the best subject matter spokespeople for interviews.

119.2. Planning Assumptions

1) The public needs disaster information quickly to make the best decisions for themselves and their families. The timely dissemination of accurate, well-coordinated emergency public information will reduce the impact to life and property as well as help to maintain public trust and confidence.
2) The agencies and organizations involved in response and recovery operations recognize the importance of relaying common emergency messages and of coordinating with other organizations to ensure consistent information is disseminated.
3) PIOs maintain pre-scripted information on a wide range of topics to support the rapid dissemination of public information. All pre-scripted information must be verified on a regular basis to ensure that it is current and accurate.
4) Many disasters can prevent the ability of emergency responders and government to provide detailed information to those most affected. With this in mind, pre-disaster education is important.
5) The media often provides emergency information to the public when other sources of information may not be available (e.g., power, internet, phone capabilities, etc.).
6) A disaster may destroy existing communication infrastructure, which means alternative methods of communication are essential to provide information to the public.

7) Disasters may prevent people from receiving public information because they are displaced and have limited access to technology or other information sources.
8) A disaster may create a significant demand for information from a number of sources, which may cause them to exceed their capabilities and they may require additional public information resources.
9) Rumors or misinformation often spread before, during, and after a disaster. This may cause distress and counter-productive public actions, which could disrupt response and recovery efforts.
10) Disasters generally result in information or visits from a variety of public officials, dignitaries, or VIPs. Such requests will require coordination and resources.
11) Government and non-profit PIOs in Kansas have access to basic PIO training and other training on relevant plans and procedures that are specific to the emergency public information function.

120. Concept of Operations

120.1. General

Following a state declaration, or at the request of the SEOC Policy Group, the JIC will be activated and partner agencies may be required to report to the SEOC and JIC.

JIC activation steps are outlined in the state joint information center standard operating guide, but generally follow these two steps:

1) Once KDEM activates the SEOC to a partial level, AGD PAO will have a representative in the JIC during day shifts and overnight, if needed.
2) Once KDEM activates the SEOC to a fully activated state, AGD PAO will staff the JIC at full activation, which means 24/7 operation and requesting state agency PIOs to support efforts when needed.

The goal of emergency public information is to keep the public informed of the general progress of events and provide educational information, particularly in the realm of health and safety. The primary method of coordinating this information is through the JIS and JIC.

AGD PAO will maintain a cadre of specially-trained PIOs to support the state in the JIS and JIC during an emergency or disaster.

120.2. Notification

1) KDEM staff will notify the Governor's Office and the state PIO of incidents which have potential state public information implications.
2) Conversely, the Governor's Office and the state PIO and PIOs of other state agencies will notify KDEM when they have any knowledge of threats.
3) The state PIO will notify designated PIOs and identify those who will report to the SEOC during an incident.

120.3. Direction and Control

1) The TAG and their KDEM designee are responsible for all information programs and will direct all emergency information activities.
2) ESF 15 staff work is at the direction of the governor's press secretary.
3) The TAG public affairs director or their designee serves as the state's PIO. As the official spokesperson they are the primary news media contact point, but may designate other state PIOs to assist or speak on issues specific to their individual agency.
4) Unified information will be provided by ESF 15.
5) Information will be gathered from situation reports, county information, and one-on-one contact with all ESFs.
6) Information will be disseminated to the media and public upon review and approval by the TAG, the deputy director of KDEM, or their designee.

120.4. Joint Information System (JIS)

Emergency public information activities are structured under a JIS concept which ensures coordination of messages, whether the PIOs are located at one site (JIC) or multiple sites (i.e., some in virtual JICs or field JICs). The JIS is designed to disseminate information, send instructions to the general public, government officials, and news media outlets through direct contact, news conferences, news releases, advisories, web sites, social media sites, and email as well as timely response to public and news media queries.

120.5. Joint Information Center (JIC)

The JIC is a physical location where PIOs from organizations with primary disaster involvement come together to coordinate and disseminate information.

The purpose of a JIC is to:

1) Gather and coordinate information and serve as the "hub" or central point for the release of timely, accurate, consistent, and useful disaster-related information.
2) Allow all involved organizations to speak with one voice; providing consistent messages to the public.
3) Enable the SEOC Team to concentrate on emergency decision-making and refer all media and public inquiries to the JIC.
4) Ensure capabilities to answer direct inquiries from the public.
5) Monitor media coverage to verify the accuracy of information being disseminated.
6) Be proactive in responding to the disaster-related information needs from all audiences.
7) Develop and implement a comprehensive public information strategy to gain and maintain public trust as well as their confidence.

In most cases, the JIC will be located in close proximity to the SEOC. However, it can be located anywhere to support emergency activities. Wherever it is located, it is

imperative that the JIC maintain contact with decision makers and the SEOC via telephone, radio, Internet, facsimile, and/or face-to-face communications.

Once the JIC is activated, all emergency public information activities, including media inquiries, should be coordinated through the JIC. The JIC will become the central coordination point for all emergency public information and external communications activities. To the extent possible, the JIC will be staffed with PIOs from all agencies and organizations involved in the event.

The JIC is designed to be flexible to accommodate the specific requirements of any emergency or disaster and its structure and staffing will be customized to match the needs for each disaster or emergency.

Regardless of the incident, the function of the JIC remains essentially the same. At a minimum, the following functions must be performed regardless of these variables:

1) Provide accurate and timely emergency instructions and information to the public.
2) Establish and maintain contact with local radio, television and print media.
3) Develop and disseminate written information, such as news releases, fact sheets, and other reports as needed.
4) Schedule news conferences or interviews with agency heads and other officials.
5) A media briefing center may be established near the JIC or other locations as determined by the incident. These locations must be available on short notice and be logistically suitable for conducting media briefings.
6) Provide interview opportunities that meet the unique needs of each medium (e.g., television, radio, print, and web).
7) Prepare media releases, key messages, and talking points.
8) Arrange interviews with key personnel, when requested by the media or the PIO.
9) Establish and maintain a communications link or a JIS with field PIOs and all remote sites performing public information activities.
10) Monitor the information being released by the media to ensure its accuracy and take steps to correct any inaccurate information.
11) Gather reports or situation summaries from EOC representatives of all response organization elements in order to maintain situational awareness.
12) Exchange information with elected officials, voluntary organizations, industry representatives, and state, and federal PIOs, and all other involved agencies as the situation requires.
13) Provide ongoing information to and in coordination with county, city, state and federal elected officials.
14) Develop and maintain an emergency online Web presence to provide emergency information to the media and public.
15) Deploy PIOs into the field when appropriate.
16) Conduct situation briefings for visitors, media, other government agencies, representatives, and interested or affected parties.
17) Conduct tours for VIP's and elected officials when requested and deemed appropriate.

PIOs working in the JIC retain the autonomy to represent the public information needs of their respective agencies, while working closely with the SEOC Team and JIC to ensure consistent information is being disseminated in a timely manner by all departments.

The PIOs working in the JIC will have two primary functions:

1) Carry out the public information activities of their respective departments and agencies.
2) Provide support to and assist with the overall JIC mission.

Designated departmental PIOs may be asked to staff various JIC functions regardless of the level of involvement of their respective departments. This will ensure an adequate number of PIOs are available to support emergency public information activities.

For more specific information regarding the activation of the JIC, see the state JIC standard operating guide maintained by the AGD PAO.

121. Responsibilities

121.1. Coordinating Agency

The AGD's Public Affairs Director is designated as the ESF coordinator for ESF 15. Along with KDEM, they will coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, trainings, and other activities with the ESF 15 planning team and key stakeholders.

121.2. Primary Agencies

121.2.1. Governor's Office

1) Primary responsibility for public information.
2) Coordinates with the AGD or PAO on information releases.

121.2.2. Adjutant General's Department/Public Affairs Office (AGD PAO)

1) Oversees coordination and dissemination of the state's information related to an emergency or disaster on behalf of the governor's press secretary.
2) Coordinates with the governor's press secretary on public information and news releases.
3) Serves as state PIO and JIC lead.
4) Keeps appropriate leadership and PIOs informed of public information and media issues during an event.
5) Serves as the official spokesperson and primary news media contact point, and designates other state PIOs to assist or to speak on their specific agency issues.
6) Activates the JIC and implements JIS.
7) Coordinates dissemination of information with local, state, federal, and tribal officials.

8) Coordinates with utility companies to prepare and release public information regarding the emergency.
9) Establishes an information center or media area that includes a news conference venue for media representatives.
10) Schedules news conferences and updates during the emergency.
11) Coordinates and maintains response to rumors.
12) Maintains a record of events.
13) Responds to media inquiries.
14) Monitors news media and websites for messages or misinformation about the emergency.
15) Establishes a hotline for public inquiry.
16) Ensure emergency public information is available for at-risk or special needs populations.

121.3. Support Agencies

1) Develop applicable standard operating procedures, guidelines, and/or checklists detailing the accomplishments of their assigned functions.
2) When requested, deploy a representative to the SEOC to assist with public information activities.
3) When requested, serve as a backup spokesperson for the State's PIO, or speak on behalf of own agency, as designated by state PIO.
4) Provide ongoing status reports.
5) Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
6) Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that state and federal reimbursement funds becomes available.
7) Maintain up-to-date rosters in order to notify personnel, maintain 24-hour staffing capabilities, and provide this information to the State's PIO.

Incident Specific Annexes

Biological Incident Annex

122. Planning Team

Primary Agency:

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)

Support Agencies:

- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Civil Air Patrol
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
- Board of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS)
- Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
- Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL)
- Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS)
- Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- Kansas Board of Nursing
- Kansas Board of Healing Arts
- Kansas Board of Mortuary Arts
- Local Government

Non-Governmental Organizations:

- Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA)
- American Red Cross
- Major Emergency Response Group (MERGe)
- Kansas Clinical Resource Network

Federal Agencies:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- United States Department of Health and Human Services
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Postal Service

Private Sector:

- Kansas Coroner

123. Purpose

The purpose of the Kansas Biological Incident Annex (BIA) is to outline the actions, roles, and responsibilities associated with response to a disease outbreak of known or unknown origin requiring State assistance.

124. Scope

The broad objectives of the state's response to a bioterrorism (BT) incident, influenza pandemic, or other significant infectious disease outbreak, are to:

1) Detect the incident through disease surveillance and/or environmental monitoring.
2) Characterize and monitor the outbreak to determine the most effective interventions.
3) Identify and protect the population(s) at risk.
4) Determine the source of the outbreak.
5) Quickly frame public health, medical, and law enforcement implications.
6) Control and contain the spread of disease (including providing guidance to local public health authorities).
7) Augment public health and medical service surge capacity.
8) Track and contain any potential resurgence or additional outbreaks.
9) Assess the extent of residual biological contamination and decontaminate as necessary.

Actions described in this annex can take place with or without a declaration of emergency. This annex applies only to incidents of State or National significance. This annex outlines biological incident response actions including threat assessment, notification procedures, laboratory testing, joint investigative/response procedures and activities related to recovery. Specific, detailed information is maintained in Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and other agency Internal Operating Guidelines.

This annex coordinates with policies and procedures outlined in the ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Annex, ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Annex, ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex, and ESF #15 – Public Information Annex. Further refinements of activities of this annex specific to pandemic influenza are located in the Kansas Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan which is Attachment 1 to this annex.

Based on biological agent, each incident will require specific planning considerations and response measures (e.g., bioterrorism vs. naturally occurring outbreaks; communicable vs. non-communicable, etc.). Specific operational guidelines will be developed by the appropriate organizations to address the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration. These documents will not be included in the Kansas Response Plan, and are intended as guidance to be used by state and local public health and medical planners.

125. Policies

Federal Authority

Presidential Decision Directive 5 *U.S. Policy on Domestic Incidents* outlines a national approach treating crisis and consequence management as an integrated function. The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engages in activities to protect our

national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with United States law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national security, to assisting the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Federal assistance may be provided to state and local authorities in enforcing their quarantine and other health regulations pursuant to Section 311 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 243(a)). In addition, while intrastate control of communicable diseases generally may be the purview of state and local officials, CDC's domestic quarantine regulations authorize federal intervention "in the event of inadequate local control" (42 CFR. §70.2 and 21 CFR. §1240.30).

Under the authority of Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 264), the Secretary of Health and Human Services may issue regulations necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States and from one state or possession into another. The statute defines interstate movement to include authority over individuals who might expose other persons engaged in travel to other states. The current implementing regulations, found at 42 CFR Part 70, authorize (a) Imposition of permit requirements by the Surgeon General for interstate travel, or travel on conveyances engaged in interstate traffic, applicable to any person in the communicable period of smallpox, or who, having been exposed to smallpox, is in the incubation period (42 CFR § 70.5(a)). (b) Federal enforcement of state-required travel permits (42 CFR § 70.3). (c) Imposition of disease mitigation requirements and reporting for interstate carriers transporting infected individuals or those suspected of infection (42 CFR § 70.5(b) and § 70.4).

In addition, these regulations, through Section 70.2, authorize action by the CDC in the event that measures taken by local and state health authorities are insufficient to prevent the spread of smallpox to other states. The Director of the CDC is empowered to "take such measures to prevent such spread of the diseases as he/she deems reasonably necessary, including inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, and destruction of animals or articles believed to be sources of infection." This section, in conjunction with other sections of the interstate quarantine regulations, authorizes the apprehension and examination of "any individual reasonably believed to be infected with a communicable disease in a communicable stage," so long as the individual either is "moving or about to move from a state to another state," or is "a probable source of infection to individuals who, while infected with such diseases in a communicable stage, will be moving from a state to another state."

State Authority

Preparedness and response for bioterrorism incidents are the primary responsibility of KDEM (K.S.A. 48-905a, see also, K.S.A. 48-904(d) for the definition of 'disaster'), with KDHE having a lead role for the public health and medical components. This annex represents the main reference document for these public health preparedness activities. KDEM supports training at the local level and provides planning standards for use in local emergency operations plans (K.A.R 56-2-1). K.S.A. 4-8926 requires KDEM to prepare and maintain a state disaster Emergency Operations Plan (Kansas Response Plan), and K.S.A. 48-927 requires the maintenance of a state resources management plan. This KDHE plan (as well as annexes, attachments, and supporting

internal operating guidelines) will provide the KRP with details necessary for an effective response to an infectious disease emergency.

Limiting the spread of disease caused by infectious disease outbreaks is a responsibility of KDHE and the primary duty of local health departments, through public health surveillance and follow-up activities (See, K.S.A. 65-118, K.S.A 65-119, K.S.A 65-123, K.S.A. 65-126, K.S.A. 65-128(b) and K.S.A. 65-129a-65-129e). K.S.A. 65-101(a)(2) authorizes the secretary of Health and Environment to "investigate the causes of disease, including especially, epidemics..."

Authority for the management of public health threats is given to the Secretary of Health and Environment in several state laws. Some instances of this authority include: (1) K.S.A.-16051(a)(5) in which the secretary is given the authority to "take action to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious disease into this state and to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease within this state... [as well as] adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out [those] provisions..." (K.S.A. 65-101(b)). (2) K.S.A-16256, which authorizes the secretary to quarantine cities, townships and counties when necessary to prevent the spread of an outbreak. (3) K.S.A. 6-5128, which directs the secretary to compile a list of infectious or contagious diseases and to adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary regarding the isolation and/or quarantine of persons affected by contagious and infectious diseases. (4) K.S.A. 65-129, which further fortifies the secretary's authority by stating "Any person violating, refusing or neglecting to obey any of the rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of health and environment for the prevention, suppression and control of infectious or contagious diseases... shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor."

In any disaster that is declared by the governor, broad emergency powers are delegated to the Adjutant General of Kansas.

Local Authority

By state law, counties represent independent public health jurisdictions, however, K.S.A. 12-16, 117 encourages local government to work together to "…establish a policy regarding the provision of assistance to other municipalities and public safety agencies…located within or without the state of Kansas… [and] shall include the procedure for the provision of assistance during times of disaster." Immunity from liability is included in that statute.

Local officials and agencies have a key role and legal responsibility in preparing for and responding to disease outbreaks. The authority given to local health officers for isolation and quarantine is similar to that given to KDHE as described above. K.A.R. 2-81-5 states that "When conditions of isolation and quarantine are not otherwise specified by regulation, the local health officer or the secretary of health and environment shall order and enforce isolation and quarantine of persons afflicted with or exposed to infectious or contagious diseases. The duration and manner of isolation or quarantine so ordered shall be based upon the incubation period, communicable period, and usual mode of transmission of the infectious agent of the disease for which isolation or quarantine is ordered."

K.S.A. 65-129 reinforces the authority of the local health officer to isolate or quarantine by declaring any person " leaves any isolation area of a hospital or other quarantined area without the consent of the local health officer having jurisdiction, or who evades or breaks quarantine or knowingly conceals a case of infectious or contagious disease" guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

K.S.A. 65-129(a), (b), and (c) define "infectious disease", authorize the use of isolation and quarantine including enforcement, and outline the rules of procedure in such cases. Isolation and quarantine are commonly recommended by public health authorities (e.g. preventing a child with/exposed to chickenpox from attending school); in most cases, the affected individuals voluntarily comply. Rarely, assistance from law enforcement has been required to enforce isolation or quarantine orders for non-complaint individuals.

Counties are to have local emergency operations plans and are to have submitted a copy of their plans to the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response. KDEM supports training at the local level and provides planning standards for use in local emergency operations plans (K.A.R 56-2-1). All local public health agencies in the State of Kansas were required by KDHE to submit their "Biological Incident Annexes" to KDHE to be included as an incident annex to the County Emergency Operations Plans.

Other Authority/Legal Issues

KDHE has legal authority to require physicians and laboratory directors to report specific diseases, conditions, or laboratory test results in an appropriate and timely manner. The Kansas disease reporting regulations were amended in 2000 to include the requirement to report potential bioterrorism agents and suspected bioterrorism events. These regulations were amended again in 2004 to include Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). "Any exotic or newly recognized disease and any disease unusual in incidence or behavior, known or suspected to be infectious or contagious and constituting a risk to the public health" are explicitly reportable.

Other guidelines outlining authority for the response to biological weapons include PDD-62, *Combating Terrorism* and PDD-63, *Critical Infrastructure Protection*, issued in May 1998, and Public Law 104-201, Title XIV, *The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996*. PDD 62 and 63 provide a four-part initiative focused on biological weapons. They call for a national surveillance system based on the public health system; provision of local authorities with necessary equipment and training; stockpiles of vaccines and specialized medicines; and research/development programs to guide development of new and better medicines and vaccines. Subsequent chapters of this plan will individually address these topics and their relevance to BT preparedness in Kansas.

The U.S. Congress addressed the issue of liability protection for health care providers during times of smallpox and smallpox-related emergencies; Section 304 of the Homeland Security Act has alleviated some of these liability concerns.

126. Situation and Assumptions

126.1. Situation

Infectious Diseases and Bioterrorism

Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by microscopic agents, including viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungi (or their toxins). They may be spread by direct contact with an infected person or animal, ingesting contaminated food or water, vectors such

as mosquitoes or ticks, or contact with contaminated surroundings such as animal droppings or, respiratory droplets.

Infectious agents may be used by individuals or groups who wish to cause illness, panic, and confusion in the civilian population for personal or political reasons. For the purpose of this plan, bioterrorism (BT) will be defined as the *intentional or threatened use of viruses, bacteria, fungi, or toxins from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants and to disseminate terror among the population*.

Kansas's health and medical system must be prepared to rapidly identify and contain a wide range of biological agents, including pathogens rarely seen in the United States. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and its partners have developed a list of critical agents that might be used in biological terrorism. The highest priority agents (category A) are organisms that are believed to pose an immediate risk to national security because they exhibit one or more of the following characteristics:

1) May be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person.
2) May cause high mortality, with potential for major public health impact.
3) Are likely to cause public panic and social disruption.
4) Require special action for health and medical preparedness.

Category B diseases and agents are the second highest priority. These agents include those that:

1) Are moderately easy to disseminate.
2) Result in moderate morbidity rates and low mortality rates.
3) Require specific enhancements of CDC's diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance.

Category C consists of the third highest priority and includes emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of:

1) Availability.
2) Ease of production and dissemination.
3) Potential for high morbidity and mortality rates and major health impact.

A list of all of these agents is available on the CDC Website at (http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlist-category.asp).

CDC Bioterrorism Agents by Category

Category A

1) Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)
2) Botulism (Clostridium botulinum toxin)
3) Plague (Yersinia pestis)
4) Smallpox (variola major)
5) Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)

6) Viral hemorrhagic fevers (filoviroses [e.g., Ebola, Marburg] and arenaviruses [e.g., Lassa, Machupo])

Category B
1) Brucellosis (*Brucella* species)
2) Epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*
3) Food safety threats (e.g., *Salmonella* species, *Eschericha coli* 0157:H7, *Shigella*)
4) Glanders *(Burkholderia mallei)*
5) Meliodosis *(Burkholderia pseudomallei)*
6) Psittacosis *(Chlamydia psittaci)*
7) Q fever *(Coxiella burnetii)*
8) Ricin toxin from *Ricinus communis* (castor beans)
9) Staphylococcal enterotoxin B
10) Typhus fever (*Rickettsia prowazekii*)
11) Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses [e.g., Venezuelan equine encephalitis, eastern equine encephalitis, western equine encephalitis])
12) Water safety threats (e.g., *Vibrio cholerae*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*)

Category C
1) Emerging infectious diseases such as Nipah virus and hantavirus

126.2. Assumptions

Importance of the Health and Medical System at the Local Level
A naturally occurring infectious disease outbreak is almost always identified after public and private health care providers at the local level have identified a sufficient number of cases of the disease to attract the attention of the public health surveillance system at the local, state, or federal level. This often occurs through "passive surveillance" that relies upon local providers informing public health officials about the suspected disease or clusters of illness. It is believed that "active surveillance" systems, which elicit information from providers, would improve the response through earlier detection and intervention. An unannounced act of BT must be detected based on appearance of symptomatic or diagnosed individuals identified at the local level. Detection capabilities at the local level vary considerably from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, as does the level and efficiency of communications between public and private health care providers and KDHE. The affected area may eventually include one local community, several communities, and unincorporated areas of the state, other states, neighboring countries, or multiple countries around the world.

127. Concept of Operations

127.1. General

The introduction of biological agents, both natural and deliberate, is often first detected through clinical or hospital presentation. Any disease outbreak suspected or identified by a local entity should be reported immediately to the KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology

and Public Health Informatics per Kansas reportable disease regulations. A listing of reportable diseases in Kansas may be located at http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/download/KANSAS_NOTIFIABLE_DISEASE_FORM.pdf.

A large disease outbreak requires a highly coordinated response among local, tribal, state, and federal officials. The outbreak also may affect other states and countries and therefore involves extensive federal coordination. It is also important to remember that disease transmission by any mode is possible. Response to public health emergencies with pathogens that have person-to-person transmission will require a different response than those that are not spread from person-to-person.

A biological incident is often distributed across multiple jurisdictions simultaneously, which may require an incident management approach. This approach will facilitate the simultaneous management of multiple "incident sites" from across the state, region, and nation.

No single entity possesses the authority, expertise, and resources to act unilaterally on the many complex issues that may arise in response to a disease outbreak and loss of containment affecting a multi-jurisdictional area. State and federal response will require close coordination with numerous agencies at all levels of government and from within the private sector.

The state will support affected local health departments and healthcare entities as requested or required. The response by KDHE and other state agencies will be flexible and adapt as necessary as the outbreak evolves.

The Laboratory Response Network (LRN) provides for rapid diagnosis or screening. The LRN has procedures in place for law enforcement notification necessary to initiate threat assessment for criminal intent, and chain of custody procedures. Early involvement of both KDHE and law enforcement enhances the chance for successful preventative and investigative activities necessary to neutralize threats and attribute the source of the outbreak.

Test results from non-LRN facilities, such as the State Sentinel Laboratories, will be considered a "first pass," "screening" or presumptive test. Any agency or organization that identifies an unusual or suspicious test result should contact KDHE to ensure coordination of testing at a CDC-certified LRN laboratory. Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratories (KHEL) are first receivers for samples. A determination will be made by CDC as to whether the samples will be tested at KHEL or sent to a higher level LRN laboratory.

Special Considerations for bioterrorism

Detection of a BT act against the civilian population may occur in several different ways and involve several different modalities.

An attack may be surreptitious, in which case the first evidence of a dissemination of an agent may be the presentation of disease or death in humans or animals. This could manifest either in clinical case reports to public health authorities, in unusual patterns

of symptoms, or encounters within domestic or international health surveillance systems.

A terrorist-induced infectious disease outbreak initially may be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring outbreak. Moreover, depending upon the particular agent and associated symptoms, several days or even weeks could pass before public health and medical authorities even suspect that terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until sometime after illnesses are recognized.

The U.S. Postal Service has the capability via highly specialized and autonomous screening equipment to detect a biological agent in letter size mail throughout the State and Nation. Detection of a biological agent in letter size mail will trigger specific response protocols outlined in multi-agency emergency response plans which are reviewed annually. This includes immediate contact with local Fire/Hazmat, local health department and the LRN. Protocols for screening and isolating suspicious NON-letter size mail pieces discovered inside a Postal facility are established with all Postal facilities and the Postal Inspection Service. Businesses and residences should also develop individually specific response actions utilizing local resources.

Response to disease outbreaks suspected of being deliberate in origin requires consideration of special law enforcement and homeland security requirements, as well as traditional outbreak management skills. All threat and public health assessments are provided to the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center.

127.2. Organization

KDHE serves as the primary agency for the public health and medical preparation, planning for and response to a BT attack or naturally occurring outbreak that results from either a known or novel pathogen. In this role KDHE provides epidemiological support to local health and medical entities, provides microbiological subject matter expertise, provides patient sample collection guidance and provides state level incident coordination between local, state, and federal response agencies.

Local health departments are primarily responsible for detecting and responding to disease outbreaks and implementing measures to minimize the health, social, and economic consequences of such an outbreak. Included in these activities are primary epidemiological investigations, incident management activities with local response organizations, conducting mass medication dispensing, and implementing community disease containment measures.

127.3. Notifications

If there is an overt threat or any indications that any instance of disease may not be the result of natural causes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) should be notified immediately. The FBI will respond by conducting a threat assessment and initiating a criminal investigation, and arranging for the collection, transport, and forensic testing/examination of evidentiary samples.

The Laboratory Response Network (LRN) member, Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratories (KHEL) will be used to test samples for the presence of biological threat agents and may be used to characterize the pathogen or toxin as well. KHEL is a member of the LRN, a Food Emergency Response Network member, and is a level 2 clinical chemistry laboratory with an extensive list of confirmatory capabilities in each specialty. If circumstances of the incident dictate, decisions on where to perform any additional tests on samples will be made by CDC and KDHE, in coordination with the FBI.

Other departments and agencies may be called upon to support KDHE during the various stages of a disease outbreak in the preparation, planning, and/or response processes.

127.4. Direction and Control

Given the dynamic nature of a disease outbreak, thresholds for a comprehensive state response will be determined by KDHE based upon the specific event information rather than pre-determined risk levels.
Since there is no definitive/reliable field test for any biological agent, KDHE-screened samples will be transported to the Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratory where expert analysis will be conducted using established CDC protocols and reagents. A major component of this process is to establish and maintain the law enforcement chain of custody and arrange for transport.

The following actions will occur if the KHEL obtains a positive result:

a) KHEL will immediately notify the local FBI Field Office of the test result.
b) The FBI Field Office will make all notifications.
c) FBI Headquarters will convene a conference call with local FBI, Health and Human Services (HHS), and KDHE to review the results, assess the preliminary information, and arrange for additional testing.
d) Original specimens or isolates may be sent to the CDC or other national laboratory for additional confirmatory testing.
e) HHS will provide guidance on protective measures such as prophylactic treatment and continued facility operation.

Once notified of a credible threat or natural disease outbreak, KDHE will convene a meeting of key KDHE staff and appropriate partners to assess the situation and determine the appropriate public health and medical actions. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) will coordinate overall non-medical support and response actions across all state departments and agencies. If there is potential for environmental contamination, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will develop appropriate environmental sampling strategies and shares results.

KDHE will develop sampling and investigation strategies coordinated with the FBI for public safety and share results with its partners associated with disease outbreaks suspected of being terrorist or criminal in nature.

127.5. Actions

The key elements of an effective biological response include (in non-sequential order):

1) Rapid detection of the outbreak.
2) Swift agent identification and confirmation.
3) Identification of the population at risk.
4) Determination of how the agent is transmitted, including an assessment of the efficiency of transmission.
5) Determination of susceptibility of the pathogen to prevention and treatment.
6) Definition of the public health, medical and mental health implications.
7) Control and containment of the outbreak.
8) Decontamination of individuals, if necessary.
9) Identification of law enforcement implications and assessment of the threat.
10) Augmentation of local health and medical resources.
11) Protection of the population through appropriate public health and medical actions;.
12) Dissemination of information to enlist public support.
13) Assessment of environmental contamination and cleanup and decontamination of bioagents that persist in the environment.
14) Tracking and preventing secondary cases or additional disease outbreak.

Primary state functions include supporting local public health and medical capacities as detailed in the Kansas Response Plan.

127.5.1. Community and Healthcare System Preparedness

By virtue of being the state's health department, KDHE provides epidemiological support to local health and medical entities, provides subject matter expertise, provides patient sample collection guidance and provides coordination between local, state, and federal response agencies. By administration of the CDC and HHS Public Health and Healthcare Preparedness Cooperative Agreement, KDHE provides for personnel, equipment, training and other resources to state and local health and medical entities to prepare for emergencies including biological incidents and acts of bioterrorism. KDHE also provides local health and medical sector partners with emergency planning guidance and templates to assist in organizational preparedness activities.

127.5.2. Emergency Operations Coordination

Following initial notification of a suspected or identified BT-related outbreak to the KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics, the procedures detailed in KDHE SOGs will be followed, including notifications to KDHE's Preparedness director and affected agencies and jurisdictions. Instances of disease that raise the "index of suspicion," as determined by HHS, will be reported to the FBI Field Office. In these instances, FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent. If the FBI, in conjunction with CDC and KDHE,

determines that the information represents a potential credible terrorist threat, the FBI will communicate the situation to the DHS National Operations Center (NOC). If warranted, the FBI, CDC, tribal, state, and local public health officials will conduct a joint law enforcement and epidemiological investigation to determine the cause of the disease outbreak, the extent of the threat to public health and public safety, and the individual(s) responsible.

However caused and however detected, the immediate task following any notification will be to identify and characterize the outbreak. The initial public health and medical response will include some or all of the following modalities:

1) Targeted epidemiological investigation (e.g., contact tracing).
2) Active surveillance within health care settings for patients matching initial case definition.
3) Other supplemental surveillance and follow-up activities including collection and review of potentially related information (e.g., contacts with nurse call lines, laboratory test orders, and over-the-counter pharmacy sales).
4) Organization of state and regional public health and medical response assets (in conjunction with local, federal, and tribal officials) to include personnel, medical supplies and materiel (e.g. Strategic National Stockpile).

The following steps are required to contain an outbreak affecting large populations:

1) KDHE will assist local public health and medical authorities with surveillance and coordination or related regional surveillance activities.
2) KDHE will determine the need for enhanced surveillance in localities not initially involved and will notify the appropriate public health officials with surveillance recommendations.
3) KDHE will coordinate with KDEM on the messages released to the public to assure communications are consistent and accurate. Messages should aim to alleviate anxiety and encourage public adherence to recommended control measures.

The public health system, starting at the local level, is required to initiate appropriate protective and responsive intervention measures for the affected population. These measures may include mass vaccination or prophylaxis for unexposed high-risk populations and unexposed populations who are at risk of exposure from secondary or environmental transmission. It may also include mass treatment for diseased population. An overarching goal is to develop, as early as possible in the management of a BT incident, a dynamic, prioritized list of treatment and preventive recommendations based on epidemiologic risk assessment and the biology of the disease/microorganism in question, linked to the deployment of the SNS and communicated to the general public.

127.5.3. Emergency Public Information and Warning

When a disease outbreak appears in a community, there is often little or no information initially available regarding the outbreak or the agent causing it. Once an outbreak of an infectious disease is discovered and made public, there is a need for public information from a credible medical or public health source. The size of the affected area, the severity of the disease, and the speed that the disease is spread may correlate with media interest and involvement.

Bioterrorism-related or suspected BT-related outbreaks are certain to generate a very high level of public and media interest. The overt release of a biological agent affecting the public or its water and food supply will require the release of rapid, credible public health information. For the purpose of the control of public concern and panic, the ability to rule out the credibility of an announced attack that never took place (e.g., a hoax) is as critical as the ability to confirm that the attack was indeed perpetrated.

During a local emergency, the local public information officer has the primary responsibility to coordinate all public information functions. The identity of that local public information officer for BT events has been determined in the county's emergency operations plan, often by agreement of the local emergency management coordinator and the local public health administrator, but always with the approval of the county commission. If requested, the KDHE Office of Communications will assist with the coordination and dissemination of public information in a local public health emergency.

KDHE maintains a Crisis Emergency Risk Communications Plan that details the agency response to a BT crisis by relaying pertinent public health information to the public through various media outlets. The plan contains Job Action Sheets, lists of identified spokespersons, and roles and responsibilities for KDHE management and staff.

Any public announcement, statement, or press release related to a threat or actual BT event must be coordinated through the Joint Information Center (JIC) or the KDHE Director of Communications, as outlined in ESF #15.

127.5.4. Information Sharing

Kansas has developed a number of web applications to help promote information sharing and situational awareness to the health and medical community and other emergency response and management partners. The following applications would likely be utilized in a biological emergency to aid in information sharing.

1) Kansas Countermeasure Response Administration (KS-CRA) System: KS-CRA is an online inventory management and tracking system utilized by the KDHE Immunization and Preparedness Programs and their local partners. KS-CRA has the ability to track vaccines, medications, and personal protective equipment from the receipt at the state to distribution to a patient. This allows federal, state, and local health and

medical providers to accurately and easily maintain inventory and track distribution.

2) Kansas Health Alert Network (KS-HAN): KS-HAN is an internet-based, secure, emergency alerting system that allows public health and emergency preparedness information to be shared rapidly. KS-HAN has the ability to alert registrants by organizations, occupation, county, or group through e-mail, work and cell phone, and short message service (SMS) text. Additionally, KS-HAN can be utilized as a document storing and sharing website. KS-HAN is the primary system used by KDHE for communication during an emergency.
3) EpiTrax: EpiTrax is an open source, highly configurable, comprehensive surveillance and outbreak management application designed for public health. It allows local, state, federal agencies to identify, investigate, and mitigate communicable and chronic diseases, environmental hazards, and bioterrorism incidents. EpiTrax supports electronic laboratory reporting and offers sophisticated analysis, visualization, and reporting of contact and case information.
4) WebEOC: KDHE continues to develop boards specifically targeted to the health and medical community and those that may be needed for a biological emergency incident. Boards have also been and continue to be developed to
5) National Hospital Available Beds for Emergencies and Disasters (HAvBED): The HAvBED System is intended to provide near real-time hospital-bed tracking system to address a surge of patients during an incident.

127.5.5. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing

For many biological incidents, one of the primary response measures will likely be the provision of prophylactic medication and/or vaccinations. Local health departments have worked for many years on the development of community mass dispensing campaign issues including the provision of prophylaxis to the general public. Health departments have also worked with their critical infrastructure, large retailers and other businesses on closed point dispense planning which encourages organizations to provide local health departments with supplies of prophylaxis to give to their own employees and families. To promote efficient use of time and resources, local health departments and community partners should continue to refine mass dispensing operating guides and internal procedures for the provision of prophylactic medication during a biological incident.

127.5.6. Medical Materiel Management and Distribution

KDHE continues to plan, train and exercise with response partners the management and distribution of medical materiel available to the state including state-owned caches and the federal Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). In the case of a biological incident, KDHE will be responsible for receiving and processing requests; receiving, managing and distributing medical materiel; and tracking the processes including accounting for materiel used in coordination

with KDEM and CDC. Processes for requesting materiel from the state are outlined in the basic portion of the KRP. Specifically consideration here is related to the management and distribution of prophylactic antibiotics and vaccines.

Requests for prophylactic antibiotics and vaccines (e.g., smallpox, pandemic influenza, etc.) will be made in the same manner as requests for any other state provided support, via county emergency management to KDEM. KDEM will process those requests and assign them to KDHE as outlined in the basic portion of the KRP. KDHE will process requests for antibiotics and vaccines through the SNS Unit of the Planning Section within KDHE's Incident Command System (ICS). Approved requests will be documented on Picking Lists to be utilized by the Receipt, Staging and Storage (RSS) Branch to fulfill the orders. Once complete, orders will be subject to Quality Control to assure appropriate materiel is being provided based on the request. Completed orders will be prepared for transport and will be distributed to requesting entities by use of contract carrier or state assets. On-line tracking, management and receipt confirmation of medical materiel will be handled by the Kansas Countermeasure Response Administration (KS-CRA) System. Local health and medical partners whom are expected to receive and dispense this materiel will be provided appropriate access and training on the KS-CRA System.

Vaccine management requires more restrictive means of transportation and handling. Most vaccines need to be maintained in cold-chain storage, i.e., between 35 and 45 degrees Fahrenheit to assure viability. It is anticipated that vaccines needed for an emerging infectious disease outbreak or act of bioterrorism would be made available by the CDC or HHS. KDHE would be required to assure vaccine integrity through a distribution campaign to local health and medical providers for dispensing to the public. To help assure vaccine integrity during a distribution campaign, KDHE has developed the following prioritized strategies to manage the vaccines.

1) KDHE will engage CDC and/or HHS to utilize the federal vaccine distributor to arrange for shipments directly to local health and medical providers.
2) KDHE will contract with a vaccine distribution company that will receive state allotments of vaccine and re-distribute that vaccine at the direction and request of KDHE.
3) KDHE will utilize appropriate in-state storage and transportation methods to distribute the vaccine to local health and medical providers.

127.5.7. Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions

The Secretary of KDHE evaluates the event with partner organizations and makes recommendations to the appropriate public health and medical authorities regarding the need for quarantine, shelter-in-place, isolation or other public health measures to prevent the spread of disease. KDHE coordinates with the Secretary's Emergency Response Team (SERT) from HHS to ensure all applicable federal resources are requested if needed.

The Secretary of KDHE implements isolation, social-distancing requirements, and other public health measures using state legal authorities. In order to prevent the interstate spread of disease, HHS may take appropriate federal actions using the authorities granted by U.S.C. title 42, 42 CFR parts 70 and 71, and 21 CFR 1240. State, local, and tribal assistance with the implementation and enforcement of isolation and/or quarantine actions is utilized if federal authorities are invoked.

Isolation is defined as the separation, for the period of communicability, of infected persons or animals from others, in places and under conditions that prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agents from those infected to those who are susceptible or who may spread the agent to others. *Quarantine* is defined as the limitation of freedom of movement of well persons or domestic animals that have been exposed to a communicable disease.

Responding to an infectious disease emergency may require the use of a variety of emergency public health and containment measures, at both the individual and community or population level. These measures may include:

1) Monitoring of presumed infected individuals and their contacts.
2) Isolation.
3) Quarantine.
4) Suspension of large public gatherings, closing of public places, restriction of travel [air, rail, water, motor vehicle, and pedestrian], and/or "cordon sanitarian" [literally a "sanitary cord" or line around a quarantined area guarded to prevent spread of disease by restricting passage into and out of the area]. The use of voluntary procedures should always be the goal if the situation warrants it epidemiologically.
5) Active disease surveillance or other enhanced disease surveillance efforts.

Where the source of the outbreak has been identified as originating outside of the United States, whether the result of terrorism or a natural outbreak, HHS works in a coordinated effort with DHS/ Customs and Border Protection to identify and isolate persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances entering the United States that may be contaminated.

The scope of the outbreak may require mass isolation or quarantine of affected or potentially affected persons. Depending on the type of event, food, animals, and other agricultural products may need to be isolated or quarantined to prevent further spread of the disease. In this instance HHS and, as appropriate, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) work with state, local, and tribal health and legal authorities to recommend the most feasible, effective, and legally enforceable methods of isolation and quarantine.

KDHE and KDEM will work with local health departments to ensure that all populations requiring special consideration will be planned for and assisted as needed. These populations may include individuals with mobility issues,

individuals with developmental disorders, elderly, homebound, transient, homeless, infants, children, pregnant women, and others. Populations requiring special assistance are dependent upon the event occurring, therefore, KDHE and KDEM will work with local health officials to ensure all populations are provided for equally.

For certain types of biological incidents (e.g., aerosolized anthrax), it may be necessary to assess the extent of contamination and decontaminate victims, responders, animals, equipment, buildings, critical infrastructure (e.g. water utilities), and large outdoor areas. Such decontamination and related activities take place consistent with the roles and responsibilities, resources and capabilities, and procedures contained in the ESF #8 and ESF #10 Annexes. (Note: Currently no decontamination chemicals are registered [under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act] for use on biological agents, and responders must request an emergency exemption from the EPA before chemicals can be used for biological decontamination.)

During an infectious disease emergency, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment or the Secretary's designee at KDHE will designate a person or persons to coordinate with federal authorities all activities related to isolation or quarantine and the care of specific persons or groups of people under those conditions. KDHE will also work with local health agencies to ensure that populations requiring additional attention such as the elderly, those with cognitive impairments, homeless, and others, receive appropriate care during quarantine or isolation periods. In Kansas, public health authorities (through the Secretary of KDHE or the local public health officer) have the power to quarantine individuals in order to control the spread of disease. The enforcement of such an order may be difficult and will be the responsibility of local, state, or federal law enforcement agents. The least ominous, least intrusive method is preferable since it would decrease the spread of panic and prevent the use of force.

When implementing the quarantine of an individual, community, or other population, requirements necessary to terminate quarantine measures must be considered. For individuals, ongoing monitoring for disease manifestation for the longest usual incubation or communicable period for the disease will determine the effectiveness of quarantine activities. For outbreaks of emerging diseases where the incubation period and communicable period is unknown, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment or the Secretary's designee at KDHE will coordinate efforts with HHS and others to be least restrictive and most effective using the most current data available. At the population level, continued surveillance for lack of new cases in the quarantined area, and no demonstrated spread to contiguous geographic areas for one to two incubation periods will be important measures of containment and control activities. The responsible local health officer or the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment or the Secretary's designee will make these decisions (with input from appropriate medical professionals) based on appropriate evidence from epidemiological fieldwork.

Isolation of suspected infectious patients is necessary to prevent person-to-person transmission of the disease. Kansas hospitals have identified the need to increase the state capability for negative pressure isolation through preparedness efforts since 2002. Currently, every Kansas community hospital has the capability to maintain in negative pressure isolation, a minimum of one infectious patient. Through regional preparedness efforts, each Kansas preparedness region has a minimum of one facility that can maintain a minimum of 10 patients in negative pressure isolation. In the case of a suspected infectious disease outbreak, hospitals will utilize these negative pressure isolation capabilities in concert with their own isolation procedures, including the use of respiratory and other protective equipment, to limit and hopefully eliminate the further transmission of the disease.

The first line of authority to activate legally enforced isolation and quarantine procedures in Kansas is at the local level, through the local health officer. KDHE will adopt isolation and quarantine orders if a local health officer fails to take appropriate action, or after a state emergency declaration.

Quarantine orders will likely require enforcement by local public health officers, local law enforcement, the Kansas Highway Patrol, and possibly the Kansas National Guard. Coordination between these officials will take place via the local command center and emergency management structure.

127.5.8. Public Health Laboratory Testing

All suspicious field samples (i.e. white powders) that will be delivered to a laboratory must be field screened prior to submission. Response agencies should field screen samples for explosiveness, radioactivity, and corrosively. KDHE has cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Guard Civil Support Team, and Kansas Fire Marshal's Office hazardous materials teams to ensure that appropriate field screening measures have been put in place for any submitted samples.

During the evaluation of a suspected disease outbreak, specimens are distributed to appropriate laboratories. During a suspected terrorist event, specimen result information is provided to the FBI for investigative use and to public health and emergency response authorities for epidemiological use and agent characterization to facilitate and ensure timely public health and medical interventions. If the incident begins as an epidemic of unknown origin detected through federal, state, local or tribal health surveillance systems or networks, laboratory analysis is initiated through the health care sentinel laboratories. Samples that are unable to be confirmed by a sentinel laboratory are then sent to KHEL or another LRN laboratory as directed by CDC.

The samples being collected and the analyses being conducted must be sufficient to characterize the cause of the outbreak. LRN laboratories fulfill the federal responsibility for providing rapid analysis of biological agents. In a

suspected terrorism event, sample collection activities and testing are coordinated with the FBI and KHEL.

127.5.9. Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation

The initial indication of a major disease outbreak, intentional or naturally occurring, may be the recognition by local public health and medical authorities that a significantly increased number of people are becoming ill and presenting to local health care providers. Therefore, the most critical decision-making support will require surveillance information, determination that an outbreak exists, a determination of whether the observations are or are not related to a naturally occurring outbreak, and identification of the population(s) at risk. Identification of the causative biological agent is desirable, but not critical in outbreak identification. To assist local and state personnel in the investigation and identification of various infectious diseases, the KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics maintains reportable disease investigation guidelines (DIGs). The protocols were written to provide technical assistance with local surveillance and disease investigation and can be located on the KDHE website at http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/disease_investigation_guidelines.

Under certain circumstances, such as an increased level of alert in the state or in the country, active or expanded surveillance activities may be initiated in Kansas. Activities may include increased data collection and increased specimen collection and testing. Different clinical partners may be recruited for surveillance activities, depending on the epidemiology of the disease, including the U.S. Outpatient influenza-like illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), hospitals (including emergency departments), laboratories, primary care clinics, pediatricians, schools, and large daycare facilities. Surveillance targets should be recruited throughout the state, especially in metropolitan areas with a population of over 10,000 (in Kansas there are about 25 jurisdictions that meet this criterion).

These surveillance sites will report information to KDHE or local health departments through traditional methods, such as by fax, or electronically through one of KDHE's information systems, or the information system of a partner agency (e.g., the Kansas Hospital Association's EMResource system or the CDC's BioSense system).

127.5.10. Responder Safety and Health

Helping to ensure a safe healthy health and medical workforce will be crucial to the success of any biological incident response. KDHE will work with KDEM to help assure a properly equipped and protected workforce to respond to these incidents.

As outlined in the Medical Countermeasure Dispensing portion of this plan; local health and medical sector organizations have been planning and preparing to

serve as closed points of dispensing to provide prophylactic antibiotics and vaccine to protect their workforce. These organizations have also been planning related to their organization's respiratory protection needs.

To the extent possible, KDHE and KDEM will assist local and state response agencies with the acquisition of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for biological emergencies. This equipment may be furnished via contracted supplier, state cache or federal assets. Requests for this material will be handled in the same manner as requests for any state resource as outlined in the basic portion of the Kansas Response Plan.

128. Responsibilities

128.1. Primary Agency

128.1.1. KDHE

Preparedness

1) Maintain a list of Reportable Diseases in Kansas.
2) Maintain sentinel surveillance sites for disease outbreaks.
3) Provide epidemiological support to local health and medical entities.
4) Provide microbiological subject matter expertise to local health and medical entities.
5) Provide state level preparedness coordination between local, state, and federal response agencies.
6) Provide local health and medical sector partners with emergency planning guidance and templates to assist in organizational preparedness activities.
7) Maintain a Crisis Emergency Risk Communications Plan that details the agency response to a BT crisis by relaying pertinent public health information to the public through various media outlets.

Response

1) Provide state level incident coordination between local, state, and federal response agencies.
2) Coordinate health response efforts with local, state and federal partners.
3) Support affected local health departments and healthcare entities.
4) Support KDEM with technical advice regarding the public health measures necessary to contain the effects of biological emergencies including bioterrorism incidents and to treat victims.
5) Convene a meeting of key KDHE staff and appropriate partners to assess the situation and determine the appropriate public health and medical actions.
6) Develop sampling and investigation strategies coordinated with the FBI for public safety and share results with its partners.

7) FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent.
8) Targeted epidemiological investigation (e.g., contact tracing).
9) Active surveillance within health care settings for patients matching initial case definition.
10) Other supplemental surveillance and follow-up activities including collection and review of potentially related information (e.g., contacts with nurse call lines, laboratory test orders, and over-the-counter pharmacy sales).
11) Organization of state and regional public health and medical response assets (in conjunction with local, federal, and tribal officials) to include personnel, medical supplies and materiel (e.g. Strategic National Stockpile).
12) KDHE will assist local public health and medical authorities with surveillance and coordination or related regional surveillance activities.
13) KDHE will determine the need for enhanced surveillance in localities not initially involved and will notify the appropriate public health officials with surveillance recommendations should increase surveillance in these localities be needed.
14) Coordinate with KDEM on the messages released to the public to assure communications are consistent and accurate. Messages should aim to alleviate anxiety and encourage public adherence to recommended control measures.
15) Develop, as early as possible in the management of a BT incident, a dynamic, prioritized list of treatment and preventive recommendations based on epidemiologic risk assessment and the biology of the disease or microorganism.
16) If requested, the KDHE Office of Communications will assist local health and medical providers with the coordination and dissemination of public information in a local public health emergency.
17) Make recommendations to the appropriate public health and medical authorities regarding the need for quarantine, shelter-in-place, isolation or other public health measures to prevent the spread of disease.
18) Coordinate with federal authorities all activities related to isolation or quarantine and the care of specific persons or groups of people under those conditions.

128.1.2. Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratories

Preparedness

1) Maintain Laboratory Response Network capabilities for testing of agents of concern.
2) Maintain coordinated sample submission guidance and chain-of-custody procedures with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Kansas National Guard Civil Support Team, and Kansas Fire Marshal's Office Hazardous Materials Division.

3) Maintain the Kansas Sentinel Laboratory Network to provide a "screening" capability for patient samples.
4) Provides patient sample collection guidance.

Response

1) Test samples for the presence of biological threat agents.
2) Characterize the pathogen or toxin based on available laboratory equipment, scientists and methodology.
3) FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent.

128.2. Support Agencies

128.2.1. KDEM

Response

1) Coordinate overall non-medical support and response actions across all state departments and agencies.
2) Coordinate with KDHE on the messages released to the public to assure communications are consistent and accurate. Messages should aim to alleviate anxiety and encourage public adherence to recommended control measures.

128.2.2. KSNG

Response

1) Assist local public health officers and local law enforcement with the enforcement of quarantine orders.
2) Field screen samples for explosiveness, radioactivity, and corrosively.

128.2.3. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Response

1) Conduct a threat assessment with appropriate local, state and federal partners.
2) Initiating a criminal investigation as determined by FBI policy.
3) Arrange for the collection, transport, and forensic testing and examination of evidentiary samples.
4) Field screen samples for explosiveness, radioactivity, and corrosively.
5) FBI Field Office will make all notifications.
6) FBI Headquarters will convene a conference call with local FBI, Health and Human Services (HHS), and KDHE to review the results, assess the preliminary information, and arrange for additional testing.
7) Develop sampling and investigation strategies coordinated with KDHE for public safety and share results with its partners.
8) FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence

information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent.

128.2.4. Kansas Fire Marshal's Office: Hazardous Materials Division

Response

1) Field screen samples for explosiveness, radioactivity, and corrosively

128.2.5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Preparedness

1) Maintain a list of critical agents that might be used in biological terrorism.

Response

1) In efforts to control the transmission of smallpox from state to state, take such measures to prevent such spread of the diseases as deemed reasonably necessary, including inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, and destruction of animals or articles believed to be sources of infection.
2) CDC laboratory for confirmatory analysis.
3) FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent.

128.2.6. KHP

Response

1) Assist local public health officers and local law enforcement with the enforcement of quarantine orders.

128.2.7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Response

1) Provide guidance on protective measures such as prophylactic treatment and continued facility operation.

128.2.8. Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center

Response

1) FBI, in conjunction with CDC, the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center and KDHE, will examine available law enforcement and intelligence information, as well as the technical characteristics and epidemiology of the disease, to determine if there is a possibility of criminal intent.

128.2.9. U.S. Postal Service

Preparedness

1) Maintain agency specific response procedures for detection and response to biological agents in the U.S. Mail system.

Response

1) Report alerts of these detection systems to the appropriate local, state and federal health authorities.

128.2.10. Kansas Department of Agriculture

Response

1) Determine the need for isolation or quarantine actions for food, animals, and other agricultural products to prevent further spread of disease.

128.2.11. U.S. Department of Agriculture

Response

1) Assist in the determination of isolation or quarantine actions for food, animals, and other agricultural products to prevent further spread of disease.

128.2.12. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Recovery

1) Develop appropriate environmental sampling strategies and shares results.

129. Authorities and References

129.1. Federal Statutes

1) 21 CFR § 1240.30
2) 42 CFR Part 70
3) 42 CFR § 70.2
4) 42 CFR § 70.3 (c)
5) 42 CFR § 70.4
6) 42 CFR § 70.5(a)
7) 42 CFR § 70.5(b)
8) Homeland Security Act of 2002
9) Homeland Security Act of 2002 Section 304
10) Presidential Decision Directive 5 U.S. Policy on Domestic Incidents
11) PDD-62, Combating Terrorism
12) PDD-63, Critical Infrastructure Protection

State Continuity of Government Annex

130. Purpose

1) The COG and COOP plans describe the coordinating processes necessary for the survivability of state-level democratic government and the essential governmental functions, which include essential emergency management program functions, the preservation of lives, and maintain the post-event functionality of essential facilities, equipment, vital records. These plans will assist to minimize the disruptions to the state business operations and services, where possible, and should minimize the potential impacts of any unavoidable disruption. The COG and COOP recognizes that individuals may execute resumption and recovery operations with limited prior exposure to, or knowledge of, the entire plan.
2) The plan's development focuses on the following issues:
    a) Heightened awareness by leadership, management, and employees.
    b) Advanced preparation to mitigate potential impacts.
    c) Training in the execution of pre-defined and pre-assigned responsibilities and tasks.
3) Guidance is provided on the preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation roles, and responsibilities for both the COG and COOP incident management situations. The COG and COOP include strategies, actions, and procedures to resume business operations and functions located at all facilities owned, leased, or otherwise occupied by the state. It identifies the objectives of the plans, its scope, limitations, the assumptions made during its development, and guidelines for administering the contents of each plan.
4) This guidance applies to all agencies in the executive branch of the state's government, including institutions of higher education that are governed by the State of Kansas Board of Regents.

131. Statement of Policy

1) The state recognizes and acknowledges the protection of its human capital, assets, and business operations is the major responsibility to its employees and to the communities it serves. Therefore, it is important that viable COG and COOP plans (state and agency levels) be established and maintained to provide high levels of service quality and availability. It is also important to protect life, information, property, and equipment, in that order. To this end, procedures have been developed to support the resumption of time-sensitive business operations and functions if their disrupted at respective agency level.

2) The state is committed to supporting service resumption and recovery efforts at alternate facilities, if required. Likewise, the state and its management are responsible for developing and maintaining viable COG and COOP plans that conform to acceptable constitutional, regulatory, insurance, and ethical practices. These must be consistent with the provisions

and direction of each agency's COOP, as well as other state and agency level strategic and tactical plans.

Note 1: *Specific to this annex the generic term "agency" is used to refer to all entities of state government. When a specific department, agency, office, board, or commission is tasked, its official title is used.*

Note 2: *The generic term "COOP event" is used to refer to all types of situations, events, or hazards that may result in partial or full activation of an individual Agency COOP or the state COG/COOP. Examples of a "COOP event" include but are not limited to: incident, emergency, disaster, major disaster, or catastrophic incident. The scope of the "COOP event" may be localized, regional, or state-wide.*

132. Situation Overview and Assumptions

1) Acts of terrorism and natural disasters may threaten the functional capabilities of constitutional government through the potential destruction of or harm to government personnel, facilities, critical systems, resources, and vital records.
2) In order to enhance continuity of government and the uninterrupted provision of essential governmental functions, contingency plans must be developed that will provide for the continued protection and safety of the population and bring about the prompt and orderly restoration and recovery of public and private property and services.
3) All executive branch agencies, including institutions of higher education governed by the State of Kansas Board of Regents, will include emergency preparedness, planning, training, and promotion as a core component of their mission.
4) Each agency shall maintain a continuing program to encourage individual preparedness and promote a culture of preparedness for its employees.
5) Each executive branch agency shall include emergency preparedness in its strategic planning and performance management process.
6) In accordance with published state guidance, each executive branch agency including institutions of higher education, governed by the Kansas Board of Regents, shall:
   a) Develop a COOP.
   b) Train, test, review, and update their plan annually or more frequent if needed.
   c) Maintain a current copy of their plan with the Kansas COOP Sub-Committee chartered under the CEPR using the most recently approved electronic template and medium.

133. Concept of Operations

133.1. Scope

This plan includes:

1) Planning and provisions for the survival of a state-level democratic form of government, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, are specified in the state constitution and applicable state statutes. Institutions of higher learning governed by the Kansas Board of Regents are included in the executive branch of state government.

2) Time-sensitive and less time-sensitive state business functions, communications, automated technology, and support areas for the state.
3) This State of Kansas' COG and COOP will be activated when any branch of state government, state agency, or any portion thereof is involved in a COOP event involving:
   a) A business disruption for three (3) business days or more.
   b) The affected facility is declared unusable for normal operation.
   c) Resources required resuming normal business operations following the emergency are outside the affected agency's capability.
   d) The governor or their designated representative makes an executive order.

This plan addresses governmental and state business resumption and recovery in any COOP situation. It does not address the individual building emergency and evacuation procedures or on-site resumption and recovery procedures. Those are addressed in each agency's COOP.

This state's COG and COOP are approved by the governor (or their designated representative) for those mission essential functions and associated support functions that are identified as time-sensitive and establishing the overall priorities for the resumption thereof. The time-sensitivity of the functions and services delivered from each agency of the State of Kansas will be documented during the pre-planning process known as a business impact analysis (BIA) and shall be included in each agency's COOP.

The BIA identifies time-sensitive, mission-essential business operations, automated technology processes, time-sensitive support operations, and tolerable outage periods. Such disruptions or outages could result in significant losses to the state. These losses include, but are not limited to: life, security, continuity of government, property, provision of services, and monetary.

133.2. COG

Succession of constitutional and statutory authority, described below, is an essential element to the continuity of government. It provides for uninterrupted command, control, and leadership of the State of Kansas, as well as the survival of its democratic government.

133.2.1. Executive Branch

1) The governor is the chief executive officer of the state. The executive administrative powers of the governor's office are detailed in Constitution of the State, Article 1, §Section 3. The governor's legislative responsibilities are described under Article 1, §Section 5.
2) In time of natural or man-made disasters declared under K.S.A. §48-924 (amended), the governor, who serves as the commander-in-chief of the organized and unorganized militia and of all other forces available for emergency duty, assumes additional powers as described in K.S.A., §48-925**,** Chapter 48.; Militia, Defense And Public Safety, Article 9.--Emergency Preparedness For Disasters, as amended. The governor is assisted by the

TAG, who serves as the director of KDEM and the state resources administrator (K.S.A., §48-907, as amended).

3) When the governor communicates to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written declaration that they are unable to discharge and complete the powers and duties of their office, the lieutenant governor will assume the powers and duties as governor (State Constitution, Article 1, §Section 11).
4) When a vacancy occurs in the Office of the Governor, regardless of reason, the lieutenant governor shall become governor. When the Office of the Lieutenant Governor becomes vacant, regardless of reason, and a vacancy occurs in the Office of the Governor, at the same time, the president of the Senate shall become the governor. Whenever the Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate are vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall become governor. (K.S.A., §75-125, as amended).
5) If all such officers are not able or are unavailable to exercise the powers and discharge and complete the duties of the Office of the Governor, the secretary of state shall become the governor. If the secretary of state is not able or is unavailable, the attorney general shall become governor until the preceding named officer becomes able and available or a new governor is elected and. No emergency interim successor of an officer specified above, as amended in this section, may serve as governor (K.S.A., §48-1204, as amended).
6) The governor (or their designated representative) has secretaries and other cabinet level officers to assist them in managing the executive branch. Cabinet level officers, as well as all state agency and department officials, will designate by title a specific order of succession of no less than three (3) emergency successors in the event their position becomes vacant or they cannot carry out the duties of their office. These successors will have full authority to discharge the duties and exercise all powers associated with the position assumed until such time as the position is filled in accordance with state laws and policies (K.S.A., §48-1205, as amended)

133.2.2. Legislative Branch

1) The legislative branch of government, which is comprised of the general assembly and its supporting commissions and divisions, would have to be preserved and maintained in order to support the system of checks and balances among the other branches of government.
2) If the general assembly cannot meet safely in Topeka, or the place to which it has adjourned because of a public enemy or for any other cause, the governor (or their designated representative) may determine another location, of which, they shall give notice by order of proclamation (K.S.A., §48-1308, §48-1501 and §48-1502, as amended).
3) A special session of the general assembly can also be convened upon application of two thirds of its members elected to each house. If the governor declares by order of proclamation that a quorum cannot be convened because of an enemy attack or disaster, a smaller number may

meet, and notwithstanding any other provisions of the Constitution, they may enact legislation (K.S.A., §48-1309, §48-1302, §48-1312, and §48-1313, as amended).

4) The president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives (or their successors) are nominated by the majority caucuses of the respective houses and selected under the provisions put forth in state statutes and respective house rules (State Constitution, Article 2, §Section 8; K.S.A., §46-142 and §46-145, as amended).
5) Laws may be put into immediate effect in the case of an emergency (K.S.A., §48-1402 and §48-1502).

133.2.3. Judicial Branch

1) The judicial branch of government is comprised of the Supreme Court, court of appeals, and district courts. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state and determines the constitutionality of laws, as well as whether laws are being applied and interpreted properly. In addition, the Supreme Court has administrative authority over the entire judicial branch. The Supreme Court consists of not fewer than seven (7) justices. A quorum is formed by the convening of any four (4) of these justices (State Constitution, Article 3, Section 2.)
2) Each justice is appointed by the governor from three people who are nominated by the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. In the event of a vacancy occurring due to an attack or disaster, the governor shall appoint an emergency justice for any vacancy in the Supreme Court (State Constitution, Article 3, Section 5 (a)-(e) and K.S.A., 48-1207(a)).
3) The Supreme Court conducts its sessions in Topeka. Should the governor designate an alternate location for Kansas government, because of emergency circumstances then the Supreme Court may conduct its sessions in a reasonably appropriate alternative location (K.S.A., 48-1202 and 48-1205, as amended).
4) The justice who is senior in time of continuous service is the chief justice. If two or more justices have served for the same period, the senior in age shall be the chief justice (State of Kansas Constitution, Article 3, Section 2).
5) The Court of Appeals and district courts will also be maintained. All vacancies will be filled immediately according to established procedures (K.S.A. 48-1207(c)).

133.3. State Mission Essential Functions

Table 11: State Mission Essential Functions

State Mission Essential Function (SMEF)	Focus
SMEF 1: Maintain continuity of government	Ensure the continued functioning of critical government leadership elements.
SMEF 2: Provide visible leadership	Visible demonstration of leaders effectively dealing with the crisis and leading the response efforts.
SMEF 3: Maintain effective relationships with neighbors and partners	Maintain external relationships and agreements with a wide variety of entities.

SMEF 4: Maintain rule of law	Maintain civil order and public safety, ensuring basic civil rights, preventing crime, and protecting critical infrastructure.
SMEF 5: Provide emergency services	Provide critical emergency services including emergency management, police, fire, ambulance, medical, search and rescue, hazmat, shelters, emergency food services, etc.
SMEF 6: Maintain economic stability	Manage the overall economy of the state to manage of finances and ensure solvency.
SMEF 7: Provide basic essential services	Provision of basic services, including water, power, health care, communications, transportation services, sanitation services, etc.

133.4. Continuity of Operations (COOP)

This COOP is an effort to provide for the stability of essential functions during a wide range of potential emergencies events and consists of ten critical elements:

1) Mission essential functions
2) Delegations of authority
3) Orders of succession
4) Continuity facilities
5) Continuity communications
6) Vital records
7) Human capital management
8) Tests, training and exercises (TT&E)
9) Devolution
10) Reconstitution

The ten (10) specific objectives of the COOP are to:

1) Assure the safety of employees and family members.
2) Assure the continuous performance of each agency's mission essential functions during a COOP event.
3) Protect critical facilities, essential equipment, records, and other assets.
4) Reduce disruptions to operations.
5) Minimize damage and losses.
6) Achieve an orderly recovery from emergency operations.
7) Identify relocation sites and make sure that operational and managerial requirements are met before an emergency occurs.
8) Resume agency tier 1 mission essential functions that have been rendered inoperable within one (1) day following a COOP event and as permitted by the restoration effort.
9) Resume agency tier 2 mission essential functions that have been rendered inoperable within one (1) to seven (7) business days following a COOP event and as permitted by the restoration effort.
10) Resume tier 3 mission essential functions that have been rendered inoperable within seven (7) to thirty (30) business days following the COOP event and as permitted by the restoration effort.

All executive branch agencies, including institutions of higher learning governed by the Kansas Board of Regents, are to:

1) Be capable of implementing their COOP plans with and without warning.
2) Have plans to be operational within one day after activation to provide tier 1 mission essential functions.
3) Have plans to be capable of maintaining sustained operations for up to 30 days.
4) Include regularly scheduled testing, training, and exercising of personnel, equipment, systems, processes and procedures.
5) Locate optimal alternate facilities in areas where the ability to initiate, maintain, and terminate the COOP.
6) Provide for a regular risk analysis of identified alternate operating facilities.
7) Take advantage of existing agency field infrastructures and make uses of other options, such as telecommuting, work-at-home, and shared facilities.
8) Consider the distance of alternate facilities from the primary facility in relation to the size and scope of the potential disaster or COOP event.
9) Comply with continuity communications and IT security standards as developed and required by the State Information Technology Executive Council (ITEC) and the State Information Technology Security Council (ITSC).

133.5. Continuity Process

The five stages of the continuity process are: **Prevention**, **Response**, **Resumption**, **Recovery**, and **Restoration**. Objectives specific to these stages, as they apply to this plan, are detailed below. Actual circumstances of the emergency or COOP event will determine whether a particular stage is initiated and how long it will take to complete.

For the purposes of this state's COG and COOP, a COOP event is considered to be any event or situation adversely affecting any branch of the state government or any executive branch agency by:

1) A business disruption for three (3) business days or more.
2) The affected facility being declared unusable for normal operation.
3) Resources required resuming normal business operations following the COOP event are outside the affected agency's capability.
4) As specified and defined in respective agency plans, and an order by the governor (or their representative).

When there is a COOP event, a significant disruption of state government or agency business operations then all affected agencies shall promptly:

1) Follow established notification and decision making procedures, as specified in the respective agency COOP.
2) Notify the governor (or their designated representative) about the situation and extent of plan activation.
3) Notify KDEM, who will subsequently notify the appropriate county's office of emergency management.

Initial notification of an incident or situation is expected to come directly from each agency department head (or their designated representative). Agency personnel must

follow their agency's emergency reporting and notification procedures in their agency's COOP. The affected agency or department head (or designated representative) will notify the governor (or their designated representative) and KDEM, in accordance with the procedures in their COOP as soon as possible. Each COOP should include procedures for all state employees to receive notification of a COOP event. It is important all key agency personnel be notified of the COOP event as soon as possible to begin business resumption operations.

133.6. Activation

Activation of the state's COG and COOP will be executed with the concurrence of the governor (or their designated representative) and when a COOP event or any level of emergency may cause:

1) A business disruption for three (3) business days or more.
2) The affected facility being declared unusable for normal operation.
3) Resources required resuming normal business operations following the COOP event are outside the affected agency's capability.
4) As specified and defined in respective agency plans, and an order by the governor (or their representative.)

Pending the governor's decision, emergency notification of the respective affected agency's personnel, and KDEM will be initiated. Subsequently, the state's COG and COOP will be fully or partially activated, based on the situation.

The roles and responsibilities of senior management in each agency are:

1) Follow agency COOP notification and decision making procedures to activate their plan.
2) Notify the governor (or their designated representative) of decisions and extent of plan implementation.
3) Coordinate with the governor (or their designated representative) on the issuance of related news releases to the press and media.
4) Monitor all recovery and restoration activities.
5) Review progress and status with the governor (or their designated representative) through KDEM in the SEOC.
6) Manage the resumption and recovery of all business operations and service delivery.

133.7. Plan Administration

The state COOP sub-committee chartered under the CEPR serves as the COG and COOP program management office and recommends policies, procedures, and projects necessary for the implementation of the COG and COOP for the state.

The Chairman of the State's COOP Sub-Committee chartered under the CEPR is responsible for the implementation of requirements and projects as set forth by CEPR and the integration of the state's COG and COOP. The state shall implement these plans into the overall emergency management program, in coordination with multiple state

agencies, including, but not limited to the AGD, the Department of Administration, KDHE, and KDOT.

Each agency is responsible for maintaining and administering their COOP, as well as providing a copy of their COOP to the Kansas COOP Sub-Committee chartered under the CEPR in the approved format and medium. The scope of administrative duties and responsibilities includes, but is not limited to, the delineation of respective agency mission, mission essential functions, order of succession, identification of mission essential personnel, and other information necessary to provide for the reasonable safety of agency personnel while providing for the continuation of its operations using templates and medium provided by the Chairman of the Kansas COOP Sub-Committee, chartered under the CEPR.

134. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

In the event of a disaster, the normal organization of affected agencies will shift to the continuity organization. Each agency will shift from the current organizational structure to an organization working towards survival and the resumption of time-sensitive, mission essential functions, and business operations. Respective agency's COOP designates individuals with specific responsibilities or tasks which must be completed to fully execute the plan.

Each agency's primary goals are the reasonable safety of employees while responding to the event and the return to stable and normal governmental, business operations, and technology environments. Each agency will report status and progress updates to the governor (or their designated representative) throughout the continuity process. Close coordination must be maintained with KDEM in the SEOC, and other necessary departments throughout the resumption and recovery operations.

Prevention – The primary responsibilities of the continuity organization are to:

1) Plan to provide reasonable protection to employees while responding to the incident.
2) Plan to protect information assets until normal business operations are resumed.
3) Provide viable capability to respond to an incident, emergency, or disaster.
4) Identify potential alternate operating sites (MOAs and/or MOUs between agencies are encouraged).
5) Plan to manage all response, resumption, recovery, and restoration activities.
6) Plan to support and communicate with the governor (or their designated representative), agency staff, and other departments within the state.
7) Plan to accomplish resumption of tier 1 mission essential functions and business operations, critical communications systems, and technology support requirements within 24-hours.
8) Plan to satisfy governmental, compliance, ethical, insurance, and regulatory requirements.
9) Plan to monitor and evaluate impact resumption and recovery expenditure decisions.
10) Plan to streamline the reporting of disruption, resumption, and recovery progress to the governor (or their designated representative) through KDEM in the SEOC;

11) Provide and maintain a current agency-specific, updated COOP with the Kansas COOP Sub-Committee chartered under the CEPR in the appropriate format and medium; and
12) Review, exercise, train, and update agency-specific COOP, at least.

Response – The primary responsibilities of the continuity organization are to:
1) Follow all initial notification procedures specified in respective agency COOP.
2) Establish timely and controlled agency presence for response.
3) Conduct a preliminary assessment of incident impact, known injuries, extent of damage, and disruption to the agency's services and business operations.
4) Determine if or when access to the affected facilities will be allowed.
5) Provide the governor (or their designated representative) with the facts necessary to make informed decisions regarding subsequent resumption and recovery activity.
6) Maintain an information flow regarding the status of recovery operations among state and affected agency leadership, employees, vendors, and other internal and external individuals as well as organizations, specified in the affected agency's COOP.

Resumption – The primary responsibilities of the continuity organization are to:
1) Monitor and report progress of the resumption operations.
2) Notify and appraise the governor (or their designated representative) of the situation;
3) Mobilize and activate personnel to facilitate the resumption process.
4) Alert state and affected agency leadership, employees, vendors, and other internal and external individuals as well as organizations specified in the affected agency's COOP.

Recovery – The primary responsibilities of the continuity organization are to:
1) Prepare for and implement procedures to facilitate and support the recovery of less time sensitive business operations.
2) Mobilize additional personnel and support organizations as required.
3) Maintain an information flow regarding the status of recovery operations among state and affected agency leadership, employees, vendors, and other internal and external individuals as well as organizations as specified in the affected agency's COOP.

Restoration – The primary responsibilities of the continuity organization are to:
1) Manage salvage, repair, and refurbishment efforts at the affected facility.
2) Prepare procedures for the relocation or migration of business operations to the new or repaired facility.
3) Implement procedures to mobilize operations, support, and technology for agency relocation or migration.
4) Manage the relocation or migration effort as well as perform employee, vendor, and customer notification before, during, and after relocation or migration.

135. Authorities and References

The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, the COG and COOP are not intended to incorporate them by reference.

1) The Constitution of the State:
   a) Article 1, §Section 3
   b) Article 1, §Section 5

c) Article 1, §Section 11
d) Article 2, §Section 8
e) Article 3, §Section 2
f) Article 3, §Section 5 (a)-(g)

2) K.S.A., §46-142, , Election of Majority and Minority Leaders of Senate and House, as amended.
3) K.S.A., §46-145, Authority of Candidates for Offices of President of Senate and Speaker of House and of Majority and Minority Leaders, as amended.
4) K.S.A., §48-907, Powers and duties of Adjutant General, as amended.
5) K.S.A., §48-924, Disasters; Responsibilities of Governor; State of Disaster Emergency, as amended.
6) K.S.A., §48-925, Powers of Governor during State of Disaster Emergency; Orders and Proclamations, Administered by Adjutant General, as amended.
7) K.S.A., §48-1202, Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act; Statement of Policy, as amended.
8) K.S.A., §48-1204, Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act; Successors of Office of Governor, as amended.
9) K.S.A., §48-1205, Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act; Emergency Interim Successors for State Officers, as amended.
10) K.S.A., §48-1302, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act; Declaration of Policy, as amended.
11) K.S.A., §48-1308, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act; Place of Legislative Session, as amended.
12) K.S.A., §48-1309, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act, Convening of Legislature in Event of Attack, as amended.
13) K.S.A., §48-1312, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act; Quorum and Vote Requirements, as amended.
14) K.S.A., §48-1313, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act; Termination of Operation of Provisions of this Act, as amended.
15) K.S.A., §48-1402, Emergency Location of Governments for State Political Subdivisions; Powers of Governing Body at Emergency Location, as amended.
16) K.S.A., §48-1501, Emergency Location of State Government; Establishment of Temporary Location, as amended.
17) K.S.A., §48-1502, Emergency Location of State Government; Official Acts Performed at Emergency Location Valid, as amended.
18) K.S.A., §75-125, Vacancies in the Office of Governor; Successors to Office of Governor, as amended.
19) EO #05-03 (2005), National Incident Management System.
20) State of Kansas Information Technology Executive Council Policy 3100 – Information Technology Advisory Board Charter.
21) State of Kansas Information Technology Executive Council Policy 4010 Revision 1 – Kansas Information Technology Architecture Compliance Requirements.
22) State of Kansas Information Technology Executive Council Policy 7220 – Security Policy and Procedures for the KANWIN Network.
23) State of Kansas Information Technology Executive Council Policy 7320 Revision 1 – General Information Technology Enterprise Security Policy.
24) State of Kansas Mitigation Plan (2007), Chapter 3 (Risk Assessment).

25) KDEM COOP Planning Template, provided currently by Bold Planning Solutions, Nashville TN;
26) State of Kansas Emergency Response Plan (2006).
27) State of Kansas Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP);
28) National Incident Management System (NIMS), HSPD-5, (1 March 2004).
29) FEMA Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities, Continuity Guidance Circular 1 (CGC 1) (21 January 2009).

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

136. Planning Team

Coordinating Agency:	Primary Agency:
• Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)	• Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE)
Supporting Agencies:	**Federal Agencies:**
• Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) • Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) • Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT) • Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) • Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	• United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) • Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) United States Department of Homeland Security (US DHS)

137. Introduction

Kansas is home to one operating nuclear power plant, located in Coffey County. Kansas is also in the 50-mile ingestion pathway zone of Cooper Nuclear Station, located in Nebraska. An incident at a fixed nuclear power facility may result in a potential or actual release of radioactive material in sufficient quantity to constitute a threat to the health and safety of the off-site population. An accident involving the nuclear research reactor located at Kansas State University may also affect a significant number of people on campus. In the event of nuclear terrorism, a contamination event could result, which may have public health implications over a considerable area of different population densities. Causes of contamination events may include, but are not limited to: accidents at nuclear facilities and nuclear research reactors, radiological transportation accidents, radiological and nuclear terrorism, and fallout from nuclear devices under peacetime conditions.

This annex recognizes that providing safety and effective control of radiation hazards, under the best of circumstances, may require extraordinary resources and cooperation of all local, state, and federal agencies, in order to minimize the impact to the citizens of Kansas. The basic premise of disaster management requires that local governments have ultimate control of response operations, with support from their state and federal counterparts. However, for a disaster of larger magnitude, or involving terrorism, an effective response may reach across state lines, and require a coordinated national response.

138. Purpose

The purpose of the Kansas Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex is to outline the actions, roles, and responsibilities, concepts of operations, and response activities associated with an incident or emergency in Kansas involving radioactive materials. This annex addresses the initial response and short-term recovery activities to address the consequences of the event for incidents involving release of radioactive materials. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The annex applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident requires a state response to supplement the local incident response.

The purpose of this annex is to:

1) Define the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in responding to the unique characteristics of different categories of nuclear/radiological incidents.
2) Discuss the specific authorities, capabilities, and assets the state government has for responding to nuclear/radiological incidents.
3) Discuss the integration of the concept of operations with other elements of the KRP, including the unique organization, notification, activation processes, and specialized incident-related actions.
4) Provide guidelines for notification, coordination, and leadership of the state's activities.

139. Scope

This annex applies to two categories of nuclear and radiological incidents:

1) Inadvertent or otherwise accidental releases.
2) Releases related to deliberate acts. These incidents may also include potential release of radioactive material that poses an actual or perceived hazard to public health, safety, national security, and the environment.

This annex applies whenever an incident exceeds or is anticipated to exceed tribal or local resources. The level of state response to a specific incident is based on numerous factors, including:

1) The ability of tribal and local officials to response.
2) The type, amount, and custody of (or authority over) radioactive material involved.
3) The extent of the impact or potential impact on the public and environment.
4) The size of the affected area.

This annex provides information specific to a nuclear/radiological incident and is intended to supplement and correspond with the KRP and ESF 10. This annex does not alter existing state, county, or federal response plans for nuclear/radiological incidents.

140. Policies

The KRP identifies existing agreements and memorandums of understanding among responding agencies whether state, federal, private, or voluntary. These agreements establish policies to protect lives and property through efficient and coordinated response procedures.

State and local governments primarily are responsible for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in those areas outside the facility boundary or incident location. This does not relieve nuclear/radiological facility owners and operators from any applicable legal obligations.

The owner/operator of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed nuclear/radiological facility is primarily responsible for mitigating the consequences of an incident, providing notifications, and providing appropriate protective action recommendations to state and local government officials, as well as minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. The owner/operator has primary responsibility for actions within the facility boundary and may also have responsibilities for response and recovery activities outside the facility boundary under applicable legal obligations (e.g., contractual, licensee, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA]).

For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, or classified components, state agencies shall defer primary actions to the federal government agency in custody of the material. In the event radioactive contamination occurs, state and local officials will coordinate with federal officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken.

Nothing in this annex alters or impedes the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to carry out their specific authorities and perform their responsibilities under law.

The KDHE shall provide or arrange for technical support and a technical liaison to federal, state, and local agencies as well as other entities, as appropriate. This support concerns regulatory, public, environmental, health, and safety responses to nuclear/radiological incidents. Agency technical assistance on-scene will be based upon severity of the incident, location, staff availability, and assessed capability and needs in cooperation with the on-scene incident commander.

Participating state agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their own statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate imminent threats, and gather information concerning the emergency to avoid delay.

State agencies are not reimbursed for activities conducted under their own authorities unless other agreements or reimbursement mechanisms exist.

This annex does not create any new authorities or change any existing ones.

141. Situation

All jurisdictions in Kansas are subject to nuclear/radiological incident which may result from a deliberate act, an accident, or general mismanagement. Such incidents could result from the following occurrences:

1) An accident at commercial nuclear facilities such as the Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station, Cooper Nuclear Station, or the Kansas State University Research Reactor.
2) Transportation incidents involving nuclear or radioactive material.

3) An explosion, fire, robbery, vandalism or accident at a facility using radioactive material for commercial, industrial, research, or medical purposes.
4) A satellite powered by nuclear materials falling to earth.
5) A loss or spread of nuclear material as a secondary effect of a flood, tornado, or other natural disaster.
6) A terrorist attack involving a radiological dispersion device, improvised nuclear device, or a radiological exposure device.
7) Domestic nuclear weapons accidents.
8) Foreign incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials.

The most common nuclear/radiological incidents have to do with the loss, theft, or mismanagement of relatively small radioactive material sources, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material, where some exposure of individuals or dispersal into the environment occurs. These are handled at the local level with occasional state and federal assistance. Generally, greater regulatory control, safeguards, and security accompany larger quantities of radioactive materials, which pose a greater potential threat to human health and the environment.

Virtually any facility or industrial practice (including transportation of materials) may be vulnerable to a deliberate act or an accident of some sort that could release radioactive material.

A radiological dispersal device (RDD) is any device used to spread radioactive material into the environment with malicious intent through the use of conventional explosives. The harm caused by an RDD is principally contamination, and denial of use of the contaminated area, perhaps for many years. A radiological exposure device (RED) is any radiological source placed in a way to cause elevated radiological exposure. An Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) is an illicit nuclear weapon bought, stolen, or otherwise originating from a nuclear state, or a weapon fabricated by a terrorist group from illegally obtained fissile nuclear weapons material that produces a nuclear explosion. The costs to the state associated with an effective RDD, RED, or IND could be significant. The potential of a terrorist attack using a nuclear weapon is a grave concern to the security of the State of Kansas as well as the nation as a whole.

142. Planning Assumptions

Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the health effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population and identified.

An act of nuclear/radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the US, can have major consequences that may overwhelm the capabilities of many local, tribal, and state governments to respond, and could seriously challenge existing federal response capabilities.

An incident involving the potential release of radioactivity may require the implementation of protective measures, such as evacuation and shelter-in-place. State, tribal, and local governments have primary responsibility for implementing protective measures for the public.

In the case of a nuclear terrorist attack, the plume may be dispersed over a large area over time. This would require response operations to be conducted over a multijurisdictional or multistate region. A terrorist attack may involve multiple incidents, and each location may require an incident response as well as a crime scene investigation, simultaneously.

Most county or local governments are not fully equipped to monitor, measure, and assess the radiological situation likely to occur in a peacetime radiological incident or to evaluate its potential effects. KDHE's Radiation Control Program, and the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) have trained and equipped personnel who are on call and available to respond to radiological emergencies or incidents. In conjunction with the KDEM, they can also recommend to local officials actions that are necessary to protect citizens based on an evaluation of the event.

KDHE's Radiation Control Program has regulatory jurisdiction over most radioactive materials used in the state and has the authority to issue orders for the protection of the public, as may be deemed appropriate.

KDEM's Technological Hazards Section, continues to train local officials on how to monitor, measure, and assess radiological situations. In addition, KDEM receives advance notification of radioactive material shipments coming through the state.

Catastrophic events in populated areas will significantly complicate a response and strain resources. A response may require concurrent implementation of support annexes of the KRP, the NRF, or other federal plans and procedures.

The response to a large scale nuclear/radiological threat requires an integrated local, tribal, state, and federal response. Most likely local, tribal, and state response resources will be first on scene, providing an initial response and impact assessment to state and federal agencies through the State Communications Center at the SEOC.

A suspected or known sabotage or terrorist event signifies the activation of FBI investigative resources and the U.S. DHS, requiring significant coordination and balance between federal, state, and local agencies. This balance will be between the need of law enforcement investigation and area access control to perform crime investigation activities versus the local or state emergency response needs to mitigate impacts to people and the environment.

Federal response resources may require 72-hours or longer to arrive in the affected area, particularly for disastrous or catastrophic incidents.

Monitoring and decontamination of the public will be a critical issue requiring coordination between KDHE and county health departments.

Hospitals may be overwhelmed with patients, including walk-ins that may or may not have been affected by a nuclear/radiological event.

143. Concept of Operations

143.1. General

Incidents will be managed at the lowest possible level as incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, the response will adapt to meet requirements. For this annex, the primary and supporting agencies provide the expertise, authorities, and resources to implement critical and specific as well as facilitate nuclear/radiological response aspects in accordance with those authorities and capabilities.

Kansas is an "Agreement State", which means that the NRC has relinquished to the state its authority for regulating by-product, sources, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass, and for transportation of such materials to the KDHE Radiation Control Program within Kansas.

Nearly all nuclear/radiological emergencies are characterized by unique features, and they can be separated into the following categories:

143.1.1. Transportation Accidents

1) Kansas is a transportation corridor for radioactive shipments. There is a potential for incidents which may cause a release of radioactive materials. This could happen any time and could require state and local agencies to implement actions to protect the health and safety of the populace.
2) All agencies, state or local, receiving information of an accident involving radioactive material must notify KDEM. KDEM will notify and coordinate with the proper local, state, and federal agencies.
3) In accidents which involve any radiological materials, KDHE's Radiation Control Program, must be notified in order to implement appropriate response.
4) The nuclear program administrator, KDEM Technological Hazards Section, is the state officer designated by the governor to receive advance notification of transportation of certain shipments of nuclear waste and spent fuel through the state, as required by Section 301 of Public Law 96-295 and implemented by the provisions in 10 CFR 71.56, 10 CFR 73.37, and 10 CFR 73.21.

143.1.2. Transoceanic Nuclear Fallout

1) The KDHE, Radiation Control Program, routinely performs limited monitoring of atmospheric radiation in the state. Upon notification of potential transoceanic nuclear fallout by the federal government, KDHE shall immediately notify KDEM of the situation.
2) KDHE is responsible for monitoring the radiological health impact of transoceanic nuclear fallout.
3) If radiation levels should increase to dangerous levels or is likely to do so as a consequence of foreign nuclear detonations or accidents, KDHE will immediately notify KDEM.

4) KDEM will coordinate response and the implementation of countermeasures, as necessary.

143.1.3. Incidents at Nuclear Facilities

1) The state could face a potential danger within its own borders or from adjoining states with regards to nuclear facilities.
2) Coping with a radiation emergency involving a nuclear facility is a joint, cooperative effort of the facility operator, as well as local, state, and federal governments. This response is described in detail in the Kansas Radiological Response Plan for Nuclear Facilities (Support Annex 1).

143.1.4. Deliberate Attacks Involving Nuclear/Radiological Facilities or Materials, Including RDDs, REDs, or INDs

1) The most common nuclear/radiological incidents involve loss, theft, or mismanagement of relatively small radioactive material sources, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive materials, where some exposure of individuals or dispersal into the environment occurs.
2) Radiological terrorism, involving but not limited to radiological dispersal device, radiological exposure device, and an improvised nuclear device poses a threat to human life and property.
3) KDEM will provide overall coordination for consequence management or response to incidents of sabotage or terrorist activity.
4) During the initial response, state agencies with technical expertise, specialized equipment, and personnel will support local response agencies. Federal agencies responsible for the investigation may also request state assets.
5) The FBI is the lead federal agency responsible for all criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The FBI is responsible for coordinating activities at the scene and activities to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the US, including incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials (e.g., RDD, RED, or IND incidents). State support to the FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies will be coordinated by the KHP through ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security).
6) For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities owned or operated by the Department of Defense (DOD) or DOE, the DOD or DOE is the federal coordinating agency, as appropriate.
7) For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities licensed by the NRC within Kansas, the NRC is the federal coordinating agency for consequence management.
8) The KDHE will provide health physics and technical support to law enforcement and the local incident commander, upon request.
9) All agencies, state or local, receiving information of a terrorist incident involving radioactive material must notify KDEM.
10) KDEM will notify the governor, KDHE's Radiation Control Program, ESF 13, and other appropriate state and federal agencies – the SEOC will be activated, if necessary.

11) In accidents which involve any radiological materials, KDHE's Radiation Control Program, must be notified in order to implement appropriate response.
12) An UC including federal and state agencies will be established in the event of a terrorist attack.

143.1.5. Nuclear Device/Weapon Detonation

1) The state could suffer catastrophic damage to life and property as the result of the accidental or intentional detonation of a nuclear device(s) or weapon(s) in the US.
2) During increased threat periods, KDEM will coordinate with the DOD and US DHS to provide information and resources to local government and the public.

143.2. Incident Notification

The owner/operator of a nuclear/radiological facility or owner/transporter of nuclear/radiological material is generally the first to become aware of an incident and notifies the state, tribal, and local authorities as well as the responsible federal regulatory agency. In the event of an accident or incident involving radioactive materials, the Kansas Division of Emergency Management serves as the initial point of notification. The 24-hour telephone number is 785-296-3176. In the event of an accident or incident involving radioactive materials licensed by the State of Kansas, the KDHE Radiation Control Program must be notified immediately at 785-296-1560 (business hours) or 785-296-3176 (after hours).

Local authorities who may first become aware of a radiological incident will notify state authorities through the 24-hour KDEM Staff Duty Officer (SDO) at 785-296-3176. KDEM will notify the KDHE and other appropriate federal, state, and local authorities of the incident.

143.3. Response Actions

143.3.1. Alert and Notification

KDEM, through the TAG, will notify the governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance. KDEM will notify local, state, and federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) may be utilized to notify the public. EAS messages can and do save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

143.3.2. Incident Management Process

The initial response to domestic incidents is typically handled at the local level. Local responders are responsible for implementing an ICS to manage the incident response. State agencies will integrate into the IC/UC in support of the local government, as appropriate.

The primary agency is expected to participate in the IC/UC at the highest level (i.e., at the Area Command level, if established). Other agencies may also participate in the IC/UC when consistent with ICS principles. The primary agency is also expected to participate in the policy group within the SEOC. Other agencies may also participate in the policy group within the SEOC, as appropriate.

When a radiological incident occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property. When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to the KDEM in accordance with the KRP. KDEM will notify and coordinate with the proper state or federal agencies. Coordinated interstate response may be necessary when nuclear emergencies threaten or take place simultaneously in the state and in adjacent states. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the governor, with the assistance of KDEM, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

143.3.3. Continuing Actions

Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a nuclear/radiological incident and continue until emergency operations are no longer required. These operations are categorized as either the Response Phase or the Recovery Phase.

143.3.4. The Response Phase

The Response Phase occurs from the onset of a nuclear/radiological incident and lasts until the situation is stabilized. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

The table below presents the specific capabilities and responsibilities carried out by primary and support agencies to support local activities during the response.

Table 12: Nuclear/Radiological Incident Response Activities

Response Activity	State Agency Capabilities & Responsibilities
Incident Security	1) For incidents at private facilities, the owner/operator provides security within the facility boundaries. If a release of radioactive material occurs beyond the facility boundaries, agencies with responsibilities under ESF 13, in conjunction with local governments provide security for the release area. 2) Agencies with responsibilities under ESF 13, in conjunction with local governments provide security for radiological incidents occurring on public lands (e.g., a transportation incident) other than within National Defense Areas (i.e., an area established on non-federal lands located within the U.S. or its possessions or territories for the purpose of

	safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DOD equipment and material) or National Security Areas (i.e., designated airspace through which flight is discouraged for reasons of national security).
Unknown Material Identification	1) KDHEL 2) KDHE Radiation Control Program 3) OSFM 4) CST
Atmospheric Plume Modeling	1) KDHE generates the prediction of atmospheric dispersions and their consequences. Plume models are initially generated using default assumptions and then are refined over time as actual data from on-scene responders become available. 2) OSFM has a portable weather station available for on-scene meteorological information. 3) CST.
Environmental Monitoring and Sampling for Characterization and Reentry	1) KDHE is the primary agency responsible for environmental monitoring and sampling and making recommendations on reentry. 2) KDA assists in the collection of samples of vegetation, food crops, milk, meat, poultry, water, and animal feeds. 3) KDWPT provides assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources. 4) CST can support environmental monitoring and sampling.
Environmental Monitoring and Sampling for Cleanup Verification	1) Responsibility for this activity is defined by applicable laws and regulations, and is typically the responsibility of nuclear/radiological facility and material owners and operators; and 2) KDHE provides support under ESF 10 when appropriate.
Protective Action Recommendations (PAR)	1) KDHE is responsible for making Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) and are largely based on State Protective Action Guides for nuclear/radiological incidents. State PARs may include advice and assistance on measures to avoid or reduce radiation exposure due to a release of radioactive material. This includes advice on emergency actions such as sheltering, evacuation, prophylactic use of potassium iodide, and administration of other pharmaceutical countermeasures. It also includes advice on long-term measures, such as food restrictions, temporary relocation, or permanent resettlement, in order to avoid or minimize exposure to residual radiation or exposure through the ingestion pathway. 2) Incident-specific Protective Action Decisions (PADs) are developed by the Policy Group.
Emergency Worker Monitoring	1) KDHE is responsible to ensure emergency workers do not exceed their radiation dose limits. 2) Each response agency has the responsibility to monitor the safety of its own workers. 3) OSFM can provide assistance in monitoring emergency workers. 4) CST can assist in monitoring personnel.
Population Monitoring and Decontamination	1) KDHE, through ESF 8 coordinates state support for external monitoring and decontamination of the public and emergency workers. 2) KDHE assists local health departments in establishing a registry of potentially exposed individuals, performing dose reconstruction, and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects.
Laboratory	1) KDHEL.

Analysis	2) CST maintains the ability to conduct presumptive analysis on-scene.
Release of Public Information	1) The AGD through ESF 15 coordinates the release of public information regarding the incident.
Fatality Management	1) Agencies with responsibilities under ESF 8 are responsible for fatality management.
Contaminated Animal Management	1) KDA provides support for assessment and control of contaminated animals, including companion animals, livestock, poultry, and wildlife. 2) KDHE provides support for monitoring and decontamination of contaminated animals. 3) Agencies with responsibilities under ESF 3, ESF 10, and ESF 11 provide support for stabilization and disposition of contaminated animal carcasses.
Contaminated Agricultural Product Management	1) KDA provides support under ESF 11, with additional support from agencies that are responsible under ESF 3 and ESF 10 for the assessment, stabilization, and disposal of contaminated animal products as well as plant materials, including food, feed, fiber, and crops.
Radioactive Waste Storage and Disposal	1) Responsibility for this activity is defined by applicable laws and regulations, and is typically the responsibility of nuclear/radiological facility and material owners and operators. 2) KDHE may provide support under ESF 10 when appropriate; and 3) Agencies with responsibilities under ESF 13 will be responsible for security.
Contaminated Debris Removal	1) Responsibility for this activity is defined by applicable laws and regulations, and is typically the responsibility of nuclear/radiological facility and material owners and operators. 2) Support is provided as a joint effort between ESF 3 and ESF 10. 3) Agencies with responsibilities under ESF 10 will provide guidance on temporary storage of contaminated debris.
Environmental Remediation	1) Responsibility for this activity is defined by applicable laws and regulations, and is typically the responsibility of nuclear/radiological facility and material owners and operators. 2) KDHE provides support under ESF 10 when appropriate.

143.4. Federal Assets

If a response to a nuclear/radiological incident exceeds the states resources and capabilities federal assistance can be requested. Any requests for federal assistance must go through KDEM.

A complete list of federal assets can be found in the Federal Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex or in Appendix A of this Incident Annex.

143.5. Recovery Phase

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the initial incident in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the incident and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the federal government can provide disaster relief during a presidential disaster declaration. Functions during this phase include the Stafford Act for PA and IA, establishment of

disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

Private owners/operators have primary responsibility for recovery planning activities and eventual cleanup within their facility boundaries and may have responsibilities for recovery activities outside the facility under applicable legal obligations (e.g., contractual, licensee, CERCLA).

144. Concurrent Plans

Kansas Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Facilities (Support Annex 1): is maintained by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. Kansas State University (KSU) Emergency Plan for the TRIGA Mark II Nuclear Reactor Facility (Support Annex 2) is maintained by KSU. These plans provide for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release from a nuclear power plant or research reactor.

145. Responsibilities

For this annex, the KDHE provides the leadership, expertise, and authorities to implement and facilitate critical and specific nuclear/radiological aspects of the response in accordance with those authorities and capabilities. Supporting agencies include other state agencies that provide additional technical and resource support specific during nuclear/radiological incidents to KDEM and KDHE.

145.1. Coordinating Agency:

145.1.1. KDEM

1) Activates the SEOC.
2) Coordinates and initiates alert and notification procedures.
3) Coordinates state response to requests for assistance from local government.
4) Maintains situational awareness and monitor response and recovery efforts.
5) Maintains communications with the governor's office, other state agencies and local government regarding the status of response and recovery efforts.
6) Maintains, calibrates, and distributes survey meters and self-reading dosimeters to participating counties.
7) Maintains and updates the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
8) Coordinates and provides radiological training to first responders.
9) Serves as the governor's designee for receiving advance notification of radioactive shipments.
10) Coordinate relief activities with the volunteer relief agencies.

145.2. Primary Agency:

145.2.1. KDHE

1) Ensure coordination of technical data (i.e., collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination) as well as reviewing and approving the release of all environmental technical data to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.
2) Provide oversight for all regulated materials. If a response is required then staff will be under the overall direction of the Incident Commander until the incident is stabilized.
3) Develops and coordinates state PARs and provides advice and assistance to state and local officials as priorities allow. State Protective Action Recommendations may include measures to avoid or reduce radiation exposure to the public from a release of nuclear/radioactive material. This includes recommendations of emergency actions such as sheltering and evacuation. Recommendations may also include long-term measures, such as restriction of food, temporary relocation, or permanent relocation, to avoid or minimize the exposure of residual radiation exposure through the ingestion pathway.
4) Provide radiological sample analysis through the KDHEL.
5) Manage the environmental remediation and cleanup activities in coordination with the KDEM and the responsible federal agency (e.g., EPA, DOE, DOD, and NRC).
6) Provide health physics technical support and operational radiological emergency response, including conducting radiological and air monitoring, and performing dose assessment.
7) In conjunction with ESF 8:
    a) Provides advice on proper medical treatment of the general population and emergency workers exposed or contaminated by radioactive materials.
    b) Provides available medical countermeasures through deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile and other assets.
    c) Provides advice and guidance in assessing the impact of the effects of radiological incidents on the health of persons in the affected area.
    d) Provides support and guidance for monitoring and decontamination of the public.
8) The Radiation Control Program has regulatory authority over facilities licensed by them and will provide expertise and guidance when notified of peacetime nuclear incidents involving facilities licensed by them or during the transportation of radioactive materials. Upon notification of such incidents, will insure that KDEM has been notified.
9) The Radiation Control Program will provide technical guidance and approval of monitoring and clean-up operations associated with spills, discharges, or other types of dispersion of radioactive materials resulting from a nuclear emergency.
10) Supports the development and conduct of radiological response training.

11) Maintains a registry of radiation professionals who have volunteered to perform population monitoring during incidents involving radiation release.
12) Reviews, evaluates, and maintains dosimetry records for emergency workers and other affected individuals.

145.3. Support Agencies:

145.3.1. KDA

1) Provides advice and guidance on the use and disposition of all food and food-products as well as other agriculture products, which may be contaminated as a result of a nuclear/radiological emergency.
2) Based on protective action guidelines, makes recommendations regarding crops, food products, and livestock in the affected area to the policy group.
3) Has regulatory and protective action authority over all unprocessed food, animal feed, and livestock.
4) Maintains current lists of dairies, state licensed processing plants, state licensed slaughter facilities, poultry establishments, and egg producers.
5) Assists KDHE with the collection and transportation of samples of vegetation, food crops, milk, meat, poultry, water, and animal feeds.
6) Assist KDHE with monitoring and decontamination of domestic animals and service animals.
7) Establishes and oversees quarantine or isolation and disposition of contaminated livestock.
8) Assists with the isolation or disposition of contaminated crops and food products;
9) Coordinates with The Adjutant General's Department PIO any news statements necessary regarding livestock, crop, feed protection, and livestock protection recommendations in the affected area.
10) Assists with the assembling of data provided by Kansas Agricultural Statistics office, Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Services (ASCS), KSU and other sources to determine the extent of damage, assess needs and coordinate relief where requested.
11) Notifies the Chairman of the Kansas USDA Emergency Board.

145.3.2. KHP

1) Provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security.
2) Assist federal agencies in coordinating criminal investigations about terrorist acts or terrorist threats involving radiological materials.
3) Provide communications support.

145.3.3. KDOT

1) Assist the KHP in establishing evacuation routes, securing the area, and evacuation of communities, when necessary.
2) Provide road closure authority for the state highway system, including all federal routes.

145.3.4. KSNG

1) Provides assistance in the evacuation of communities, securing the area, providing radio communications for AGD incident response personnel, and provide transportation (air & ground) for radiological emergencies.
2) Assists with security and coordination at access control points.
3) Capability to augment communications for the incident commander.
4) CST will provide radiological monitoring, analysis, and technical guidance.

145.3.5. KBI

1) The KBI is the state lead investigative agency in cases of nuclear threats, blackmail, theft, or sabotage.
2) Will coordinate with the FBI, KDEM, ESF 13 and KDHE's Radiation Control Program, in cases of nuclear threats, RDD or IND incidents, blackmail, theft, or sabotage incidents.

145.3.6. KDWPT

1) Provide law enforcement support and assistance to the KHP, sheriff and police agencies.
2) Provide security and evacuation of the state's lakes, rivers and streams when appropriate.
3) Assist the KDHE in monitoring, sampling, and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

145.3.7. OSFM

1) Assist in setting up and maintaining access control points.
2) Perform monitoring and decontamination of evacuees, as requested.
3) Provide a portable weather station and assist in ascertaining meteorological information on-scene.
4) Assist in the collection of samples, if necessary, using FBI/law enforcement protocols for evidence collection.
5) Provide the capabilities to identifying isotopes with gamma spectrometers.
6) Assist with surveying and mapping an area for radiation emissions.

145.3.8. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

145.3.8.1. The Salvation Army (S.A.)

1) Provide food and hydration for evacuees.
2) Provide personal welfare inquire through emotional and spiritual care for evacuees.

145.3.8.2. ARC

1) Provide sheltering, feeding, and family tracing activities.

145.3.9. Other State Agencies

Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by KDEM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

145.3.10. Federal Responsibilities

Appendix A identifies the coordinating federal agencies for nuclear/radiological incidents.

146. Appendix A: Federal Resources

146.1. Assets:

146.1.1. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

The FRMAC is responsible for coordinating all environmental radiological monitoring, sampling, and assessment activities for the response. The FRMAC is a DOE-led interagency asset that is available on request to respond to nuclear/radiological incidents. DOE leads the FRMAC for the initial response, then transitions FRMAC leadership to the EPA for site cleanup. The FRMAC is established at or near the incident location in coordination with DHS, the coordinating agency, other federal agencies, and state, tribal, and local authorities.

A FRMAC normally includes representation from the DOE, EPA, the US Department of Commerce, the DHS National Communications System, the USACE, and other federal agencies, as needed. Regardless of who is designated as the coordinating agency, when the FRMAC is activated, DOE, through the FRMAC or DOE Consequence Management Home Team (CMHT), coordinates all federal environmental and agricultural radiological monitoring and assessment activities for the initial phases of the response. When the FRMAC is transferred to the EPA, the EPA assumes responsibility for coordination of radiological monitoring and assessment activities.

Some participating federal agencies have radiological planning and emergency responsibilities as part of their statutory authority. The monitoring and assessment activity coordinated by the FRMAC does not alter these responsibilities but complements them by providing for coordination of the federal radiological monitoring and assessment response activities.

146.1.2. DOE Aerial Measuring System (AMS)

The DOE AMS detects ground-deposited radiation from aerial platforms. These platforms include fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft with radiological measuring equipment, computer analysis of aerial measurements, and equipment to locate lost radioactive sources, conduct aerial surveys, or map large areas of contamination.

146.1.3. DOE Accident Response Group (ARG)

The DOE ARG response element comprises of scientists, technical specialists, crisis managers, and equipment ready to respond to the scene of a US nuclear weapon accident in order to make the weapon safe for shipment.

146.1.4. DOE National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC)

The DOE NARAC provides a computer-based emergency preparedness and response predictive modeling capability. The NARAC is an off-site resource that supports the incident response remotely. NARAC provides real-time computer predictions of the atmospheric transport of material from radioactive releases and of the downwind effects on health and safety. When measurement data becomes available, it is used to improve the model predictions.

146.1.5. DOE Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST)

The DOE NEST provides specialized technical expertise to the federal response in resolving nuclear/radiological terrorist incidents. 3

146.1.6. DOE Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)

The DOE REAC/TS provides medical advice, specialized training, and on-site assistance for the treatment of all types of radiation exposure accidents. Additionally, through the Cytogenetic Biodosimetry Laboratory (CBL), REAC/TS provides for post exposure evaluation of the radiation dose received.

146.1.7. DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Team

DOE RAP teams are located at various DOE Operations Offices, Site Offices, and National Laboratories. They can be dispatched to a radiological incident from Regional DOE Offices in response to a radiological incident. RAP teams provide first-responder radiological assistance to protect the health and safety of the general public, responders, and the environment as well as assisting in the detection, identification, analysis, and response to events involving radiological/nuclear material. Deployed RAP teams provide traditional field monitoring and assessment support as well as a search capability.

146.1.8. Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)

The NIRT consists of (1) the DOE resources described above and (2) EPA entities that perform such support functions (including radiological emergency response functions) and related functions. Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, DHS has the authority to activate NIRT assets. When activated, the NIRT operates under DHS direction, authority, and control. When not operating as part of the NIRT, these assets remain under the control of the parent agency.

146.1.9. The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)

The IMAAC is an interagency center responsible for production, coordination, and dissemination of the federal consequence predictions for an airborne hazardous material release. With a partnership between the DHS, DOE, DOD, and Commerce (through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]), EPA, NASA, and NRC, the IMAAC provides the single federal atmospheric prediction of hazardous materials concentration to all levels of the incident command. The IMAAC is an off-site resource that supports the incident response remotely. The NARAC is the interim IMAAC.

146.1.10. Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health

The Advisory Team includes representatives from EPA, the USDA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the CDC, and other federal agencies. The Advisory Team develops coordinated advice and recommendations on environmental, food, health, and animal health matters for the IC/UC, DHS, the JFO Unified Coordination Group, the coordinating agency, as well as state, tribal, and local governments as appropriate. The advisory team uses information provided by the IMAAC, FRMAC, and other relevant sources. The advisory team provides federal advice in matters related to the following:

1) Environmental assessments (e.g., field monitoring) required for developing recommendations with advice from state, tribal, and local governments as well as the FRMAC.
2) Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and their application to the emergency.
3) PARs using data and assessment from the FRMAC.
4) Protective actions to prevent or minimize contamination of milk, food, and water, and to prevent or minimize exposure through ingestion.
5) Recommendations for minimizing losses of agricultural resources from radiation effects.
6) Availability of food, animal feed, and water supply inspection programs to ensure wholesomeness.
7) Relocation, reentry, and other radiation protection measures prior to recovery;
8) Recommendations for recovery, return, and cleanup issues.
9) Health and safety advice and information for the public, including estimated effects of radioactive releases on human health and the environment.
10) Other matters, as requested by the IC or coordinating agency.

146.1.11. EPA Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT)

ASPECT is the nation's only airborne stand-off real-time chemical and radiological detection, infrared and photographic imagery platform available to assist local, national, and international agencies supporting hazardous substance response, radiological incidents, and situational awareness in the United States. ASPECT is based near Dallas, Texas and can collect data at any site in the continental US within 9 hours.

146.1.12. EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

The EPA RERT provides resources, including personnel, specialized equipment, technical expertise, and laboratory services to aid coordinating and cooperating agencies and state, tribal, and local response organizations in protecting the public and the environment from unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation from radiological incidents. The RERT is a designated Special Team under the NCP. It may become part of the FRMAC if one is established. The RERT provides the following:

1) Monitoring, sampling, laboratory analyses, and data assessments using field emergency response assets.
2) Technical advice and assistance for containment, cleanup, restoration, and recovery following a radiological incident.
3) Assistance in the development and implementation of a long-term monitoring plan and long-term recovery plans.
4) Coordination with fixed laboratory assets for in-depth analysis and evaluation of large numbers of site-specific emergency response samples.

146.1.13. EPA RadNet

The EPA RadNet comprises a system of fixed and deployable radiation monitoring stations. The RadNet fixed monitoring stations provide a nationwide environmental monitoring network for assessment of nationwide impacts from a radiological incident. The deployable component can provide site-specific emergency monitoring for further assessment of localized impacts during radiological emergencies.

Note: When exercising domestic incident management responsibilities, the U.S. DHS is supported by other coordinating agencies and cooperating agencies. For incidents wherein the Secretary is not fulfilling domestic incident management responsibilities, the coordinating agency will be the responsible agency for domestic incident management as defined by their authorities.

Table 13: Coordinating Federal Agencies for Nuclear/Radiological Incidents

Nuclear/Radiological Facilities or Materials Involved in Incident	Coordinating Agency
Nuclear facilities: **1)** Owned or operated by DOD or DOE. **2)** Licensed by NRC or Agreement State. **3)** Not licensed, owned, or operated by a federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond.	**1)** DOD or DOE **2)** NRC **3)** EPA
Radioactive Materials being transported: **1)** Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE[21]. **2)** Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials.	**1)** DOD or DOE **2)** NRC

[21] The coordinating agency is either DOD or DOE, depending on which of these agencies has custody of the material at the time of the incident.

Nuclear/Radiological Facilities or Materials Involved in Incident	Coordinating Agency
3) Shipment of materials in certain areas of the coastal zone that are not licensed or owned by a federal agency or Agreement State; and **4)** All others.	**3)** US DHS or USCG **4)** EPA
Radioactive materials in space vehicles impacting within the United States: **1)** Managed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or DOD. **2)** Not managed by DOD or NASA and impacting certain areas of the coastal zone. **3)** All others.	**1)** NASA or DOD **2)** US DHS or USCG **3)** EPA
Foreign, unknown, or unlicensed material[22]: **1)** Incidents involving inadvertent import of radioactive materials. **2)** Incidents involving foreign or unknown sources of radioactive material in certain areas of the coastal zone. **3)** All others	**1)** DHS or CBP (Customs and Border Protection) **2)** US DHS or USCG **3)** EPA
Nuclear Weapons	DOD or DOE (based on custody at time of incident)
All deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials, including RDDs or INDs[23 and 24]	DHS

[22] The DHS Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) coordinates the adjudication of unresolved radiation detection alarms.

[23] For deliberate attacks, DHS assumes its domestic incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5, paragraph 4, and it's also the coordinating agency for implementing the activities in this annex with respect to deliberate attacks.

[24] For deliberate attacks, DOJ assumes those law enforcement coordination activities under HSPD-5, paragraph 8.

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

147. Planning Team

Primary/Coordinating Agency:
Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)

Supporting Agencies:

- Governor's Office
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT)
- Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- Kansas State University (KSU)
- Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
- Kansas Attorney General's Office

Federal Agencies:

- USDA
- U.S. HHS – FDA
- U.S. EPA
- FBI
- U.S. DHS

Private Sector:

- Kansas Livestock Association
- Kansas Agriculture Retailers Association
- Kansas Farm Bureau
- Kansas Cattlemen's Association
- Dillon's Grocery Stores

148. Purpose

It is the purpose of this annex to define the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response to a food or agriculture incident within or affecting the State of Kansas. This annex provides guidance to state agencies with a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations as they relate to a food or agriculture-related incident. It also allows for the systematic integration of emergency resources when activated and does not replace county emergency operations plans or the Kansas Response Plan. Agency roles and responsibilities outlined in this annex do not vary from the agency's statutory authorities. The annex has been developed to ensure all agencies (local, state, and federal) and industry partners are aware of the roles and responsibilities of various agencies,

various levels of government and the private sector in responding to these very specific incidents that may occur in Kansas.

Structure:
This annex starts with an overarching description of how food and agriculture emergencies are managed by the agencies with statutory authority. Attached to this annex are three specific appendices that describe response actions in more detail, based on the nature of the incident. Specific Standard Operating Guides have been developed that describe detailed response actions for various types of food and agriculture emergencies. These guides are maintained by the agencies having responsibility for certain response actions.

149. Scope

The protocols outlined in this annex apply to food, animal and plant incidents requiring a coordinated state response. These incidents may be naturally occurring, accidental, or intentional. Actions described in this annex may take place with or without a Governor's emergency declaration or a federal emergency declaration by the President, the Secretary of USDA, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services. *Most incidents that require activation of this annex will involve only a handful of agencies and will be resolved using existing agency authorities and resources.* The complexity and scope of the incident will determine the levels of activation of emergency operations centers (state and local) and other supporting facilities and systems.

This annex describes roles that are different from an ESF 11 Response. KDA is the lead coordinating agency for ESF 11 and those roles and responsibilities describe what agencies do to protect food, agriculture, and natural and cultural resources after all hazards events and disasters. In this annex, the food or agriculture problem IS the event. When inspectors respond to communities that suffer from floods or tornadoes, that is a response under ESF 11. This incident annex describes how we respond to incidents that start and end in the food and agriculture arena. Examples include: an intentional or accidental food contamination event, a highly pathogenic plant pest infestation, or a livestock disease affecting multiple producers necessitating a state and/or federal response.

Most food and agriculture incidents occur in several (or many) states at the same time. This interstate component results in the need for federal coordination and also empowers federal agencies to intervene. It is expected that federal agencies will play an active role in our response to these types of incidents. Often this intervention is done by conference calls and frequent communication and coordination. As events escalate, federal personnel may be asked to deploy to assist with a state response.

150. Situation

150.1. Hazard Profile

Kansas is subjected to the effects of many disasters, varying widely in type and magnitude from local communities to statewide in scope. Disaster conditions could be a result of a number of natural phenomena, such as floods, severe thunderstorms,

flooding, drought, severe winter weather, wildfires, epidemics, severe heat, or high winds. These natural disasters are especially troublesome to producers as the economic damages related to natural disasters can cripple the jurisdiction and there are few federal programs available to assist farmers and ranchers.

Apart from natural disasters, Kansas is subject to a myriad of other disaster contingencies, such as derailments, aircraft accidents, transportation accidents involving chemicals and other hazardous materials, plant explosions, chemical oil and other hazardous material spills, leaks or pollution problems, dumping of hazardous wastes, building or bridge collapses, utility service interruptions, energy shortages, civil disturbances or riots, terrorism, warfare, applicable criminal acts, or a combination of any of these. Since there are large numbers of trucks that move through Kansas hauling food products and ingredients to neighboring states, anything that affects the movement of these products has an economic impact on Kansas and surrounding states. Also, since there are several major highways that cross the state, stopping or controlling agriculture product movement is difficult and will require coordination with multiple governmental agencies and departments.

150.2. Characteristics

150.2.1. Location

The state of Kansas is located centrally within the continental United States with intermodal transportation routes (rail, river and road) running throughout the state.

The surrounding jurisdictions of Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma also maintain substantial agricultural production and distribution.

150.2.2. Demographic

The state of Kansas has a population of approximately 2.8 million people. The state relies heavily on agriculture and food production as an economic base. The census of cattle within the state of Kansas exceeds the number of residents living in Kansas. The state of Kansas is recognized as one of the top dairy growth states.

150.2.3. Areas of Interest and High Risk

Kansas is home to several major river, road and rail routes which are used for transportation of hazardous materials. The Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station is located in New Strawn, Coffey County, Kansas. The Kansas Biosecurity Research Institute is the only bio-safety level-3 bio-containment facility in the US that can accommodate high-consequence pathogen research on food animals, food crops and food processing all under one roof. The National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility is under construction in Manhattan, KS; and should be conducting research by 2021. Kansas is home to three military installations: Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, and the McConnell Air Force Base.

150.2.4. Special Events

Athletic and sporting events draw in thousands to hundreds of thousands of people to concentrated areas on a regular basis.

150.2.5. Economic Base and Infrastructure

Southwestern Kansas generates more than 2/3 of the gross income for agriculture in the state. This is primarily through feed lots and production/packing facilities. Hamilton County and the immediate surrounding area represent over 50% of milk production for the state of Kansas. There are 410 licensed dairy farms within the state of Kansas. Over 1/5 of wheat production and half of sorghum for the United States is grown in Kansas. There are 65,500 farms encompassing over 46 million acres. The Kansas livestock inventory includes over 6 million cattle and calves, almost 2 million pigs, and 70,000 sheep.

Agriculture and food integrity is interdependent on fresh water supply, including the maintenance of waste water treatment facilities, the integrity of water aquifers (i.e. Ogallala), and a power supply for production/packing plants and retail locations, etc.

Kansas is home to Federally licensed meat plants, private food production and packing plants run by national corporations and small, locally owned and operated plants that all rely on the maintained integrity of critical infrastructure.

There are over 13,000 retail food facilities, cafeterias, etc. within the state of Kansas.

151. Planning Assumptions

1) Using contagious animal diseases, exotic plant diseases and pests or other means to attack, or to threaten an attack on the farm-to-table pathway could result in severe economic losses and public health consequences. Early detection is critical and encompasses a variety of response actions at all levels of government, industry, producers and the private sector.
2) Surveillance systems are slowly being developed for food and agriculture incidents that would detect the presence of radiological, chemical, or biological agents. These systems must be monitored continuously for early detection to be effective. If these systems are triggered, environmental and product sampling may occur along with additional human and animal surveillance to confirm or rule out a case. Additional response to a radiological, chemical, or biological attack would be needed from supporting agencies.
3) Vector/contamination control may require discarding large quantities of agricultural products and organic matter, invoking embargoes or trade restrictions, culling livestock or poultry, and identifying alternative sources of food.
4) A food or agriculture incident, either intentional or not, may impact international trade.
5) Food and agriculture incidents do not respect jurisdictional boundaries and would require coordinated efforts between multiple local, tribal, State, regional, national, and international entities. An intentional act against the farm-to-table pathway would likely overwhelm the capabilities of any one entity, further enforcing the need for coordinated efforts.

6) Public-private partnerships are critical to mitigate any effects of a food or agriculture-related incident.
7) The receipt of a threat against the agricultural community, in and of itself, could initiate response actions at all levels of government and may result in generating hysteria among the general public.
8) Depending on the causative substance of the contamination, contaminated foodstuffs may need to be considered and handled as hazardous waste.
9) Suspected infected locations, machinery, distribution centers, restaurants, eateries, and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned, disinfected, and re-evaluated for contamination.
10) Storm systems or wind currents may easily move certain plant pathogens or other pests.

152. Concept of Operations

The key elements for an effective response to a food or agriculture incident include the following:

Incident identification:
Incident identification involves the rapid identification, detection, and confirmation of the incident. Incident identification also defines notification and action triggers.

Incident management:
Incident management may involve activating agency Departmental Operations Centers (DOCs) and Multi Agency Coordination Centers (MACCs). For complex incidents the state and/or counties may activate their emergency operations centers (EOCs). Additional incident management activities include: establishing the chain of command and establishing incident command posts and other operational components, such as incident management teams, in order to respond to the event.

Communication and coordination:
Communication and coordination involves establishing lines of communication, internally with lead and supporting agencies, externally with other neighboring jurisdictions, and concurrently with the private sector. Communication and coordination also involves the dissemination of information to advise the public of the incident.

Assessment, control, and containment:
Assessment, control, and containment includes the control, containment, decontamination, and disposal of infected, contaminated, or adulterated products, animals, and property to ensure effective recovery of the infrastructure impacted. An assessment of environmental contamination and the extent of cleanup, decontamination, and disposal of livestock carcasses, plants, or food products also may be involved.

These actions include the means to determine how the agent involved was transmitted, an assessment of the efficiency of transmission and further risk of transmission, and a determination of public health and economic implications and consequences. Continued surveillance is key to ensuring that the incident is adequately contained in a timely manner.

Recovery:
Following a food or agriculture incident, recovery is key to ensuring that there is a continued

market for goods. Since the farm-to-table pathway has been globalized, an incident involving food and agriculture would likely impact trade internationally. A quick recovery will help ensure that the market becomes re-established for goods in a short time period.

152.1. Incident Identification

State or local authorities are likely to be among the first to recognize the initial indication of intentional or naturally occurring contamination of food, of highly infective plant or animal disease, or of an economically devastating plant pest infestation or animal disease. Recognition may come from a significantly increased number of people reporting ill to health care providers, increased reporting of sick animals to veterinarians or animal health officials, or numerous plant anomalies reported by local officials, agricultural extension agents, or the public. Other sources may include routine public/private laboratory surveillance, inspection reports, consumer complaint systems, and various hotlines. Therefore, the most critical information requirements are surveillance information, identification of the cause of the incident, a determination of whether the incident is intentional or naturally occurring, and the identification of the human or animal population and/or plants at risk.

For the purposes of this annex an incident is defined by the severity of the threat and the need for additional resources to respond. Activation of this annex will be initiated by the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA), or the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner (or their designees). KDA and KDHE use a scope and severity index tool to determine the level of activation necessary to respond to various types of incidents and emergencies. These indexes are maintained in agency Standard Operating Guides for activation and include the following triggers:

1) Confirmation of lab results indicating the need for an extraordinary response.
2) Clinical diagnosis of specific diseases of concern in humans or animals.
3) Known intentional act.
4) Occurrences in other states or North America.
5) Media reports and rumors.
6) Severity of patient outcome.
7) Number of confirmed or suspected cases.
8) Results of initial interviews and case investigations.
9) Current intelligence.
10) Trace-forward or trace-backs indicate contamination, pests, or disease from which it came from or destined for Kansas.

Food and agriculture incidents require a significant amount of interagency coordination. When an incident is first detected and this annex is activated, agency Departmental Operations Centers (DOCs) would be activated to coordinate the initial response. In a food emergency, it is likely that KDHE and KDA would stand up their DOC's. The lead agency in a food or animal health emergency with human health consequences would be KDHE, the KDA is the lead agency for all other food and agriculture emergencies. It is important to note that federal agencies (USDA, FDA, EPA, etc.) would likely be highly involved in responses involving food and agriculture.

152.1.1. Notification

A potential or actual incident requiring a coordinated state response involving contaminated food, infected animals or plants, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation shall be brought to the immediate attention of the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture and the KDA Emergency Management Coordinator (or their designees). The Emergency Management Coordinator will then initiate the appropriate notifications as outlined in the KDA Incident Notification Standard Operation Guide. All incidents will be reported to the Governor, the Kansas Division of Emergency Management, affected counties, and appropriate federal agencies. If terrorist activity is suspected in connection with the incident, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will also be notified.

152.1.2. Activation

Once notified of a potential incident, the Kansas Department of Agriculture will activate the KDA Incident Response Team (KDA IRT) who will work out of the DOC. The team will coordinate with internal program staff, other state agencies, and federal counterparts. Some or all of the ensuing actions may include:

1) Targeted epidemiologic investigation.
2) Increased surveillance for patients and animals with certain clinical signs and symptoms.
3) Increased surveillance of plants for signs of disease or other pest infestation.
4) Targeted inspection of human food and animal feed manufacturing, distributing, retail, and other facilities, as appropriate.
5) Increased inspection of plants and animals for contamination.
6) Notification and coordination with appropriate stakeholders from government agencies, industry, and the public.

152.2. Incident Management

1) The IRT will ensure that the Kansas Division of Emergency Management has been notified and they will be invited to send a liaison for all DOC activations.
2) IRT members will be made up of KDA employees that have been trained and exercised to respond to food and agriculture emergencies. Representatives from USDA -APHIS, FDA, the FBI, and Kansas State University personnel may serve on the IRT, if needed.
3) When applicable a unified command structure will be established with KDA, KDHE, USDA and FDA being the lead agencies.
4) The Kansas Division of Emergency Management will determine the appropriate level for SEOC activation based on the expected severity and duration of the incident.
5) The Liaison Officer is responsible for establishing immediate communications with affected stakeholder organizations, industry, elected officials, and bordering states.
6) The IRT Public Information Officer may reach out to members of the Agriculture Public Information Team, made up of representatives from state agencies and industry representatives, to assist with PI activities.

7) The Incident Commander for the KDA Incident Response Team will be the KDA program manager or division director with the statutory authority to direct the response.

152.3. Response Actions

1) Determine whether a criminal investigation into the incident is warranted, ensure proper authorities are notified.
2) Once activated, the IRT will determine operational periods and develop incident action plans.
3) Incident action plans will be shared with appropriate stakeholders for the duration of the incident.
4) All outside resources will be requested through KDEM, or the SEOC (if activated).
5) All resource requests will be validated by the IRT – local requests for resources included.
6) Incident Command Posts may be established in the affected areas or the IRT may activate appropriate task forces or strike teams.

152.4. Communication and Coordination

1) For incidents requiring the activation of the State Joint Information Center, all communications will be coordinated through the JIC. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management will activate the JIC at the request of state or local authorities, or when KDEM determines it is necessary.
2) KDA has established an Agriculture Public Information Team made up of communication experts from state agencies and private industry associations. Members of this team may be utilized to assist with public messaging in the event of a food or agriculture emergency.
3) WebEOC will be utilized to provide updates to responding agencies and relay information back to EOC's and department operations center(s). Webinars and conference calls will be scheduled to ensure maximum communication with participating entities and other interested stakeholders.
4) The Liaison Officer will establish communication, facilitate incident management and policy coordination, and provide regular updates with bordering states.
5) The Liaison Officer will identify any policy issues that need coordination between bordering states. The responsible official from Kansas will work with the bordering states to coordinate and resolve any issues.
6) The Agriculture Public Information Team, in coordination with the JIC (if activated) will establish communications with the private sector and will prepare and update basic fact sheets, key messages, and other information materials for distribution to partners, stakeholders, and the public through appropriate established channels.

152.5. Assessment, Control and Containment

The KDA IRT will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to direct and control the incident response. The Operations Section Chief will determine the strategy for response based on the objectives set by the incident commander. Measures that may be taken include:

1) Implement surveillance and outbreak investigations to provide continuous monitoring of events.
2) Collect samples of products and conduct sample analysis.
3) Determine public health risks.
4) Request product recalls.
5) Conduct trace-backs and trace-forwards to determine the index case and extent of the outbreak.
6) Conduct disposal of contaminated materials to ensure effective recovery of the infrastructure impacted.
7) Conduct decontamination and disinfection.
8) Conduct evidence gathering for a criminal investigation.
9) Establish quarantine or embargos to mitigate the incident.
10) Establish movement controls (permitted and non-permitted) of affected products.
11) Arrange for the provision of security at movement control areas, quarantined areas, and closed roads.
12) Provide public education on affected products.
13) Assess environmental contamination.

152.6. Recovery Operations

1) Determine what continued surveillance is needed and the timeline for continued surveillance.
2) Determine the conditions under which recovery would be complete.
3) Remove movement controls on food, water, crops, and livestock when possible.
4) Restore essential food and animal production and retail services.
5) Track costs for reimbursement.
6) Respond to the media and communicate with the public to address concerns and/or rumors.
7) Conduct hazard evaluations to ensure safety of response teams and the public.
8) Establish a Recovery Team at the onset of an emergency to resolve long-term issues related to pre- and post-harvest food production impacted by the incident, encourage immediate business recovery and foster long-term economic recovery. This team will also evaluate economic implications and consequences.
9) Identify gaps and initiate repair of response plan.

153. Responsibilities

Most departments/agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. Emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures. This section lists agency roles and responsibilities as they

relate to food and agriculture incidents in general. If the responses are the same through-out the continuum of incidents, they will not be repeated in the incident specific appendix.

153.1. Coordinating/Primary Agency:

153.1.1. KDA

1) Provides overall responsibility and authority for coordinating response.
2) Allocates agency resources and approves allocation of supporting resources.
3) Activates KDA Incident Response Team (IRT):
   a) Sets overall incident-related priorities.
   b) Monitors incident response to ensure objectives are met.
   c) Identifies critical resource needs.
   d) Ensures that short term recovery, transitions into full recovery operations.

4) Implements embargos on contaminated products.
5) Collaborates and coordinates with appropriate federal counterparts.
6) Requests voluntary recalls.
7) Defines affected areas and control zones.
8) Prepares information for dissemination to the public.
9) Approves the use of pesticides to mitigate pathogens and other pests on crops or in livestock and food facilities.
10) Directs or assists in response actions to include:
    a) Quarantine.
    b) Surveillance.
    c) Outbreak investigations.
    d) Trace-back and trace-forward.
    e) Vector control.
    f) Movement controls.
    g) Disposal and Destruction.
    h) Cleaning and disinfection.

153.2. Primary Agency:

153.2.1. KDHE

1) Shares lead agency responsibility if the incident involves food products or zoonotic disease outbreaks (KDHE would be lead for human health components).
2) Provides emergency medical care information and coordination.
3) Issues health advisories.
4) Identifies local health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, dialysis centers, and nursing or rehabilitation centers, supplying and using medical and health items.
5) Identifies at-risk populations, including the elderly and very young, and populations requiring specific life-saving services (e.g., dialysis or assistance with breathing).

6) Provides vaccination information for the prevention of disease.
7) Provides public information and education as it relates to zoonotic diseases.
8) Assists in the preparation of technical information as it relates to the environment and possible impacts.
9) Facilitates and guides disposal of contaminated materials.
10) Manages environmental permitting.
11) Collects samples and analyzes results.

153.3. Support Agencies:

153.3.1. Governor's Office

1) Responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context to include terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies.
2) Make, amend, and rescind orders and regulations.
3) Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of declared emergency within the State.
4) Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements with other States, tribes, and territories to facilitate resource-sharing.
5) Is the Commander-in-Chief of State military forces (National Guard when in State Active Duty or Title 32 United States Code (U.S.C. status and the authorized State militias).
6) Requests federal assistance when it becomes clear that State or tribal capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded or exhausted.
7) Makes disaster declarations.
8) Ensures coordinated resources through delegation.
9) Issues executive orders.
10) Initiates other protective action decisions as necessary.
11) Sends representatives to the Joint Information Center.
12) Resolves conflicts among state agencies.

153.3.2. Laboratories (General)

1) Provides analytical testing of food, environmental, animal, and human clinical samples for pathogens, toxins, and chemicals.
2) Conducts analytical testing related to product trace-backs.
3) Tests samples for evidence of contamination by zoonotic or epizootic organisms.
4) Coordinates information and data sharing.
5) Provides timely reports of laboratory results.
6) Maintains chain-of-custody where and when needed.
7) Provides sample collection tools, equipment, and guidance to field investigators.

153.3.3. KDEM

1) Manages SEOC staffing and functioning.
2) Maintains and coordinates communications with local emergency managers and ESF Coordinators.
3) Issues emergency public information.
4) Maintains alert and warning systems.
5) Serves the TAG who has broad authorities that are described in the KRP.
6) Activates SEOC, when activated KDEM:
   a) Requests assistance from other jurisdictions.
   b) Requests and coordinates state assistance.
   c) Requests and coordinates Federal assistance.
   d) Coordinates acquisition of resources from state agencies, local government, other states and contractors.
7) All other responsibilities tasked via the KRP.

153.3.4. KHP

1) Assists with traffic control and movement control.
2) Assists with protection of critical infrastructure.
3) Controls and limits access to the scene of the incident
4) Supplements communications.
5) Assists with all evacuation and quarantine efforts.
6) Assists with emergency transportation of samples.
7) Monitors and detains, if necessary, outbound and inbound transporters of commodities at State border weigh or inspection facilities.

153.3.5. KBI

1) Conducts investigations.
2) Collects and processes evidence.
3) Assists FBI with terrorist investigations.

153.3.6. KDWPT

1) Surveillance of wildlife.
2) Vector control.
3) Assists with perimeter control.
4) Coordinates with the Animal Health Commissioner for animal disease response.
5) Law enforcement support.

153.3.7. KFMO

1) Coordinates with Hazardous Materials Response Teams, which may provide: cleaning, disinfection and decontamination support.
2) Assists with sample collection.

153.3.8. KSU (Primarily Extension)

1) Assists with initial incident identification.
2) Conducts local town hall meetings to educate producers.

3) Publishes and distributes educational information.
4) Coordinates with Animal Health Commissioner during Animal Disease response incidents.
5) Assists with the management of diverted sites.
6) Assists KDA in locating producers.
7) Assists KDA with sample collection.
8) Provides technical expertise.
9) Assists with information collection and distribution.

153.3.9. KDOT

1) Assists in the development and implementation of movement control plans.
2) Provides traffic control, as required.
3) Supports response operations relative to access controls.
4) Provides guidance about rerouting traffic.
5) Assists with public information through Traffic Management Centers (TMCs), 511 phone system, and Digital Message Signs (DMS).
6) Maintains Kan Road System (www.kanroad.org) to provide updated road conditions to the public.

153.3.10. KFS

1) Sample collection and site identification.
2) Coordinates with KDA for plant pests and disease.
3) Provides educational materials and training to the public.

153.3.11. KSNG

Support from the National Guard must be requested through the SEOC and is only available with a Governor's Declaration of Emergency. Military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Military forces will remain at all times under military command, but will support and assist response efforts. Support may be provided in the following areas:

1) Security
2) Cleaning and disinfection
3) Communication
4) Heavy equipment/operators
5) Movement permit monitoring
6) Logistical staging areas
7) Environmental sampling
8) Depopulation
9) Transportation
10) Public information

153.4. Support Functions

Industry associations and organizations within the jurisdiction may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities and the capabilities of their members. Some of these tasks include:

1) Communicate with members
2) Assist with state messaging
3) Report issues or concerns to KDA
4) Assist with locating producers
5) Identify and acquire emergency resources
6) Provide technical expertise
7) Provide logistical support
8) Report all activities to DOC and SEOC (if activated)

Volunteer agencies, such as the American Red Cross, local faith based organizations, and assistive organizations, such as the Salvation Army, are available to give assistance with sheltering, feeding, and other issues, as necessary.

Assistance from surrounding jurisdictions may be available through the execution of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or memorandum of agreement (MOA).

Contract personnel may be utilized to fill gaps or to supplement tasks not otherwise identified in this plan.

154. Direction, Control, and Coordination

154.1. Authority to Initiate Actions

This annex may be activated by the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, the Animal Health Commissioner (KDA), the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, or their designees.

154.2. Incident Command System

In the event that local resources are utilized, a local incident command structure may be established and/or a local emergency operations center may be activated. Local medical response teams may be activated in the event of a food emergency. If a disaster affects multiple, widely-separated facilities or jurisdictions, separate incident command operations and an area command may be established. Specific incident command structures and possible variations are discussed in each incident specific appendix.

154.3. Resource Request Process

The IRT will request non-KDA and non-KDHE resources through the KDEM Staff Duty Officer. County Emergency Managers may request resources through KDEM, but all requests will be verified through the IRT. Contact information to the logistics section chief will be posted on WebEOC to enable county emergency managers to request resources directly. The purpose of this change in usual operations is to ensure that decision-makers are involved in the prioritization of scarce resources and that the proper resources are ordered.

154.4. Assistance

If the state resources are insufficient or inappropriate to respond to the emergency situation, a request may be made for assistance from other states or Federal Government. All mission assignments are resource requests will be initiated from the SEOC.

155. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Information managed by the DOC's and KDEM (or the SEOC if activated) is coordinated through agency representatives located in each facility. DOC personnel collect information from, analyze information with, and disseminate information to counterparts in the field. These representatives also disseminate and analyze information within the DOC that can be used to develop courses of action, manage emergency operations, assign and track agency resources and maintain a common operating picture. This information is shared with stakeholders using WebEOC, Webinars, and liaison personnel located in activated facilities.

Detailed procedures that identify the type of information needed, where it is expected to come from, who uses the information, how the information is shared, the format for providing the information, and specific times the information is needed are maintained in the KDA Information Management SOG.

156. Communications

The KDA and the KDHE maintain agency risk communications plans that would be used in the event of a food or agriculture emergency. These plans contain pre-scripted press releases, talking points, message maps, fact sheets, and templates that may be used to rapidly respond to requests for information and to release information as soon as possible. In the event that the JIC is activated, these pre-developed tools would form the basis of jointly created messages.

157. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Admin Section Chief is responsible for tracking costs, emergency contracting, time and attendance, coordination with Federal unified command counterparts, and cooperative agreement development and tracking.

158. Annex Development and Maintenance

158.1. Development

This annex was initially developed by a collaborative working group of vested parties, agencies and individuals. Contributions were collectively gathered, revised and included for facilitation of a comprehensive food or agriculture emergency.

158.2. Maintenance

Requirements:
The Kansas Department of Agriculture's Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain, distribute, and update the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex and its appendices. Responsible officials in State or local agencies should recommend changes and provide updated information periodically (e.g., changes of personnel and available resources). Revisions will be forwarded to people on the distribution list.
Directors of supporting agencies have the responsibility of maintaining internal plans, SOPs, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.
This annex will also be made available to the public by posting it on the KDA website and attaching it to the Kansas Response Plan, posted on the KDEM website.

158.3. Review and Update

Review:
The appendix should be reviewed annually by the team members and stakeholders who worked on the plan development.

Update:
The annex and appendices will be updated whenever significant changes need to be published or when the Kansas Planning Standards are revised.

Appendix A – Food Emergency

159. Purpose

It is the purpose of this appendix to define the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response within the state of Kansas to food emergencies. This appendix provides guidance to agencies within the state of Kansas with a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations as they relate to a food-related incident. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources when activated and does not replace county emergency operations plans or the Kansas Response Plan.

160. Scope

This appendix applies to all participating and supporting departments and agencies of the jurisdictions contained within the geographical boundary of the state of Kansas.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) are the lead administrative and planning agencies for food integrity and food emergencies within the state of Kansas. KDA and KDHE maintain roles to:

1) Maximize the protection of lives, health and integrity of food supply and distribution.
2) Document procedures to implement when responding to food emergencies.

161. Situation

The primary hazard that this appendix is intended to address is the hazard of intentional or unintentional contamination of a food product or ingredient. The appendix addresses food-related emergencies that involve large numbers of people and multiple jurisdictions. This appendix is not intended to address small-scale incidents that are routinely handled by KDA and KDHE.

162. Planning Assumptions

1) A major food contamination incident would result in severe economic losses and public health consequences. Early detection is critical and encompasses a variety of response actions at all levels of government, industry, producers, and the private sector.
2) Surveillance systems are slowly being developed for food incidents that would detect the presence of radiological, chemical, or biological agents. These systems must be monitored continuously for early detection to be effective. If these systems are triggered, environmental and product sampling should occur along with additional human and animal surveillance to confirm or rule out a case. Additional response to a radiological, chemical, or biological attack would be needed from supporting agencies.

3) Vector/contamination control may require discarding large quantities of food products and ingredients, invoking embargoes or trade restrictions, culling livestock or poultry and identifying alternative sources of food.
4) A food-related incident, either intentional or not, would likely impact international trade.
5) Food and agriculture incidents do not respect jurisdictional boundaries and would require coordinated efforts between multiple local, tribal, State, regional, national, and international entities. An intentional act against the farm-to-table pathway would likely overwhelm the capabilities of any one entity, further enforcing the need for coordinated efforts.
6) Public-private partnerships are critical to mitigate any effects of a food or agriculture-related incident.
7) The receipt of a threat against the food system, in and of itself, could initiate response actions at all levels of government and may generate hysteria in the general public.
8) Depending on the causative substance of the contamination, contaminated foodstuffs may need to be considered and handled as hazardous waste.
9) Suspected infected locations, machinery, distribution centers, restaurants, eateries, and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned, disinfected, and reevaluated for contamination.
10) Disruption to food production, distribution and supply within Kansas may have substantial affect to national food supply.
11) Kansas' geographic location makes it potentially vulnerable to conditions, disasters, zoonotic disease or other incident affecting food integrity due to the lack of natural topographic borders and transportation routes that exist in and out of the state.

163. Concept of Operations

As described in the overarching annex, the key elements for an effective response to a food contamination incident include the following: incident identification, incident management, communication and coordination, assessment, control and containment, and recovery.

163.1. Incident Identification

The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and/or Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and their supporting organizations, through existing surveillance, investigation and inspection efforts monitor steady-state situations for any onset or occurrence of a food emergency. Potential incidents or triggers that may indicate a food emergency are:

1) Any natural or man-made disaster/emergency affecting the integrity of food safety.
2) Suspicious illness or death:
   a) Illnesses or deaths where food contamination/adulteration is a likely source as determined by KDHE and/or KDA.
3) Recall of contaminated products.
4) Formal or informal notification of potential or realized food emergency outside of the jurisdiction that will affect Kansas residents.

KDA and KDHE serve as primary coordination and response agencies for food emergencies. General response operations and/or responsibilities may include:

1) Notification of key investigative partners.

2) Directing and facilitating food inspections based on existing food inspection protocol and food sample collection protocol.
3) Insure dissemination of food safety information which may include recall information, food handling, public health information, etc.
4) USDA/ FDA may request effectiveness checks .
5) KDHE will identify any human illness or deaths associated with the contamination and facilitate specimen collection and testing.
6) KDHE will coordinate with state, regional and federal laboratory partners.
7) If available the state Rapid Response Team (RRT) will be activated to carry out operational requirements as outlined in IAPs.
8) Utilize and/or implement surveillance tools and strategies:
   a) KDHE utilize EMR/EMS system to monitor any increase in symptoms or diseases.
   b) KDHE has internal policies for active case finding surveillance.
   c) Scope and Severity Index used to make determinations in order to prepare for an incident.
   d) KDA conducts routine food manufacturing plant inspections as deemed necessary.
9) The decision to activate this plan will be made in coordination between KDA and KDHE and communicated via established ESF-8 and/or ESF-11 activation procedures.
10) Activation may be disseminated via existing communication methods such as Web EOC, land lines, email, cell phones, etc.
11) Upon decision to activate this Plan, KDA and KDHE Departmental Operations Centers (DOCs) will notify KDEM of their activations and activation of this appendix:
   a) KDA and KDHE may request that KDEM notify affected or potentially affected jurisdictions of the DOC's activation. Local EOCs may or may not activate in support of this appendix.
   b) KDA and KDHE may request activation of the SEOC in support of logistical and operational needs outlined within this Plan or specific IAPs.
   c) In the event that county and/or State EOCs are activated, this will be accomplished in accordance with existing levels of activation.
   d) KDHE and KDA maintain an activation matrix, which outlines four levels of scaled response.

163.2. Incident Management

1) Upon realization of a potential food-related incident, the KDA DOC and KDHE DOC will be activated.
   a) KDA will serve as lead agency on incidents involving integrity of food when no human illness has been identified.
   b) KDHE will serve as lead agency on incidents where human illness has been identified.
2) Upon an unmet need a request will be sent to KDEM (or the SEOC if activated) to meet the need.
3) Public information needs will be met via each Departments PIO. PIO's will operate under existing guidelines and agreements for information collaboration and coordination.
4) DOC chain of command will follow existing organizational structures and guidelines.

5) If requested KBI may support local efforts for investigative law enforcement support.
   a) Any act suspected as terrorism will be managed by the FBI.
   b) It is likely that an act of terrorism will result in SEOC activation.
6) As needed, federal partner coordination is managed at a department level (FDA, CDC, USDA, etc.).
7) Incidents requiring involvement and coordination with private sector and businesses will be coordinated through specific agency Liaison Officers.

163.3. Response Actions

General:

1) Information dissemination and investigative support to federal partners.

Rapid Response Team:

1) Implement Incident Action Plan (IAP) tasks as directed by KDA, KDHE, SEOC and/or federal partners.

163.3.1. Basic Plan

1) Trace-back and trace-forward.
2) Embargo.
3) Recall facilitation.
4) Effectiveness checks.
5) Destruction monitoring
6) Integrity inspections on food facilities (retail, cafeterias, etc.).
7) Surveillance operations.
8) Inspections and monitoring of plants and facilities will be prioritized in the event of any suspected or realized contamination.
9) Potential or realized threats may obligate KDA to take prospective inspections on state-licensed plants.
10) Any “out of range” findings in finished product dairy samples may obligate sampling at higher frequency and level.

163.3.2. KDHE

1) Continuity of health and medical efforts.
2) Surge epidemiology and investigative resources and efforts.
   a) Task STD Bureau to help facilitate case definition questionnaires on local and state levels.
3) Guidance to health practitioners and providers.
4) Public health lab sample processing.
5) Public inquiry management.
6) Surveillance operations:
   a) Prospective and active surveillance operations may be activated upon potential threat to Kansas or realized threat in neighboring jurisdiction.
   b) Active surveillance measures will be continued throughout operations phase and into recovery.

163.3.3. KDEM

1) Activate SEOC, if necessary.
2) Activate JIC, if necessary.
3) Logistical support:
   a) Transportation.
   b) Volunteer management.
   c) Purchasing.
   d) Communications.

163.4. Communication and Coordination

1) Utilize existing DOC communication strategies. Information will be collected and disseminated as appropriate to KDEM, media, and private sector partners.
2) Utilize existing communications networks (i.e., Health Alert Network) to provide updates to responding agencies and relay information back to the EOC and department operations center:
   a) Each department will handle information releases to media.
   b) When the SEOC is activated, the JIC will handle media relations and information release.
3) Establish external communications with counterparts in neighboring jurisdictions through the liaison officer and/or PIO to facilitate situational awareness.
4) Coordinate with local agencies and organizations (Heartland Planning Coalition, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), Livestock Association, Restaurant Association, etc.).
5) Federal partners maintain contacts for information dissemination.
6) Facilitate incident management and policy coordination with neighboring jurisdictions.
7) DOC will coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions and other states, if SEOC is not activated.
8) Coordinate and resolve policy issues between jurisdictions.
9) Establish communications with the private sector. This can be accomplished more efficiently if a public-private partnership has been established.
10) Prepare and update basic fact sheets, key messages, and other information materials for distribution to partners, stakeholders, and the public through appropriate established channels.

163.5. Assessment, Control, and Containment

163.5.1. General

1) Continue surveillance and assessment.
2) Implement surveillance and outbreak investigations to provide continuous monitoring of events.

163.5.2. KDA

1) Processing authority.
2) Plant assessment and monitoring.

3) Establish quarantine or embargos to mitigate the incident.
4) Guidance on clean slaughter.
5) Monitor decontamination and disinfection.
6) Inspect state-licensed and other facilities associated with suspected or confirmed food-borne illness.
7) Conduct trace-backs and trace-forwards to determine the index case and extent of the incident.
8) Establish movement controls (permitted and non-permitted) of affected products.
9) Products recall refusal action.
10) Issue temporary suspension and withdraw inspection.
11) Monitor disposal of contaminated materials to ensure effective recovery of the infrastructure impacted.

163.5.3. KDHE /Local Health Department

1) Coordinate collection and submission of food samples for laboratory evaluation and analysis for ongoing surveillance activities to support regulatory actions.
2) Coordinate food-borne illness investigations with appropriate food safety officials at the local, State, or Federal level.
3) Issue case specific questionnaires to local health departments.
4) Continue public health laboratory testing.
5) Public health risk communication.
6) Assess new cases.
7) Send out public health messages to local hospitals and providers.
8) Work with Bureau of Waste Management regarding disposal of contaminated products.
9) Assess environmental contamination and determine public health risks.
10) Report cases or outbreaks of food-borne illness to the State, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

163.5.4. KDEM

1) Sharing of information with the broader emergency response community.
2) Coordinate with state partners for cleanup efforts.
3) Support logistical requirements as needed.
4) Coordinate security at movement control areas, quarantined areas, and closed roads.

163.5.5. Private Sector

1) May contribute to voluntary recall assistance by alerting the public sector or consumers.
2) May provide logistical support, including transportation services, public information outreach, education etc.

163.6. Recovery Operations

163.6.1. Continued Operations and Transition Requirements

1) KDA may require the development of a Food Defense Plan and heightened surveillance of any and all state-licensed packing and processing plants.
2) KDHE will shift focus from investigation efforts to public information campaign and focus on restoring confidence in food products.
3) KDHE will continue to assess any new cases and perform epidemiological modeling.
4) KDHE and KDA will shift from active, prospective surveillance activities back to passive surveillance.
5) KDA and KDHE may consider activating the Kansas Employee Action Plan (EAP) to address any critical incident stress issues amongst KDA and KDHE employees.

163.6.2. Return to steady-state/routine operations

1) No new cases reported or identified and/or case counts have returned to a base line level.
2) After accelerated sampling period is over.
3) KDA and KDHE will conduct department specific and unified command After Action Reports (AARs).
4) Will address any needs for: Education campaigns (lessons learned): internal industry policy, public outreach and preparedness, etc.
5) Remove movement controls on food products and ingredients when possible.
6) Restore essential food production and retail services.
7) Track costs for reimbursement.
8) Respond to the media and communicate with the public to address concerns and/or rumors.
9) Conduct hazard evaluations to ensure safety of response teams and the public.
10) Resolve long-term issues related to pre- and post-harvest food production impacted by the incident.
11) Encourage immediate business recovery.
12) Foster long-term economic recovery.
13) Identify gaps and initiate repair of response plan.

164. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Both KDA and KDHE have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. Emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. KDA and KDHE maintain responsibility for developing and maintaining department-specific emergency management procedures and plans.

165. Responsibilities

165.1. Primary Agencies:

165.1.1. KDA

1) Provides and/or shares overall responsibility and authority for coordinating response for contaminated or adulterated food (*see KDHE responsibilities if human illness is involved*).
2) Allocates agency resources.
3) Activates KDA Incident Response Team (IRT):

    a) Sets overall incident-related priorities.
    b) Monitors incident response to ensure objectives are met.
    c) Identifies critical resource needs.

4) Ensures that short term recovery, transitions into full recovery operations.
5) Implements embargos on contaminated products.
6) Requests voluntary recalls.
7) Defines affected food supply distribution chains and areas affected in control zones.
8) Prepares information for dissemination to the public.
9) Approves proper procedures to mitigate pathogens in livestock and food facilities.
10) Directs or assists in response actions to include:

    a) Quarantine/embargo.
    b) Surveillance.
    c) Outbreak investigations.
    d) Trace-back and trace-forward.
    e) Vector control.
    f) Establish movement controls.
    g) Chain of custody considerations for contaminated products.
    h) Disposal:
        i. Product remediation.
        ii. Destruction.

11) Cleaning and disinfection.
12) Coordinate with existing or alternative laboratories.

165.1.2. KDHE

1) Shares lead agency responsibility if the incident involves food products.
2) Coordinate with existing or alternative laboratories.
3) Provides medical guidance information and coordination.
4) Issues health advisories.

5) Identifies local health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, dialysis centers, and nursing or rehabilitation centers, supplying and using medical and health items.
6) Identifies at-risk populations, including the elderly and very young, and populations requiring specific life-saving services (e.g., dialysis or assistance with breathing).
7) Provides vaccination information for the prevention of disease.
8) Provides public information and education.
9) Assists in the preparation of technical information as it relates to the environment and possible impacts.
10) Facilitates and guides disposal of contaminated materials.
11) Manages environmental permitting.
12) Collects samples and analyzes results.
13) Directs or assists in response actions to include:
    a) Outbreak investigations.
    b) Surveillance.
    c) Quarantine/isolation.

165.1.3. KBI

1) Conducts criminal investigations.
2) Collects and processes evidence.
3) Assists FBI with terrorist investigations.

165.1.4. KSFMO

1) Coordinates with Hazardous Materials Response Teams, which may provide: cleaning, disinfection and decontamination.
2) Assists with sample collection.

165.1.5. KSU - Extension

1) Assists with initial incident identification.
2) Conducts local town hall meetings.
3) Publishes and distributes educational information.
4) Provides technical expertise.
5) Assists with information collection and distribution.

165.1.6. Private Sector (Food Firms)

1) Public information dissemination.
2) Product tracking.

165.2. Support Functions

The overarching Food and Agriculture Annex describes the various support functions that may be available from state and local agencies. Some resources are only available when the State EOC is activated i.e. KSNG.

Support from other State government departments and agencies may be made available in accordance with the Kansas Response Plan.

Industry associations and organizations within the jurisdiction may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities and the capabilities of their members. Some of these tasks include:

1) Communicate with members.
2) Assist with state messaging.
3) Report issues or concerns to KDA
4) Assist with locating producers.
5) Identify and acquire emergency resources.
6) Provide technical expertise.
7) Provide logistical support.

165.2.1. Local jurisdiction support

1) Activation of MRC, if necessary.
2) Local surveillance and epidemiology function.
3) Local public information and education.

166. Direction, Control, and Coordination

Authority to Initiate Actions:

1) The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Health and Environment, or designees, maintain direct authority to activate this Plan.
2) Operational Responsibility and formation of the Incident Response Team(s) will be tasked to the Emergency Management Coordinator for each respective agency.

167. Information Collection and Dissemination

Disaster information managed by the state of Kansas is coordinated through agency representatives located in the EOC. These representatives collect information from and disseminate information to counterparts in the field. These representatives also disseminate information within the EOC that can be used to develop courses of action, manage emergency operations, and maintain a common operating picture.

Detailed procedures that identify the type of information needed, where it is expected to come from, who uses the information, how the information is shared, the format for providing the information, and specific times the information is needed are maintained at the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas Department of Health and Environment and/or Kansas Department of Emergency Management.

This Annex will be maintained and disseminated as appropriate via KDA and KDHE officials, as directed by internal communications and training procedures. This annex will also be made available to the public.

168. Communications

Communication protocols and coordination procedures for KDA are described in detail in the KDA Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Guide. Please refer to this plan for additional information.

Communication protocols and coordination procedures for KDHE are described in detail in the KDHE ESF-8 Crisis and Emergency Communication Plan. Please refer to this plan for additional information.

169. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

MOUs with adjoining counties or local governments recognize that certain situations require effective coordination and cooperation between jurisdictions to achieve effective response and provide for the general safety and health of residents. These documents formalize and focus attention on commitments and help avoid misunderstandings.

170. Authorities and References

Federal Legal Authority:

1) 21 C.F.R. Part 100 *et seq.*

State Legal Authority:

1) 2005 Kansas Food Code as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 4-28-8 through K.A.R. 4-28-16.
2) The Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), 21 C.F.R. 110 through 113, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 4-28-2.
3) Kansas Statutes Concerning the Division of Food Safety and Lodging and powers Granted Thereto, K.S.A .74-581 through K.S.A. 74-5,111.
4) Food Drug and Cosmetic Act K.S.A. 65-619 *et seq.*
5) Food Service and Lodging Act K.S.A. 36-501 *et seq.*
6) Lodging Establishment Regulations K.A.R. 4-27-1 through 4-27-22.

Other agreements:

1) KDA/KDHE Memorandum of Understanding regarding Foodborne illness outbreak investigations.

Appendix B – Plant Health Emergency

171. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to define the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated plant health emergency response within the state of Kansas. This appendix provides guidance to Kansas agencies with a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations as they relate to a plant health–related incident. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources when activated and does not replace existing state or county emergency operations plans or procedures.

172. Scope

The appendix applies to all plant health emergencies that occur in the state of Kansas. Most plant emergencies involve the USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine service and involve multiple states. State authority for plant health incidents is vested with the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Regulatory Official (SPRO). The SPRO in Kansas is the program manager for the Plant Protection and Weed Control program. Some plant health emergencies are limited to a few vendors, while others can affect crops and international trade.

173. Situation Overview

173.1. Planning Assumptions

1) Using exotic plant diseases and pests or other means to attack or to threaten an attack on the farm-to-table pathway would result in severe economic losses and public health consequences. Early detection is critical and encompasses a variety of response actions at all levels of government, industry, producers, and the private sector.
2) Surveillance systems are slowly being developed for plant health incidents that would detect the presence of radiological, chemical, or biological agents. These systems must be monitored continuously for early detection to be effective. If these systems are triggered, environmental and product sampling should occur along with additional human and animal surveillance to confirm or rule out a case. Additional response to a radiological, chemical, or biological attack would be needed from supporting agencies.
3) Vector/contamination control may require discarding large quantities of agricultural products, invoking embargoes or trade restrictions, destroying large quantities of

crops, rangelands, forest and timberlands, and nursery products. It may also require identifying alternative sources of food.

4) A plant health incident, either intentional or not, would likely impact international trade.
5) Plant health incidents do not respect jurisdictional boundaries and would require coordinated efforts between multiple local, tribal, State, regional, National, and international entities. An intentional act against the farm-to-table pathway would likely overwhelm the capabilities of any one entity, further enforcing the need for coordinated efforts.
6) Public-private partnerships are critical to mitigate any effects of a plant health-related incident.
7) The receipt of a threat against the agricultural community, in and of itself, could initiate response actions at all levels of government and may result in hysteria of the general public.
8) Depending on the causative substance of the contamination, contaminated crops, grains, fruits, vegetables, nuts, timber and nursery products, and feedstuffs may need to be considered and handled as hazardous waste.
9) Suspected infected locations, machinery, distribution centers, farms, nurseries, and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned, disinfected, and reevaluated for contamination.
10) Weather related factors may greatly influence the scope and duration of an event.

174. Concept of Operations

174.1. General

As described in the overarching annex, the key elements for an effective response to a plant health incident include the following: incident identification, incident management, defining response actions, communication and coordination, assessment, control and containment, and recovery. The “Define Response Actions” is an additional element that applies to early decisions made in response to a plant health emergency.

174.2. Incident Identification

Possible threats and hazards that may lead to a response to a plant health incident may come from:

1) United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) Plant Select Agent List
2) Watch List of plant pests in Kansas agricultural crops, plantings, and native plants
3) Unknown or emerging pests in Kansas agricultural crops, plantings, and native plants

Detection of a potential hazard from one of the items listed previously will initiate collection of the official sample.

A plant health incident is determined by a laboratory confirmation of an official sample collected under a chain of custody. A defined plant health incident requires activation of this plan.

Response actions to address an incident will be specific to the pest but may include:

1) Surveillance
2) Quarantine
3) Seizure
4) Eradication
5) Destruction
6) Disposal

Monitor surveillance strategies to identify observations that could indicate an incident has occurred or has the potential to occur.

Follow established guidelines for notifying State and Federal contacts when certain criteria are met.

174.3. Incident Management

1) The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) Department Operations Center will be activated at the request of the State Plant Regulatory Official (SPRO)
2) The KDA Incident Response Team will be staffed with personnel from KDA, USDA, Kansas State University, and other agencies as deemed appropriate
   a) A liaison from KDEM will be requested if the SEOC is not activated
3) When applicable a unified command structure will be established with KDA and USDA being the lead agencies
4) The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated if additional resources are needed. The SEOC will serve as the multi-agency coordination center when this plan is activated
5) A JIS will be established
6) When appropriate other Federal partners will be included in the response.
   a) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)—Intentional acts
   b) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—Environmental impact
   c) Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—Regulated feed and food
   d) Others

174.4. Response Actions

1) Define end goal, mission, and/or desired outcomes
2) Determine the need and composition of the subject matter expert board
3) Determine Response actions based on Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG). Actions taken to address an incident will be specific to the pest but may include:
   a) Surveillance
   b) Quarantine and movement controls
   c) Eradication
   d) Destruction
   e) Disposal

    f) Trace-forward and trace-back
    g) Return to origin
    h) Seizure
    i) Treatment
4) Other steps necessary to prevent the spread of the threat
5) Conduct hazard evaluations to ensure safety of response teams and the public
6) Develop plant pest incident action plans based on response guidelines or other documentation
7) Identify applicable SOGs
8) Determine whether a criminal investigation into the plant health incident is warranted

174.5. Communication and Coordination

1) Implement communication strategies and plans
2) Use existing communications networks to provide updates to responding agencies and relay information back to the DOC and the SEOC (if activated)
3) Establish external communications with counterparts in neighboring jurisdictions to ensure:
    a) Policy coordination and resolution
    b) Regular updates
    c) Establishment of Priorities
    d) Coordination of public information
4) Acquire and allocate resources required by incident management personnel in concert with incident command
5) Establish communications with the private sector
6) Prepare and update basic fact sheets, key messages, and other information materials for distribution to partners, stakeholders, and the public through appropriate established channels
7) Use the Joint Information System (JIS) to coordinate media releases with elected officials, emergency management, other State and Federal agencies, trade associations, and the private sector
8) Respond to the media and communicate with the public to address concerns and/or rumors

174.6. Assessment, Control, and Containment

174.6.1. Assessment

1) Conduct hazard evaluations to ensure safety of response teams and the public
2) Conduct delimiting surveys and outbreak investigations to define the affected area
3) Conduct trace-backs and trace-forwards to determine the index case and extent of the plant disease outbreak
4) Coordinate plant disease investigations with appropriate officials at the local, State, or Federal level
5) Convene the board of subject matter experts

6) Collect samples of products and conduct sample analysis
7) Determine public health risks from diseased or adulterated plant products
8) Evaluate economic implications and consequences
9) Conduct evidence gathering for a criminal investigation
10) Assess environmental contamination

174.6.2. Control and Containment

1) Request product recalls on plant products
2) Conduct disposal of contaminated materials to ensure effective recovery of the impacted infrastructure
3) Conduct decontamination and disinfection
4) Establish quarantine or embargos to mitigate the plant health incident
5) Establish movement controls (permitted and non-permitted) of affected products
6) Provide security at movement control areas, quarantined areas and closed roads
7) Provide public education on affected products
8) Report cases of plant pests to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), if human health impact is suspected

174.7. Recovery

1) Establish recovery planning team early in the response phase to facilitate restoration of plant production and transportation services
2) Determine what continued surveillance is needed and the timeline
3) Determine the conditions under which recovery would be complete
4) Evaluate quarantine and movement controls of regulated articles, and remove when possible
5) Conduct hazard evaluations to ensure safety of response teams and the public
6) Determine when personnel and equipment will be demobilized
7) Resolve long-term issues related to pre- and post-harvest plant production impacted by the incident
8) Assist in timely business recovery, and facilitate long-term economic recovery
9) Identify gaps and update response plan if necessary

175. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

175.1. General

Most government departments and agencies have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. These emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.

175.2. Assignment of Responsibilities

175.2.1. KDA

1) Provides overall responsibility and authority for coordinating response
2) Notifies and includes USDA-APHIS when necessary
3) Allocates agency resources
4) Activates KDA Incident Response Team (IRT)
   a) Sets overall incident-related priorities
   b) Monitors incident response to ensure objectives are met
   c) Identifies critical resource needs
5) Defines affected areas and control zones
6) Prepares information for dissemination to the public
7) Approves the use of pesticides to mitigate pathogens and other plant pests
8) Directs or assists in response actions
9) Coordinates with land management agencies
10) Convene recovery planning team

175.2.2. Kansas State University Research and Extension

1) Assists with initial incident identification
2) Conducts local town hall meetings to educate producers
3) Publishes and distributes educational information
4) Assists KDA in locating producers
5) Assists KDA with sample collection
6) Provides technical expertise
7) Assists with information collection and distribution

175.2.3. Kansas Forest Service

1) Sample collection and site identification
2) Coordinates with KDA for plant pests and disease
3) Provides educational materials and training to the public

175.2.4. Laboratories

1) Provides diagnostic testing of samples
2) Coordinates information and data sharing
3) Provides timely reports of laboratory results
4) Maintains chain-of-custody where and when needed
5) Provides sample collection guidance to field investigators

175.2.5. Support Functions

1) USDA-APHIS-PPQ is the lead Federal agency to provide support in implementing this plan depending on the nature of the event
2) Support from other Federal agencies may also be provided
3) Support from other State agencies may be requested through KDEM or the SEOC (if activated). The resources of these agencies will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations

a. Security
b. Cleaning and disinfection
c. Communication
d. Heavy equipment/operators
e. Permit monitoring
f. Logistical staging areas
g. Environmental sampling and monitoring
h. Assist with surveillance activities
i. Transportation
j. Public information

4) Industry associations and organizations may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities and the capabilities of their members. Some of these tasks include:
   a. Communicate with members
   b. Assist with State messaging
   c. Report issues or concerns to KDA
   d. Assist with locating businesses and producers
   e. Identify and acquire emergency resources
   f. Provide technical expertise
   g. Provide logistical support
   h. Provide additional surveillance capacity
   i. Provide advocacy
5) Assistance from surrounding States may be available through the execution of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or memorandum of agreement (MOA)
6) Contract personnel may be utilized to fill gaps or to supplement tasks not otherwise identified in this plan

175.3. Authorities and References

Legal Authority

Federal

1) Plant Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-224, June 20, 2000).
2) Federal Plant Protection Regulations (7C.F.R.300-399).
3) Agriculture Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188).

State

1) Kansas Plant Pest and Agriculture Commodity Certification Act (K.S.A. 2-2112 et seq.) and supporting regulations (K.A.R. 4-15-4 through 4-15-14).
2) Kansas Black Stem Rust Act (K.S.A. 2-712 et seq.). .
3) Kansas Criminal Code: K.S.A. 21-3419, K.S.A. 21-3436, K.S.A. 21-4221, and K.S.A. 21-4222.
4) Emergency Preparedness for Disasters: K.S.A. 48-924.
5) Kansas Tree and Shrubbery Law

Other Agreements

1) KDA/USDA-APHIS-PPQ General Memorandum of Understanding.
2) KDA/USDA-APHIS-PPQ Post Entry Quarantine Memorandum of Understanding.
3) KDA/USDA-APHIS-PPQ Biotechnology Regulatory Service Memorandum of Understanding.
4) KDA/USDA-APHIS-PPQ Export Certification Memorandum of Understanding.

Appendix C – Livestock Emergency

176. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to describe the roles and responsibilities of various agencies during disease outbreaks involving livestock. This plan applies to outbreaks that require swift intervention by the KDA and USDA with support from other state and federal resources. When used in this appendix "KDA" refers to the KDA Division of Animal Health and other KDA employees who will work under the direction and control of the Animal Health Commissioner.

177. Scope

This appendix is intended to be scalable and will be used to describe the response to any livestock disease that is reported that requires an extraordinary response by the KDA's Division of Animal Health. In the event of an outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease, many additional resources would be required and the State EOC will be activated. This appendix will describe actions for the various responses that would be required by all potential responders.

KDA will be developing a scaled response plan for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). While this plan describes many of the activities that would occur in a response to FMD, it is our intent to include more detailed references to the USDA plans and procedures and more specific operating guides developed for FMD. Kansas already has a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response plan and the FMD plan will be another example of a specific plan for a specific foreign animal disease with potentially catastrophic consequences for Kansans.

There are many livestock diseases that will require a coordinated response from the KDA and the USDA. Both agencies have limited staff and resources and will need to collaborate with local and state partners in order to respond in an efficient and rapid manner. Disease outbreaks in bordering states often initiate a response in Kansas due to producer and public concerns regarding the outbreak and Kansas herd susceptibility. Attachment 1 lists the various diseases that may initiate the activation of this plan.

178. Situation

Animal disease outbreaks have the potential to affect livestock and wildlife that could result in grave economic consequences for Kansas and the nation. The impact of an outbreak of this type would directly affect farmers and ranchers and, with time, will affect most agriculture related industries and consumers. Extraordinary response measures may be required to effectively control the spread of highly infectious diseases including quarantine, movement control, and animal disposal measures. Response procedures are likely to extend across state lines and require a coordinated national and international response.

An incident of this nature is the exception to the implicit disaster management rule that local governments have ultimate control of response operations with the support from state and federal counterparts. Unlike natural disasters such as floods and tornadoes, the response of the Federal government is required from the onset. A FAD Secretarial disaster declaration by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) which provides federal funding for response and recovery actions in animal health incidents will be triggered exclusively after official USDA laboratory testing, reinforced by other epidemiological information, indicates conclusively the presence of a FAD in the United States.

The US Department of Homeland Security has determined that while the nation is deemed to be at risk of some type of terrorist threat, the first confirmed positive (Index) case of a FAD in the nation is to be treated as a terrorism incident until proven otherwise. Such an incident will generate immediate and appropriate local, state, and national measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize consequences.

The extent and speed of the outbreak will determine the confirmation process to be followed in order to expedite stop movement and eradication procedures. A slow moving outbreak will allow normal testing procedures to be conducted. A fast moving or widespread outbreak may require cases to be confirmed through clinical signs only.

179. Planning Assumptions

1) Using contagious animal diseases or other means to attack, or to threaten an attack on the farm-to-table pathway would result in severe economic losses and public health consequences. Early detection is critical and encompasses a variety of response actions at all levels of government, industry, producers, and the private sector.
2) Surveillance systems are slowly being developed for livestock and poultry incidents that would detect the presence of radiological, chemical, or biological agents. These systems must be monitored continuously for early detection to be effective. If these systems are triggered, environmental and product sampling should occur along with additional human and animal surveillance to confirm or rule out a case. Additional response to a radiological, chemical, or biological attack would be needed from supporting agencies.
3) Vector/contamination control may require discarding large quantities of agricultural products and organic matter, invoking embargoes or trade restrictions, culling livestock or poultry, and identifying alternative sources of food
4) A livestock or poultry incident, either intentional or not, would likely impact international trade
5) Livestock and poultry incidents do not respect jurisdictional boundaries and would require coordinated efforts between multiple local, tribal, State, regional, national and international entities. An intentional introduction of disease to livestock or poultry would likely overwhelm the capabilities of any one entity, further enforcing the need for coordinated efforts.
6) Public-private partnerships are critical to mitigate any effects of a livestock or poultry-related incident
7) The receipt of a threat against the agricultural community, in and of itself, could initiate response actions at all levels of government and may result in generating hysteria in the general public

8) Depending on the causative substance of the contamination, contaminated feed, manure, livestock or poultry may need to be considered and handled as hazardous waste
9) Suspected infected locations, machinery, distribution centers, farms, ranches, and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned, disinfected, and re-evaluated for contamination
10) Local and State authorities will likely not have the resources for all operations and activities involved in a large-scale, livestock or poultry disease response. Assistance will be needed from the local, State and Federal agencies not typically associated with agriculture to help control and eradicate a contagious livestock or poultry disease.
11) Federal law enforcement will be the lead agency for a criminal investigation if the incident is determined to be an intentional or criminal act
12) Foreign animal diseases may be infectious and contagious affecting livestock, poultry, and wildlife. Identification, isolation, control and eradication of a foreign animal disease may be difficult and may also have the ability to spread to livestock, poultry, or other animals in other states and countries.
13) Delays in identifying a foreign animal disease outbreak could result in a long-term and costly implementation of control measures, as well as responder deployment for up to six months or longer
14) Animal diseases have the ability to be transported over large distances (e.g. vehicles, humans, animals, environmental) and can be viable for long periods of time on the surface of many objects, such as fences, roads, animal feed and farm equipment
15) Highly contagious foreign animal diseases may spread quickly. Taking immediate actions, such as establishing containment and quarantine zones, implementing agriculture movement controls, or restricting interstate movement are effective ways to stop the spread of the disease.
16) Some foreign animal diseases may be very slow moving (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy [BSE]). Slow moving disease may be detrimental to animals, the economy, and people, but sometimes the best response may require slow methodical surveillance and investigation to determine the source of the disease and the best way to eradicate it. These types of responses may not need the employment of large numbers of personnel and resources.
17) Management of a foreign animal disease will require a unified command with KDA and USDA
18) A zoonotic disease response will be coordinated between KDA and KDHE and USDA and CDC

180. Concept of Operations

180.1. General

Animal health emergencies are within the statutory authority and mandate of the KDA.

As the lead agency, KDA under the direction of the Animal Health Commissioner in partnership with the USDA AVIC will direct all animal disease investigation, surveillance, movement control, diagnostic, bio-security, animal depopulation, vaccination, carcass disposal, cleaning/disinfection and recovery activities. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the established emergency response and recovery protocols of units of local government and with the State of Kansas. This is contrary to the typical hierarchy of authority and responsibility for disaster and emergency response.

KDA is also responsible for developing disease control plans, procedures and strategies, controlling the disposition of abandoned, disabled, or dead animals, and managing the consequences from an act of agro-terrorism. If required, KDA will facilitate the relocation of animals from risk areas and provide other technical assistance as required.

The primary and support agencies will coordinate through KDEM and County(s) Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). An ICP may be established at or near the outbreak area(s) to ensure the most effective response and use of personnel and equipment. An Area Command Center may also be established when an incident occurs in more than one geographic location and/or the span of control exceeds the capability of the initial response organization.

This plan recognizes certain catastrophic events related to animals as events requiring activation of the state emergency operations plan. This plan also supports the control efforts of public health agencies in controlling zoonotic diseases and law enforcement agencies investigating acts of agro-terrorism.

As described in the overarching annex, the key elements for an effective response to an animal disease incident include the following: incident identification, incident management, communication and coordination, assessment, control and containment, and recovery.

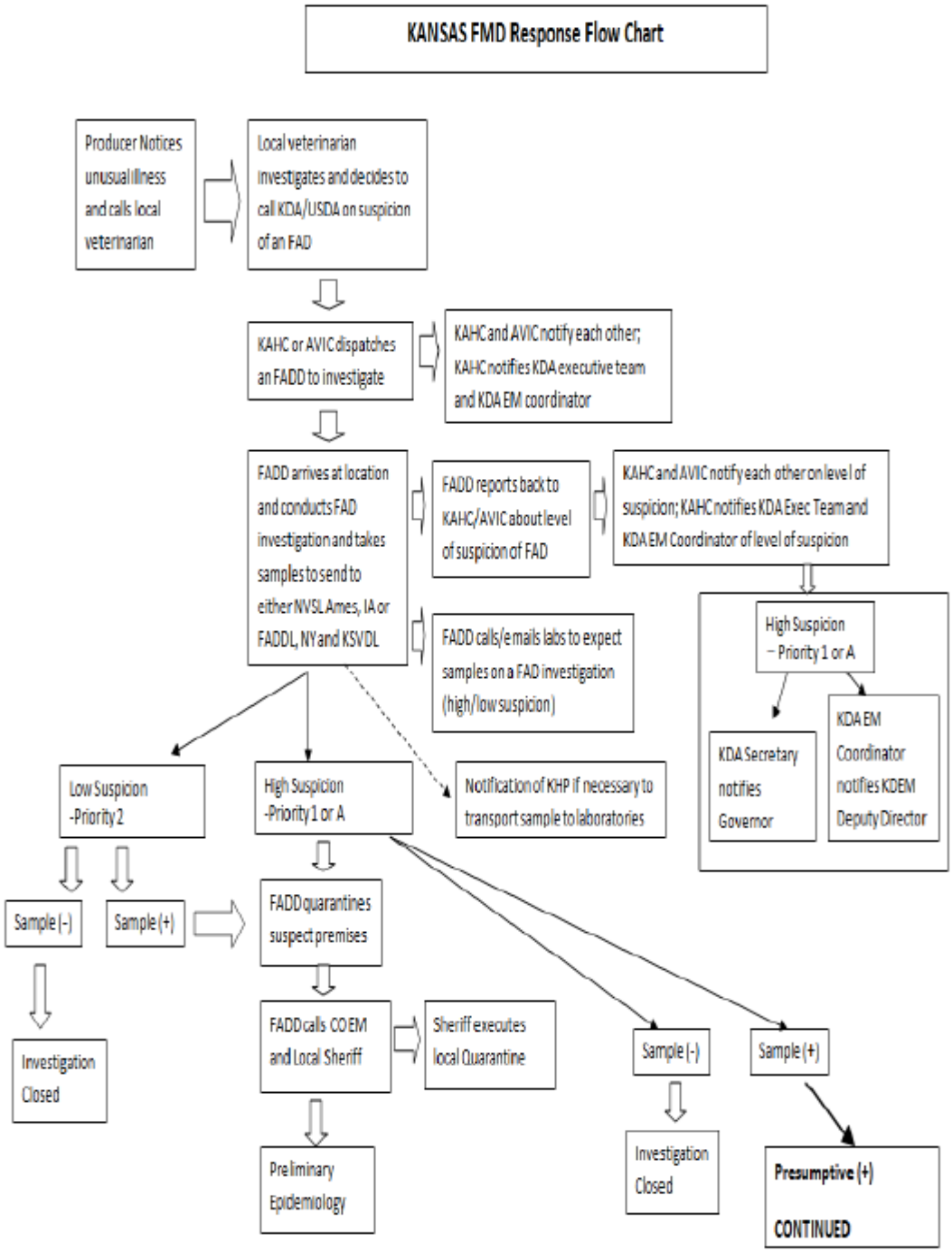
180.2. Incident Identification

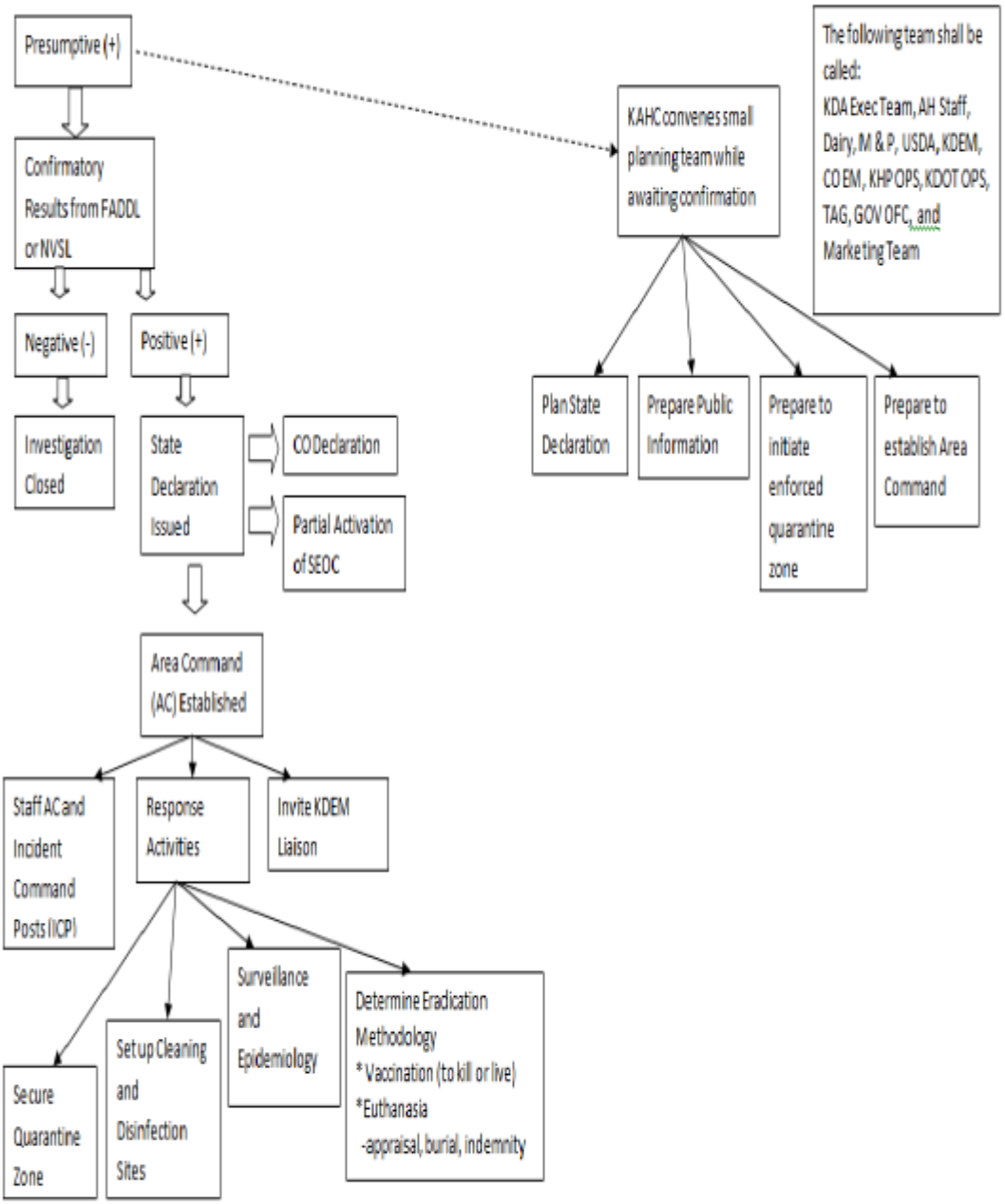
Animal disease incidents may come to the attention of state and/or federal agencies in a variety of ways. Traditionally, a local producer notices signs that livestock are sick and the local veterinarian is notified. Some incidents start in other states and USDA notifies the states with information about the outbreak. Laboratories may report incidents to the Animal Health Commissioner. The media may report on disease outbreaks prior to USDA notification. Rumors of some diseases can also initiate a rapid response to rule out the rumor and to ease public fears.

For reportable diseases that require an extraordinary response from KDA, the Incident Response Team would be activated and the KDA DOC will be activated as well. Field teams may be deployed and/or the Animal Health Commissioner may choose to operate an area command from the DOC. For incidents identified in other states, the Animal Health Commissioner may decide to activate the IRT to organize KDA and USDA resources and begin preparing for a response. Border restrictions may be enacted, which could result in the need for a state disaster declaration and the activation of the SEOC.

The flow chart provided below shows how a specific FAD incident (Foot and Mouth Disease, FMD) that starts in Kansas would be identified and the steps taken to respond. It is important to point out that not all FAD events are alike. The severity and response activities depend on many factors. The flow chart depicts our response plan for FMD since they are the most economically devastating diseases that could potentially afflict our state. If we are able to respond to FMD, the plans and standard operating guides we have developed should be scalable to allow a lesser response to another disease situation.

Figure 14: Kansas FMD Response Flow Chart





- All activities will be managed by the ICP – Operations Section under the Unified Command with USDA

180.3. Incident Management

Any incident that begins to stretch the resources of the KDA Division of Animal Health can result in the activation of the KDA Incident Response Team. The purpose of the team is to utilize all available KDA resources to assist any division in responding to incidents that overwhelm their programs and personnel.

There are many program diseases that may require an extraordinary response from KDA and USDA that would not necessitate a Governor's declaration of emergency. In these events, the KDA IRT would activate the DOC and take direction from the Animal Health Commissioner regarding response activities. In most cases, there would be Unified Command established with USDA. KDEM would be notified and invited to send a liaison to the DOC. IAPs would be prepared and shared with all relevant stakeholders. County emergency managers would be notified when a response is occurring in their county.

The KDA IRT uses a strict ICS structure and will follow the principles of ICS to direct the response and associated logistics. The IC will be the Animal Health Commissioner or his designee. The Operations Section Chief will be a Veterinarian from the Division of Animal Health or the USDA. Other positions may or may not be staffed with DAH employees since other KDA program staff are trained and are capable of serving in those positions. It is likely that DAH field staff will be needed to support field operations (surveillance, etc.). Regional IMT teams may be asked to provide team members to augment field operations if they are available.

It is a KDA policy that the Animal Health Commissioner has access to any KDA staff that he needs in order to respond to animal disease incident. Those personnel assigned to the incident will be assigned to the Division of Animal Health until demobilized by the Animal Health Commissioner.

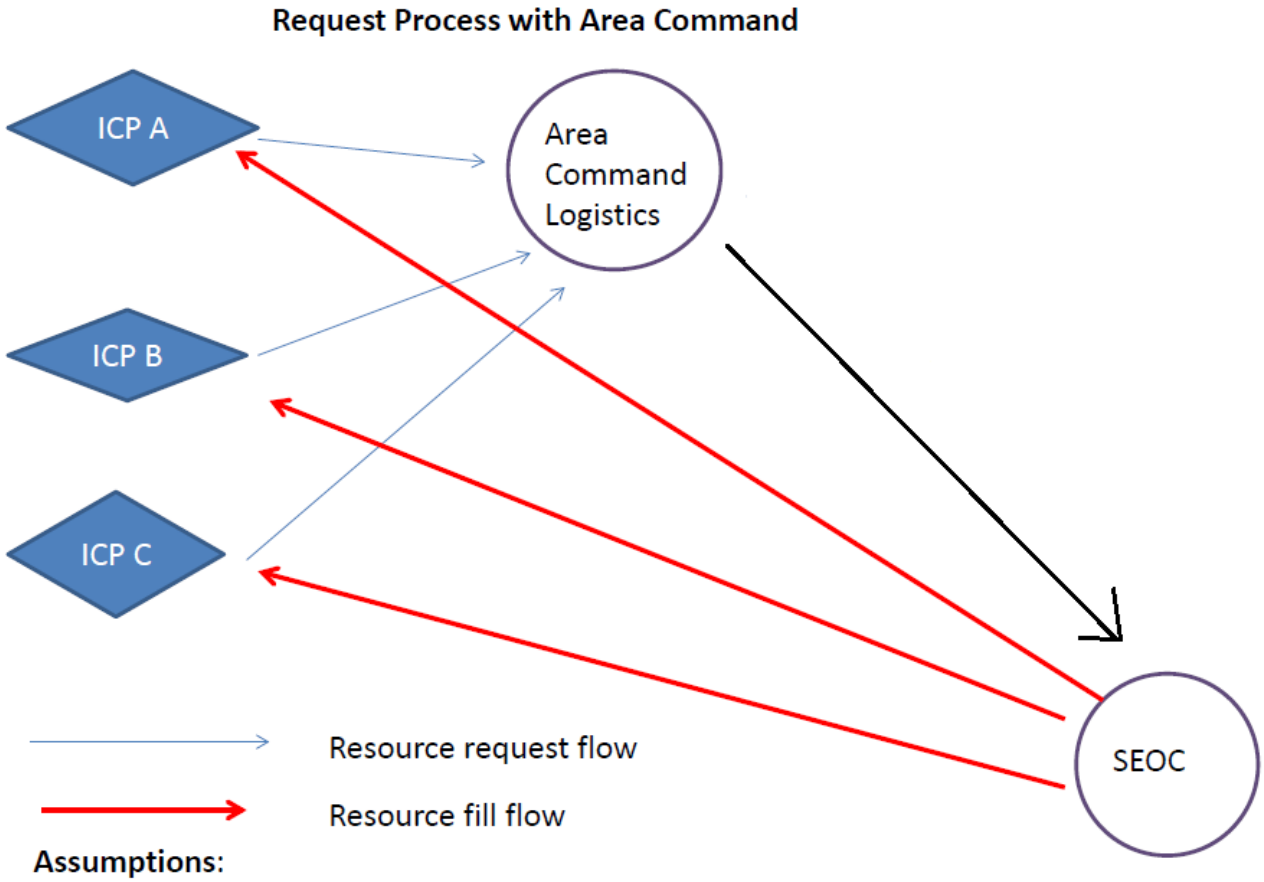
Once state resources are needed that are not under the control of KDA and USDA, it will be up to the Adjutant General to determine if and when the SEOC is activated. This may occur with or without a Governor's declaration. The decision will be based on the scope of the incident and the resources and authorities needed.

Activation of the SEOC is outlined in the Basic Plan to the KRP.

Resource Request Process

All resources requested to support a response to FAD incident will be funneled through the appropriate Incident Command Post. The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) will determine the validity of the request and make all efforts to fulfill valid requests. If the LSC is unable to obtain the requested resource locally, the request is sent to the LSC in the Area Command Post. The AC LSC will forward these requests to the State Emergency Operations Center.

Figure 15: Request Process with Are Command



Assumptions:

1. ICPs will request local resources before making request to AC.
2. Resource requests will be logged and updated in webEOC to maintain situational awareness.

180.4. Assessment, Control, and Containment

Diagnosis

Most local practitioners have limited or no first-hand experience in the clinical diagnosis of FAD. Symptoms are often unfamiliar to local practitioners and show an unusually high morbidity or mortality rate. Discovery of a suspect case requires immediate notification to the Animal Health Commissioner or USDA for sample collection and expedited transportation to the NVSL. A suspect case, where an animal shows clinical signs that appear consistent with a FAD, requires strict reporting and monitoring measures to be implemented. KDA will deploy a FADD to the site soon after the initial report from the veterinarian practitioner is received. A FAD investigation, including required laboratory testing, will be conducted in an accelerated manner based on observations of the FADD.

As part of the investigation, the FADD will determine the likelihood of a highly contagious disease. Their determination will help classify the case as “low suspicion,” “intermediate suspicion,” or “high suspicion.” At a minimum, the FADD may quarantine the suspect site until laboratory results rule out a FAD during which time a state quarantine of the site may be implemented, in particular if:

1) Presence of a FAD is suspected or has been confirmed in the United States
2) A credible terrorist threat to livestock in Kansas or anywhere in the nation has been received

When a case is classified as "high suspicion," the FADD will notify and consult with the APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) and the Animal Health Commissioner. Samples submitted to an approved laboratory are treated as "Priority 1" to ensure that a presumptive diagnosis is reached within 24 hours or less.

Notification

Based on consultation between the FADD, Animal Health Commissioner, and the AVIC and having had a previous confirmation of a FAD in the US, all required response and notification measures are to be taken.

1) A State quarantine will be placed on the premises (now labeled "infected area")
2) The Animal Health Commissioner or designated representative will notify the governor and KDEM
3) The TAG or designee will also notify the governor of the situation
4) All follow-up notification procedures will be implemented in accordance with the KDA Notification SOG
5) The governor shall issue a proclamation with the details of the quarantine area and sanitary measures as defined by the Animal Health Commissioner
6) The Animal Health Commissioner is responsible for notifying KDEM of any potential FAD outbreak in Kansas and anywhere in the nation

KDEM will coordinate response activities with local emergency management officials in support of KDA. KDEM will activate the SEOC to the level required by the incident in support of KDA. The TAG, as Director of KDEM, will advise the governor of support requirements. The governor may exercise his/her authority in declaring a State Disaster. Upon such declaration, the TAG may direct any and all agencies of State government to provide assistance under the policies and structures of the Kansas Response Plan. KDEM will coordinate with FEMA and DHS if there is a Stafford Act Declaration.

180.5. Quarantine

The Animal Health Commissioner has the authority to order any quarantine and/or sanitary measures necessary to control potential outbreaks of disease in animals and has the authority to direct County Sheriffs to implement prescribed quarantine measures. The violation of quarantine carries a Class A Misdemeanor violation penalty on the first conviction. Subsequent convictions are a Class D Felony.

The Animal Health Commissioner is authorized under Kansas law to order confiscation and disposal of any infected or exposed animals. Preparations may be made to quarantine areas where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated and may require special operational procedures.

180.6. Tracing

Tracing will play an important role in identifying disease spread. Tracing may include but is not limited to:

1) Livestock
2) Animal products: meat, offal, meal, wool, skins, hides, semen, and embryos
3) Vehicles: milk tankers, livestock, transport vehicles, feed trucks, visitors' cars
4) Materials: hay, straw, crops and grains
5) People: veterinarians, task force members, sales and feed representatives, technicians, producers, and visitors

Tracing may also include inspection of stock, investigation of reports of suspect disease, and a serological survey. The level and direction of surveillance will be driven by the epidemiological information being collected.

Trace-backs should be applied for a minimum of two times the maximum incubation period before the onset of clinical signs. Trace-forwards should be applied up to the time the quarantine is imposed.

180.7. Movement Control

The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner, under the governor's authority, may issue a movement control order. Under such an order, Kansas Law Enforcement will stop movement of livestock and livestock related equipment and traffic throughout Kansas. The intent of the movement control order is to contain the spread of the disease and to contain the pathogen of concern.

A movement control order may be issued at any time after a FAD is confirmed anywhere in North America. The Animal Health Commissioner will conduct a risk analysis to determine the necessity of movement orders and locations of checkpoints. Kansas officials have been working with border-states to pre-identify checkpoint locations near the borders and these may be activated prior to any identification of disease in Kansas. Once all of the pre-identified checkpoints are selected, this plan will be modified to include a map of those locations.

Movement permits are official documents to be completed by law enforcement officers at check-points and issued to livestock haulers and other affected transits. Movement permits will determine which one of the three destinations below best fits each transport depending on the risk of spreading the disease:

1. Return to their point of origin unless they have come through an infected/quarantine area or unless they would have to go through an infected area to return to that point of origin.
2. Continue to destination only if slaughterhouses and other facilities are still accepting livestock, but not if they have come through an infected/quarantine area or would have to go through an infected area to proceed to destination.
3. Divert (and escort) to pre-selected County diverted holding sites for unloading and disease surveillance, but not through an infected/quarantine area. This applies to any livestock or other affected transits that cannot return to point of origin or proceed to destination.

180.8. Euthanasia

Animals will be treated humanely from the time they are identified as presumptive or confirmed positive until they are euthanized. Euthanasia must be performed as rapidly and humanely as possible by chemical or mechanical means. Response efforts will encompass depopulation of non-domesticated animals that are susceptible or possible carriers of the FAD (e.g., deer, elk, etc.).

180.9. Disposal

Eradication of the disease will require proper sanitation and disposal procedures for carcasses. The KDHE Bureau of Waste Management (BWM) has published technical guidance titled "Disposal Options for Large Quantities of Dead Animals." This guidance covers acceptable practices for disposal of large quantities of dead animals.

Depending on the disease, KDA will determine which option for disposal will be chosen:

1) Rendering
2) Disposal at a municipal solid waste landfill
3) Burial on-site
4) Composting
5) Incineration or open burning

Currently, on-site burial or composting is the preferred method of disposal by KDA. Numerous factors will determine the feasibility of using a site. BWM will work closely with KDA to determine an acceptable site using the best available information. Consideration will be given to preventing the creation of hazards for human or animal health and the environment. Long term care of the disposal area will also be considered.

If incineration is chosen as the disposal method, the KDHE Bureau of Air (BOA) will be contacted for guidance. Contact will be made through BWM. BOA will make recommendations for disposal of ash to aid BWM in finding proper disposal facilities.

Milk from diseased animals will be disposed by land application and immediate incorporation or direct injection into the soil. BWM will help determine the most acceptable disposal areas and the amount of property needed. Milk from non-diseased animals may also have to be disposed of until movement restrictions are adjusted to allow for milk to be transported to processing.

180.10. Biosecurity

Procedures to prevent the spread of highly infectious disease agents to susceptible species will be implemented within 24-hours of the first presumptive positive premises identification. The FADD will observe proper biosecurity protocols and direct that all responders and visitors to the premises follow appropriate procedures.

180.11. Surveillance

The objectives of surveillance are to:

1) Detect infected premises during an outbreak

2) Determine the size and extent of the outbreak
3) Supply information to evaluate outbreak control activities
4) Provide information for animal and product movement within the Control area
5) Provide information for animal and product movement out of the Control area
6) Prove disease freedom and regain disease-free status after the eradication of the outbreak

Surveillance within the buffer zone will initially be performed via visual inspection of livestock or poultry. Surveillance of suspect premises (those premises in a buffer zone that have susceptible animals that have a possible role in the spread of the agent) will include laboratory testing of susceptible animals.

Surveillance within the surveillance zone will include slaughter surveillance, serological surveys, and investigation of reports of suspect disease. It will include livestock and poultry facilities and susceptible wildlife populations if present. The level and direction of surveillance will be driven by epidemiological information being collected.

Surveillance outside the quarantine area will be accomplished by slaughter surveillance, serological surveys, and investigation of reports of suspect disease.

Surveillance during an outbreak will be coordinated to optimize available resources. Veterinary Services will coordinate national surveillance activities from national or regional operational centers. KDEM will manage state coordination at the SEOC. On-site coordination will be led by the FADD or other appropriate official. The CEOC will provide support to local operations and will provide communication to the SEOC.

Intervals between inspections will depend on the observed incubation period of the highly contagious diseases, available resources, and risk of exposure to susceptible animals.

Suspect premises without reported clinical illness should be inspected at least three times during each incubation period. Every effort must be made to educate producers about clinical signs and to report symptoms consistent with disease presentation.

A surveillance plan for wildlife will be implemented to determine if the agent is in that population.

180.11.1. Wildlife Surveillance

Immediately upon establishing a quarantine area(s), an active surveillance program will be implemented to detect the presence of highly contagious disease agents in wildlife populations within the quarantine area. If wildlife populations are determined to be positive for the highly infectious pathogen, wildlife management principles will be used to prevent exposure to livestock.

Assessment of the risks posed by wild animals will require information regarding:

1) Density and distribution
2) Social organization
3) Habitat
4) Actual or perceived contact with domestic species
5) Strain of the highly contagious disease

6) Length of time wild animals could have been exposed to the virus

This information will then influence the level of measures required including:

1) Containment
2) Survey and surveillance
3) Population reduction

If wildlife populations are determined not to be infected or are not a biological risk of transmitting the highly infectious disease to livestock, a wildlife management plan (wildlife management guidelines from USDA are under development) will be implemented to keep wildlife populations from acting as mechanical vectors.

If wildlife populations are shown to transmit the disease to livestock, a process of population reduction (if ecologically sound) or procedures to keep wildlife away from livestock and poultry using tools such as double fences may be implemented.

180.12. Economic Zone Designation

Economic zone designations may help reduce adverse economic effects as a result of an endemic disease. If a disease is only established in a part of Kansas, it may be possible to establish infected and disease-free zones in order to retain some economic benefit. Disease-free zones, designated by the Animal Health Commissioner, must be effectively sealed off from the disease-affected zones by extremely tight movement and quarantine controls.

While zone designations could lessen the impact on the economy, it would still impose ongoing movement restrictions on livestock industries. State and local boundaries may provide the most acceptable limits to establish zones because the general population identifies them as distinct geographical boundaries.

180.13. Vaccination

Vaccination for a FAD can be used in a number of different circumstances. In most cases, use of a FAD vaccine will have potential international trade implications. Thus, access and permission to use vaccines will be controlled by APHIS. Vaccine use could be sought by KDA under a number of scenarios:

1) A highly infectious FAD that cannot be contained by quarantine and euthanasia of infected and exposed animals alone is discovered in Kansas. In this case (Ring Vaccination), vaccine could be used to vaccinate susceptible, but not yet exposed, animals. These resistant animals would form a barrier which would slow the progression of the FAD. Vaccinated animals would have to be slaughtered after the outbreak is contained using normal slaughter channels.
2) A highly infectious FAD is discovered in Kansas. Within the quarantine area are located facilities containing large numbers of susceptible animals; i.e. feedlots, dry lot dairies, swine confinement facilities, etc. Vaccine (and anti-virals when available) could be utilized to protect these facilities from infection. These

vaccinated animals would have to be slaughtered after the outbreak is contained using normal slaughter channels.

By preventing infection of these facilities, problems associated with euthanasia of large animals are avoided and meat is preserved for human consumption.

180.14. Cleaning and Disinfection

All premises on which infected and/or euthanized animals have been present will be required to be cleaned and disinfected. This is essential to contain the spread of a highly contagious disease agent and is an integral part of the eradication process. Care must be taken to reduce generation and dispersal of infective dust and aerosols. If items cannot be adequately cleaned and disinfected, they will be properly disposed of.

A highly infectious disease agent contaminated premises, object, or non-susceptible animal that is identified to be cleaned and disinfected will be made free of the highly contagious disease agent within 48-hours of being so identified or within 72 hours of being classified as an infected or contact premises.

Specific guidelines for cleaning and disinfection in a FMD incident can be found in the USDA FAD Prep Plan (see references).

180.15. Appraisal Process

180.15.1. Federal

Under a USDA Secretarial Emergency Declaration, indemnity and appraisal becomes a function of USDA. At this time, animals affected by or exposed to disease "*shall be appraised by an APHIS employee and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by an APHIS employee alone. The appraisal of animals shall be based on the fair market value and shall be determined by the meat, egg production, dairy or breeding value of such animals*". Where an epidemic is spreading, USDA is prepared to expedite approval of funds required to support operations and compensation.

In addition to disaster relief funding and programs outlined in the KRP, some provisions exist under State and Federal law to provide compensation to responding agencies and producers. Provisions for compensation are as follows:

1) 9 C.F.R 53.3, 53.8 and 53.10 address compensation for items that cannot be decontaminated and may later have to be destroyed.

Federal statutes allow for fair market value compensation for animals and carcasses as well as products and articles that were destroyed in an effort to effectively control or eradicate a disease. In addition, federal law also allows for compensation of materials and products contaminated during the outbreak.

180.15.2. State

Lacking a USDA Secretarial Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency Declaration or a Presidential declaration, if the Livestock Commissioner directs euthanasia of animals, the Animal Health Commissioner and the owner of the condemned animals will appraise the animals and the state will reimburse the owner.

180.15.3. Special Expert Appraiser

Services of a special expert appraiser appointed by USDA typically are used in situations calling for the appraisal of an unusual animal type or breed. Use of a special expert appraiser must be approved by the Animal Health Commissioner.

Additional cases in which a special expert appraiser will be used include:

1) The owner and appraiser have a significant disagreement as to the value of an animal(s) or material(s) and have reached an impasse on the matter.
2) Registered animals of high value are to be appraised and the appraiser does not feel sufficiently knowledgeable of their value.
3) No established market value for the animal(s) is available.
4) Special expert appraisal services are required by specific program regulations or instructions.

Special expert appraisers may be identified from the membership of breed associations as well as from groups such as livestock judges, extension agents, officers of purebred associations, zoo curators, and packer buyers. The Appraisal Team must advise owners of purebred or exotic animals that special appraisers may be appointed to assist in the appraisals of these animals if the owner wishes. Should an owner wish a particular animal to be appraised as a purebred animal, the owner must present the Appraisal Team with registration papers documenting the animal's purebred status.

Special expert appraisers should not have a financial interest in the animal(s) to be appraised and should not be compensated in any way by the owner.

180.15.4. Special Considerations

Equipment Availability

1) Local assets should be accessible until state and federal assets are made available
2) State assets are made available with a governor's disaster declaration
3) USDA assets are made available with an emergency declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture
4) Additional Federal assets are made available with a Presidential disaster declaration
5) Any unmet needs for equipment will be outsourced through contractors
6) Individual state agencies have their own authorities to support emergency response operations.

Milk and Milk Products

Milk and milk products from farms and ranches in the quarantine area will be assessed by the FDA to determine disposition.

Meat

Upon diagnosis of a FAD in food or animals, the public will be apprised of the safety of meat consumption and/or animal food products depending upon the disease.

Meat produced from FMD-exposed animals is not a food safety issue.

Clinically normal animals in the quarantine area may be allowed to move to slaughter based on risk analysis.

Zoological Parks

Biosecurity plans must be in place to protect susceptible species. Zoological parks are advised to take steps to reduce the risk of infection. Steps include halting animal movements between zoos and park areas, preventing physical contact between visitors and animals, introducing stricter feeding policies, carrying out more frequent inspections, and disinfecting visitors and vehicles. In the event of a FAD, the Animal Health Commissioner has the authority to quarantine and euthanize any susceptible and exposed zoo animal.

Germplasm Centers

Under the Animal Health Commissioner's authority, germ-plasm centers, including semen, embryo transfer, and ova will be controlled according to the disease risk assessment. FMD virus may be transmitted by infected semen. Semen collected before a FAD introduction can be sold as determined by the Animal Health Commissioner. If a semen center is located in a quarantine area, no semen will be collected until a risk analysis has been completed.

Public Health

Kansas Department of Health and Environment Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics will coordinate Human Disease surveillance and Public Health messaging regarding awareness and prevention of zoonotic diseases.

180.16. Recovery

180.16.1. Follow-up Surveillance

Surveillance after an outbreak should be carefully coordinated to optimize available resources. Many factors such as potential spread by wind or wildlife could warrant increased surveillance in some areas. Intervals between inspections and surveys may depend on the observed incubation period, available resources, and exposure risk. In addition, efforts must be made to educate producers about clinical signs of a disease and the importance of reporting information to veterinary officials.

Surveillance within an area will occur primarily through livestock inspection. Surveillance may involve abattoir surveillance, serological surveys, and investigations of other suspect disease reports. Surveillance during the recovery phase is conducted to ensure the following actions take place:

1) Recognition of disease free status
2) Repopulation
3) Release of quarantine under the authority of the Animal Health Commissioner

Other objectives that would be considered in the recovery phase include:

1) KDHE would determine length of restrictive covenant (when land is used for burial)
2) Conclusion of Indemnification
3) Track and report agency response costs
4) Assess economic loss to businesses directly and indirectly impacted
5) Identify and facilitate recovery assistance and programs
6) Coordinate social services/mental health
7) Identify recovery funding gaps (e.g, what might be provided through the Farm Service Agency)
8) Continue necessary inter/intra agency communications
9) Continue with site decontamination
10) Support sustained operations until eradication is complete
11) Identify wildlife concerns with protection/containment/restoration/euthanasia

181. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Most departments/agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. These emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.

181.1. Assignment of Responsibilities – State Government

The long-established role of State government in most emergency response operations to support local governments as needed changes fundamentally in a FAD incident. Kansas law authorizes the Animal Health Commissioner to take extraordinary measures to minimize the impact of a FAD on our economy. As such, state government will lead all response measures including those at the local level. The Animal Health Commissioner will serve as the incident commander under a Unified Command structure with the AVIC (USDA). Thus, the Animal Health Commissioner has the authority to make necessary changes to incident command structures and to adjust to ever-changing conditions.

181.1.1. KDA – Secretary

1) Serve as the Policy leader in the Policy Group at the SEOC

181.1.2. KDA – Animal Health Commissioner

1) Direct disease surveillance and investigation
2) Coordinate with response partners
3) Notify governor's office and KDEM
4) Establish quarantine areas
5) Activate Communications Plan
6) Issues agriculture permitted movement order
7) Identify movement control locations
8) Direct cleaning and disinfection
9) Direct indemnification appraisal
10) Direct euthanasia and disposal
11) Conduct epidemiological investigations
12) Conduct surveillance
13) Ensure appropriate training and orientation
14) Determine disease free zones and allow commercial business or travel
15) Determine need for national veterinary stockpile
16) Direct restoration cleaning and disinfection and establish sentinel herds
17) Request activation of SEOC, if appropriate

181.1.3. KDA IRT

1) Activate the KDA DOC when requested
2) Establish Unified Command with USDA
3) Invite KDEM to send a liaison
4) Set up and staff ICP's as directed by the Animal Health Commissioner

181.1.4. KDA - Dairy Program

1) Determine risk of milk and milk products
2) Issue embargo against movement of milk and milk products
3) Educate producers on biosecurity and movement restrictions
4) Coordinate with milk cooperatives, haulers, and processors

181.1.5. KDA – Meat and Poultry Program

1) Report suspicion of animal disease at state inspected slaughter plants to the Animal Health Commissioner
2) Assist plant owners with implementing biosecurity measures
3) Provide veterinarians to support the response

181.1.6. KDEM

1) Activate SEOC
2) Implement all policy decisions
3) Direct cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials
4) Designate agencies for each Emergency Support Function (ESF)
5) Promulgate Kansas Planning Standards to include FAD contingencies
6) All other activities as described in the Kansas Response Plan

181.1.7. Laboratories

1) Provide analytical testing of animal samples for pathogens, toxins, and chemicals
2) Conduct analytical testing related to product trace-backs
3) Test samples for evidence of contamination by zoonotic or epizootic organisms.
4) Coordinate information and data sharing
5) Provide timely reports of laboratory results
6) Maintain chain-of-custody where and when needed
7) Provide sample collection tools, equipment, and guidance to field investigators

181.1.8. KHP

1) Assists with traffic control and movement control
2) Assists with protection of critical infrastructure
3) Controls and limits access to the scene of the incident
4) Supplements communications
5) Assists with all evacuation and quarantine efforts
6) Assists with emergency transportation of samples
7) Monitors and detains, if necessary, outbound and inbound transporters of commodities at State border weigh or inspection facilities

181.1.9. KDHE

1) Provides public information and education as it relates to zoonotic diseases
2) Conduct human disease investigations (see Kansas Biological Incident Annex)
3) Coordinate specimen collection
4) Maintain a list of pre-selected disposal locations
5) Coordinate county approval of disposal locations
6) Determine environmentally appropriate disposal areas
7) Establish criteria for continued monitoring of disposal locations
8) Provide guidance for appropriate use of PPE
9) Provide guidance on the disposal of byproducts from cleaning and disinfection

181.1.10. KSFMO

1) Provide oversight of cleaning and disinfection through the regional HazMat teams

181.1.11. KDWPT

1) Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife in a designated quarantine area
2) Control of potentially diseased or exposed wildlife
3) Support KHP and local law enforcement when available

181.1.12. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (MOU needed)

1) Analyze samples from a FAD investigation

181.2. Nongovernmental organizations

181.2.1. Trade Associations/Private Sector

(Kansas Livestock Association, Kansas Feedlot Working Cowboys Association, Kansas Pork Producers, Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas Horse Council, Livestock Marketing Association)

1) Notify membership.
2) Send Representative to the Industry Multi-Agency Coordination Center
3) Provide technical assistance to Kansas Department of Agriculture DOC or the SEOC, if requested

181.2.2. Livestock Markets and Feed lots

1) Report suspected disease problems
2) Disseminate information to producers
3) Potentially provide diverted site locations
4) Comply with the Animal Health Commissioner's order to close market

181.2.3. Kansas Veterinary Response Corps

1) Serve at the direction of the Animal Health Commissioner
2) Assist with sample collection
3) Conduct surveillance and cleaning and disinfection
4) Oversee euthanasia

181.2.4. Kansas State Research and Extension

1) Disseminate public information
2) Provide technical assistance

181.2.5. Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine

1) Provide diagnostic capability
2) Provide veterinarians and veterinary technicians
3) Maintain membership in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)

181.3. Federal Agencies

181.3.1. USDA

At the federal level, the USDA has overall responsibility to coordinate worldwide surveillance, preparedness activities, and implement eradication measures in close coordination with state and local governments. USDA provides a number of critical services and functions through multiple areas of expertise as discussed below.

181.3.2. *APHIS*

APHIS has broad authorities under a Secretary's Emergency Declaration and a Secretary's Extraordinary Emergency Declaration. In a widespread emergency, response efforts will be supported by other federal agencies under NRF provisions. APHIS, in partnership with KDA, is responsible for:

1) Consulting with local authorities regarding eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, euthanasia, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiological investigation, vector control, and transportation permit systems
2) Collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of technical and logistical information
3) Defining training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations
4) Issuing disease declarations and defining the infected area and control zones
5) Preparing information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors, and transportation industry
6) Funding for compensation, if available, to owners of destroyed animals as designated by the Secretary of Agriculture
7) Restricting payment of compensation in cases of violation
8) Posting restrictions on interstate commerce.

181.3.2.1. *APHIS National Veterinary Service Laboratory (NVSL)*

1) Developing new strategies to prevent and control foreign or emerging animal disease epidemics through a better understanding of the nature of infectious organisms; their pathogenesis in susceptible animals; the host immune responses; the development of novel vaccines; and the development and improvement of diagnostic tests
2) Conducting diagnostic investigations of suspected cases of foreign or emerging animal diseases in the United States, or in countries abroad through cooperation with animal health international organizations
3) Testing imported animals and animal products to assure they are free of FAD agents
4) Assessing risks involved in importation of animals and animal products from countries where epidemic FADs occur
5) Producing and maintaining materials used in diagnostic tests for FADs
6) Testing and evaluating vaccines for FADs, and maintaining the North American foot-and-mouth disease vaccine bank.
7) Training veterinarians and animal health professionals in diagnosis and recognition of FADs through courses at domestic and international locations.

181.3.3. Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

The mission of FSIS is to ensure that consumers have the safest possible food supply. One of FSIS main goals is to improve coordination of food safety activities with other public health agencies. FSIS is tasked with protecting meat, poultry, and egg products against intentional contamination or tampering and recognizes that such protection measures must be coordinated with all relevant agencies.

1) FSIS will provide relevant testing and surveillance data to APHIS and KAHD to ensure all potential sources of contamination are tracked and eliminated
2) FSIS will collaborate with federal and state law enforcement agencies to prevent food tampering and protect the health of the public.

181.3.4. Farm Service Agency (FSA)

In the event of a national emergency, FSA is responsible for assuring adequate food production and distribution as well as continued availability of feed, seed, fertilizer, and farm machinery. County FSA Offices maintain emergency records that will aid in recovery of agriculture and rural communities and also assist local authorities in the event of a national emergency by providing a familiar channel to ensure emergency information reaches area producers.

181.3.5. FBI

1) Lead agency for investigations in potential terrorism events

181.3.6. DHHS - FDA

1) Provide technical experts to evaluate safety of feed, milk and milk products

181.4. Local Government

Local governments in Kansas have a history of working together to protect communities through mutual aid agreements and are adept at organizing response resources faster than most government assets because of their proximity to incidents. However, FAD incidents will test the flexibility of most emergency plans and responders. Critical differences in an incident of this type include:

1) **Discovery** – Initial recognition of a developing FAD incident will most likely occur via producers and/or veterinarians who have daily contact with livestock. A federal or state Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) will follow up with investigation in an expedited manner, without public display or elaboration, to investigate clinical symptoms of a possible FAD. Initial notification to local authorities will be made by the FADD only when the incident requires it.
2) **Federal Involvement** – Unlike most other emergencies, FAD disasters impact the nation's economy and international trade status from the moment a single case is found in the U.S. Because of its international implications, the USDA will become an active participant in coordinating response to an incident. *Federal law authorizes USDA to assume lead of a disaster in any given state should USDA officials believe state and local response activities are not adequate.*

3) **Disaster declaration process** –
   (1) **Index Case** - If the incident is the first of its nature (Index Case) in the nation and given that the official diagnosis of a FAD in the U.S. is the responsibility of the Federal government, the State of Kansas will cooperate by issuing a State Disaster Declaration to coincide with issuance of USDA's Secretarial Disaster Declaration. *In an Index Case scenario, local governments are strongly encouraged to withhold issuing a Local Disaster Declaration until an official determination of a FAD is made to avoid an unwarranted and catastrophic economic downturn of livestock markets throughout the nation.*
   (2) **Additional Cases** – If USDA has already confirmed the presence of a FAD in the continental US, the governor may issue a State Disaster Declaration based on the

recommendation of the Animal Health Commissioner, in direct coordination with the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. The Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture will serve as policy lead in the policy group. The animal health commissioner will serve in the UC with the USDA AVIC. Local governments are strongly encouraged to coordinate local disaster declarations with the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) to ensure that adequate emergency measures are taken.

(3) **Movement Restrictions** – This plan is largely dependent on the ability to restrict movement in at-risk areas. Every attempt will be made to ensure surveillance zones and quarantine areas do not unnecessarily restrict transportation or other commercial activities.

(4) **Duration** – Incidents of this type may last months in the response phase exhausting local and state resources almost immediately. Extended operations will require long-term commitment of local resources. A conservative estimate of response period is six-months when the incident involves a confirmed FAD.

(5) **Tracking** – Tracking the potential spread of the disease and estimating costs may require use of advanced methods. Geographic information systems and resources at the local level will be in high demand.

Kansas law requires counties to develop and maintain comprehensive emergency plans to provide an adequate framework for jurisdictional response to all types of disasters. Special consideration to agricultural issues is included in the most recent publication of the Kansas Planning Standards. County plans should include support from other emergency response agencies including:

Board of County Commissioners (**BOCC)**

1) Responsible for developing an adequate emergency organization inclusive of all local response agencies and capable of providing long-term support in emergency situations

County Emergency Management (CEM)

1) Responsible for coordinating local resources to support a FAD response under the direction of the KDA and the Adjutant General (TAG)
2) Activate the County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) if the situation requires it
3) Maintain contact with KDEM to coordinate possible requests for local support
4) Inform BOCC of events and provide advice
5) Assist with the acquisition of:
    a. Heavy equipment
    b. Security (bio)
    c. Law Enforcement
    d. Personnel
    e. C&D (manpower)
    f. Livestock equipment
        i. Portable livestock chutes
        ii. Trailers
        iii. Pens
        iv. Panels
6) Identification of potential diversion sites
7) Identification of potential disposal sites
8) Assist in locating a facility for Incident Command Post

County Sheriff

1) Receive the initial notification of a possible FAD investigation by the FADD
2) Implement adequate quarantine, movement control, and other support measures in the exposed zone as directed by the FADD
3) Notify the CEM of the potential situation after discussion with the FADD.
4) Ensure security measures are coordinated throughout the duration of the emergency

Fire Departments

1) Aid in decontamination operations
2) If burning of infected carcasses and materials is the appropriate disposal method in a specific area, the local fire departments will be notified prior to initiating such operation.

Public Works

1) Responsible for supporting movement control operations by positioning appropriate signage and barriers as directed by the FADD
2) Provide heavy equipment for disease eradication measures
3) Coordinate with landfills for disposal operations, if necessary

County Health Department

1) Respond to zoonotic disease incidents according to established protocols
2) Provide prophylactic treatment, if appropriate
3) Coordinate public information with KDHE, KDA and the JIC (if activated)

Public Information Officer

1) Coordinate all media releases with State JIC, if activated
2) Organize town hall meetings and other outreach activities to ensure producers and residents are informed regarding response activities and mitigation strategies

County Extension Agent

1) Assist with identification of producers
2) Assist with town hall meetings and community education
3) Assist with the management of diverted sites

Geographic Information Systems

1) Provide maps and street level data to Incident Command and the SEOC, if available

County Appraiser

1) Assist with identification of potential burial sites

181.4.1. Other Support Operations

Support from the National Guard may be requested through the State office of emergency management. Military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Military forces will remain at all times under military command, but will support and assist response efforts.

Producer trade associations and other private sector organizations within the jurisdiction may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities. Some of these tasks include:

1) Communicating with affected producers or industries
2) Providing technical support and other resources to assist in the response and recovery
3) Contacting local authorities (law enforcement, regulatory or public health, depending on the situation) in the event of a biosecurity threat or suspected livestock or poultry incident
4) Tracking hazardous chemicals or laboratory reagents and positive controls and protocols to investigate missing items or other irregularities
5) Inspecting and tracking incoming ingredients, packaging, labels, and product returns to detect tampering or counterfeiting
6) Tracking finished products to facilitate a trace-back or product recall
7) Laboratory testing capabilities and surge capacity

Volunteer agencies, such as the American Red Cross, veterinary medical associations, local church/synagogue congregations, and assistive organizations, such as the Salvation Army, are available to give assistance with sheltering, feeding, additional needed personnel, and other issues, as necessary.

Assistance from surrounding jurisdictions may be available through the execution of a memorandum of understanding (MOU).

182. Authorities and References

182.1. Legal Authority

182.1.1. State

K.S.A. 47-608. Livestock Commissioner is to cooperate with federal officers.

The Animal Health Commissioner is authorized and directed to cooperate with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture or any other officer authority in government in the enforcement and execution of all acts of Congress to prevent the importation and exportation of diseased animals and the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals.

K.S.A. 47-607. Unlawful to transport uninspected animals into state; certificates of health required; rules and regulations of animal health commissioner; special quarantine.

It is unlawful for any person to bring livestock into this state which may be used in the preparation of meat or meat products within Kansas without first having the animals inspected and receiving certificates of health therefor. All shippers or movers of such cattle must retain and present such certificates upon request. The Animal Health Commissioner is authorized to issue a special quarantine on

such conditions the commissioner deems necessary to prevent the spread of infections and contagious diseases in Kansas.

K.S.A. 47-607a. Transportation of uninspected animals into state; special permit may be required to cross state line.

When the Animal Health Commissioner determines permitting is necessary, the commissioner may require such before moving any or all kinds of livestock into or through Kansas.

K.S.A. 47-610. State quarantine, sanitary and other regulations; veterinarians; compensation.

The Animal Health Commissioner is authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce quarantines, sanitary procedures, and other regulations as necessary to protect the health of domestic animals in the state from contagious or infectious diseases.

K.S.A. 47-611. Quarantine and other regulations; notice of quarantine proclamation by the governor, enforcement.

When the Animal Health Commissioner determines a quarantine is necessary, the commissioner will inform the governor so that the governor may issue a proclamation thereof. The Commissioner may issue a quarantine without gubernatorial proclamation if the quarantine is limited in extent. The governor may require and direct the cooperation and assistance of any state agency in enforcing the quarantine or regulations established therefor. The Commissioner is in charge of enforcement of such quarantine and is empowered to enter any grounds to carry out such enforcement, whether on the Commissioner's own behalf or through the use of the Commissioner's designated representatives.

K.S.A. 47-612. Delivery of animals into quarantine; payment of costs and expenses; sale.

The Animal Health Commissioner may issue an order to the sheriff or representatives of the Animal Health Commissioner to take into custody and keep such animals subject to the quarantine regulations. If the owner fails to pay the costs and expenses of care and keeping, advertisement of the livestock and public sale are authorized to pay costs.

K.S.A. 47-613. Quarantine duties of Sheriff.

The sheriff to whom the existence of any contagious or infectious disease is reported shall enforce quarantine. The sheriff will not be held liable for damages incurred by reason of taking or detention of animals subject to the quarantine.

K.S.A. 47-614. Killing unconfined, diseased, or exposed animals.

If the Animal Health Commissioner believes it to be necessary to prevent the spread of disease in domestic animals, such animals can be killed and carcasses can be disposed of.

K.S.A. 47-615. Same; appraisement; inventory; payment to owner.

The Animal Health Commissioner and the livestock owner are to appraise and make an inventory of condemned animals and fix the value thereof. The owner to be paid the value the Commissioner determines by the State of Kansas unless such is paid by the U.S. government.

K.S.A. 47-616. Same; right of indemnity.

Such right of indemnity excludes animals killed because of rabies, those brought into the state in a diseased or exposed condition, those brought in in violation of any law or quarantine order, those brought into the claimant's possession with the claimant's knowledge that the animal was diseased or exposed, or any animal belonging to the United States Government.

K.S.A. 47-617. Same; payment of indemnity; expenses.

Other than dogs and animals affected by foot and mouth disease killed by the order of the Animal Health Commissioner, the Commissioner shall issue to the owner of the animal(s) a certificate showing the number and kind of animals killed and the amount the owner is entitled for indemnity therefor and shall pay such amount. In the case of animals killed for foot and mouth disease reasons, appraisal shall be obtained through the U.S. livestock indemnity program and such amount shall paid by the state of Kansas.

K.S.A. 47-618. Execution of orders of commissioner; fees of officers; arrests; prosecutions.

The Animal Health Commissioner shall have the power to call upon the sheriff, undersheriff or deputy sheriff to execute his orders, and such officers shall obey the orders. Officers shall receive mileage and fees as provided for service of process in civil actions. For killing and disposing of diseased animals, payment for the first animal killed shall be made to the officer not to exceed $5.00; and, for each additional animal, such payment shall not exceed $2.00 or the actual cost of doing such work. Such fees shall be paid by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the services are rendered.

K.S.A. 47-620. Prohibiting entrance of stock from other states where disease has become epidemic.

The Animal Health Commissioner has authority to prohibit the entrance of any livestock of the kind diseased into the state from such infected district.

182.1.2. Federal

The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), 7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.,* authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to restrict the importation, entry, or further movement in the United States or order the destruction or removal of animals and related conveyances and facilities to prevent the dissemination of livestock pests or diseases. It authorizes related activities with respect to exportation, interstate movement, cooperative agreements, enforcement and penalties, seizure, quarantine, and disease and pest eradication.

The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to cooperate with other Federal agencies, States, or political subdivisions of States, national or local

governments of foreign governments, domestic or international organizations and associations, Tribal nation, and other persons to prevent, detect, control, or eradicate a pest or disease. If measures taken by a State or Indian Tribe to control or eradicate a pest or disease of livestock are inadequate, the AHPA authorizes the Secretary, after notice to and review and consultation with certain State or Tribal officials, to declare that an extraordinary emergency exists because of the presence in the United States of a pest or disease of livestock that threatens the livestock of the United States (7 U.S.C. 8306).

182.2. References

182.2.1. USDA

FAD PReP, Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness & Response Plan, USDA APHIS VS and the National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management, Draft 2010.

183. Attachment 1 – Reportable diseases

K.S.A. 47-622. Report of disease to livestock commissioner. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals who discovers, or has reason to believe that any domestic animal owned by such person or in such person's charge or keeping is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact or belief to the livestock commissioner. It shall be the duty of any person who discovers the existence of any such contagious or infectious disease among the domestic animals of any person to report this information at once to the livestock commissioner.

K.A.R. 9-27-1. Designation of infectious or contagious diseases. The following diseases shall be designated as infectious or contagious animal diseases and shall be reported in accordance with K.S.A. 47-622:

(a) Anthrax
(b) All species of brucellosis
(c) Equine infectious anemia
(d) Classical Swine Fever
(e) Pseudorabies
(f) Psoroptic mange
(g) Rabies
(h) Tuberculosis
(i)Vesicular stomatitis
(j) Avian influenza
(k) Pullorum
(l) Fowl typhoid
(m) Psittacosis
(n) Exotic Newcastle disease
(o) Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
(p) Rinderpest
(q) African swine fever
(r) Piroplasmosis
(s) Vesicular exanthema
(t) Johne's disease
(u) Scabies
(v) Scrapies
(w) Bovine leukosis
(x) Other diseases as determined reportable by the Livestock Commissioner
(y) trichomoniasis.

Additional Diseases that could activate the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex include:

African Horse Sickness
HP Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague)
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Equine Piroplasmosis
Glanders
Goat and Sheep Pox
Heartwater
Lumpy Skin Disease
Peste des Petits Ruminants
Plague (Yersinia pestis)
Rift Valley Fever
Screw worm
Swine Vesicular Disease
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis

Some diseases which can be contracted by humans from animals (zoonotic) include:

Anthrax
Brucellosis
Glanders
HP Avian Influenza
Newcastle Disease
Plague (Yersinia pestis)
Psittacosis
Rabies
Rift Valley Fever
Swine Vesicular Disease
Tularemia
Vesicular Stomatitis
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis

184. Attachment 2 - Quarantine Area Description

The actual distance in any one direction for the area is determined by factors such as terrain, the pattern of livestock movements, livestock concentrations, the weather, and prevailing winds, the distribution and movement of susceptible wildlife, and known characteristics of the agent. The quarantine area for FMD will extend at least 6.2 miles radius (10 kilometers) beyond the presumptive or confirmed infected premises.

Definitions of Zones and Areas	
Zone	***Definition***
Infected Zone (IZ)	Zone immediately surrounding the Infected Premises
Buffer Zone (BZ)	Zone immediately surrounding the Infected Zone
Control Area (CA)	Consists of an Infected Zone and a Buffer Zone
Surveillance Zone (SZ)	Zone established within and along the border of the Free Area, separating the remainder of the Free Area from the Control Area
Free Area (FA)	Includes a Surveillance Zone, but extends beyond the Surveillance Zone
Containment Vaccination Zone (CVZ)	Emergency Vaccination Zone within the Control Area
Protection Vaccination Zone (PVZ)	Emergency Vaccination Zone outside the Control Area

Designations for Premises		
Animal Category	***Definitions***	***Zone***
Infected Premises (IP)	Premises where presumptive positive case or confirmed positive case exists based on laboratory results, compatible clinical signs, case definition, and international standards.	Infected Zone
Contact Premises (CP)	Premises with susceptible animals that have been exposed directly or indirectly to animals, contaminated animal products, fomites, or people from an IP	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
Suspect Premises (SP)	Premises with susceptible animals under investigation for a report of compatible clinical signs for the FAD agent	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
At-Risk Premises (ARP)	Premises that have susceptible animals but none of those susceptible animals have clinical signs compatible with FAD. Premises objectively demonstrate that they are not Infected Premises, Contact	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone

	Premises, or Suspect Premises.	
Monitored Premises (MP)	Premises that objectively demonstrate that they are not Infected Premises, Contact Premises, Suspect Premises, or At-Risk Premises.	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
Vaccinated Premises (VP)	Premises where emergency vaccination has been performed. This is a secondary premises designation.	Containment Vaccination Zone, Protection Vaccination Zone
Free Premises (FP)	Premises outside the Control Area and are not Infected, Contact, Suspect, At-Risk, or Monitored Premises	Surveillance Zone, Free Zone

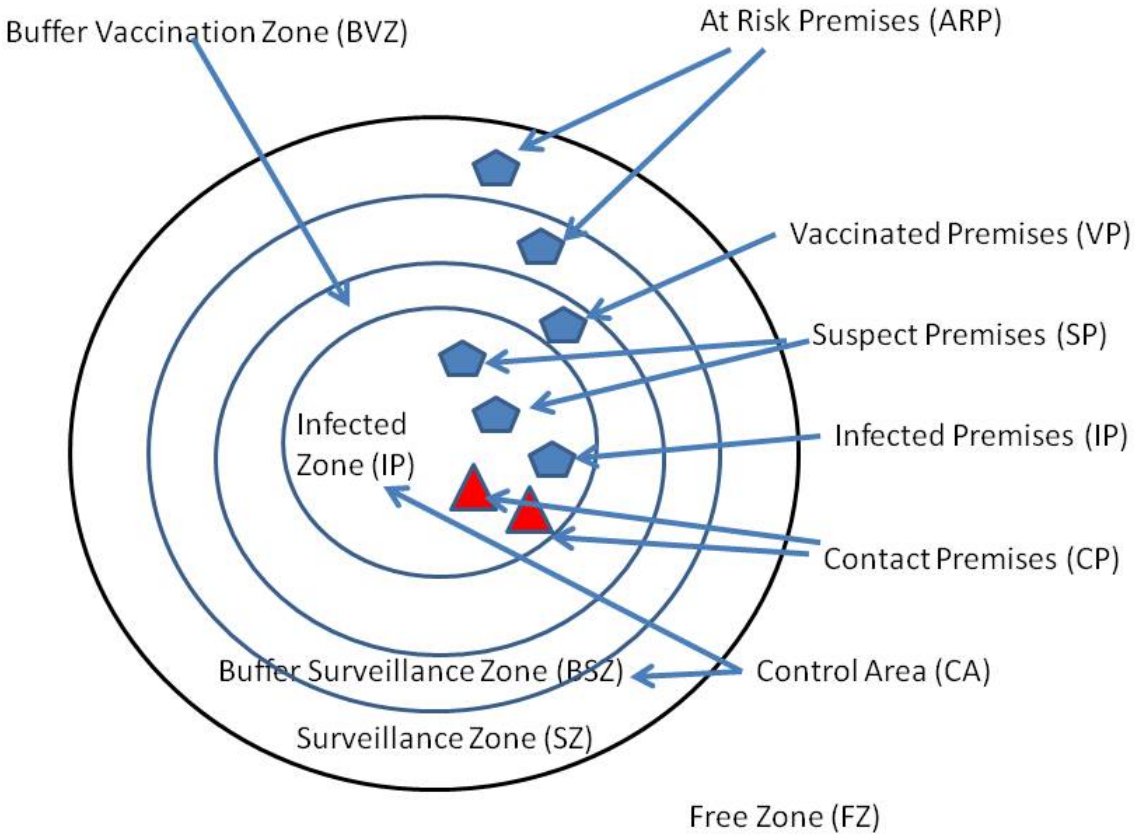
Factors Used to Determine Control Area Size	
Factors	***Additional Details***
Jurisdictional Areas	• Effectiveness and efficiency of administration • Multi-jurisdictional considerations: Local, State, Tribal and multi-State
Physical Boundaries	• Areas defined by geography • Areas defined by distance between premises
Disease Epidemiology	• Reproductive rate • Incubation period • Ease of transmission • Infectious dose • Species susceptibility • Modes of transmission (fecal-oral, droplet, aerosol, vectors) • Survivability in the environment • Ease of diagnosis (pathognomonic or diagnostic laboratory testing) • Age of lesions

Infected Premises Characteristics	• Number of contacts
	• Transmission pathways and transmission risk
	  o Amount of animal movement
	  o Number of animals
	  o Species of animals
	  o Age of animals
	  o Movement of traffic and personnel to and from premises (fomite spread)
	  o Biosecurity measures in place at the time of outbreak

Contact or Contiguous Premises Characteristics	• Number and types of premises • Susceptible animal populations and population density • Animal movements • Movement of traffic and personnel to and from premises (fomite spread)

	• Biosecurity measures in place at time of the outbreak
Environment	• Types of premises in area or region • Land use in area or region • Susceptible wildlife and population density • Wildlife as vectors • Wildlife as fomites
Climate (for Aerosol Spread Diseases)	• Prevailing winds • Humidity
General Area, Region, or Agricultural Sector Biosecurity	• Biosecurity practices in place at time of outbreak • Biosecurity practices implemented at time of outbreak
Number or Backyard or Transitional Premises	• Types of premises, animal movement and network of animal and fomite movements
Business Continuity Requirements	• Business continuity, movement and marketability, or compartmentalization plans and practices in place at time of the outbreak

Figure 16: Buffer Vaccination Zone (BVZ)



Glossary

Agroterrorism: is the introduction of an animal or plant pathogen, pest, or chemical contamination to food or food producing plants or animals causing economic loss and fear and jeopardizing the Nation's stability. Economic loss in the food and agriculture industries, loss of confidence in the government, and human casualties could result from an agroterrorism event. Agroterrorism is defined as an act of bioterrorism.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: (APHIS) is a regulatory agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that works to protect and promote U.S. animal and plant health, regulate genetically engineered organisms, manage the Animal Welfare Act, and implement wildlife damage management activities. In the event of an agriculture emergency, APHIS uses emergency plans while partnering with the affected States to quickly supervise and eliminate the pest or disease outbreak.

Animal Health Commissioner: oversees the State's animal health affairs and is employed by the State. Disease monitoring, regulating animal movements across state borders and animal welfare are all duties of the Animal Health Commissioner.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command Structure (ICS) organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several IMTs have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an Incident Command Post (ICP).

Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC): a USDA employee who works in conjunction with the State Veterinarian to monitor animal health at the State level. The AVIC endorses health certificates, monitors animal health and animal disease in the State, and is responsible for supplies for disease eradication programs and veterinary accreditation. The AVIC, Animal Health Commissioner, and APHIS Veterinary Services will work together during an animal emergency to quarantine, euthanize, and dispose of infected animals. They also oversee the disinfection of premises, as well as perform epidemiological studies

At-Risk Premises: locations within a buffer surveillance zone that have clinically-normal, susceptible animals.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.

Biosecurity: an approach that examines and deals with the risks of food safety, animal and plant health, and other environmental risks. Biosecurity concerns the protection against plant and animal diseases, zoonotic diseases, genetically modified organisms, and invasive agents.

Bioterrorism: an act of terrorism used to introduce a disease or death in humans, animals, or plants by releasing viruses, bacteria, or other disease causing agents. Bioterrorism includes the changing of agents

found in nature to make them more resistant to medicine or increase the ability of the agent to be spread.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE): Commonly referred to as "mad cow disease," BSE is a slowly progressive, degenerative, and fatal disease affecting the central nervous system of adult cattle.

Buffer Surveillance Zone: the area immediately surrounding the infected zone. The size of this area will be disease and weather dependent. Generally, movement of any animals within this zone will be under permit only.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) promotes health; the prevention of disease, injury, and disability; and prepares for new and emerging health threats. The CDC also monitors health, detects and investigates health problems, conducts research to enhance disease prevention, develops and advocates for public health policies, implements disease prevention strategies, and promotes healthy behaviors.

Commingled Livestock: Livestock of several owners combined into one unit as the result of an emergency or disaster.

Contact Premises: contain susceptible animals exposed (directly or indirectly) to animals, animal products, vehicles, equipment, people, or aerosols from an infected premise.

Contagious Animal Disease: spreads from animal to animal or herd to herd by direct or indirect modes and has above normal morbidity. Contagious animal diseases may be found in certain species of animals and may be associated with specific production practices.

Control Area: consists of the infected zone and the buffer surveillance zone.

Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS): is a survey system that tracks plant pest across the United States. Managed by APHIS, CAPS tracks pests by commodity.

County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP): outlines the roles and responsibilities of local personnel in responding to emergency situations. The plan outlines how local officials will work with State personnel. For the purpose of this training, the local response plan will focus on the response to agricultural emergencies.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): an organization providing structure to interstate mutual aid. Liability and reimbursement issues can be resolved by impacted states through requesting assistance from other member states.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): a document outlining the concept of operations for a response and the roles and responsibilities participating in the response. EOPs cover policy, location, and function of the Emergency Operations Center, key personnel, roles and responsibilities, and emergency response procedures. Plans address safety issues, emergency management structure, communications, property protection, recovery from disaster, continuity of operations, outreach, and resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): details the mission, policies, structures, and responsibilities of agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support during emergencies.

Emerging Animal Disease: An emerging animal disease is a new or new form of an endemic disease in the United States that is increasing in occurrence. Emerging animal diseases could emerge naturally, accidentally, or intentionally.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): is an agency in the USDA which provides agricultural assistance programs to farmers, including conservation programs, disaster assistance, and loan programs.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): protects the health, safety, and security of humans and animal drugs and other products and devices. The FDA advances the health of the nation by speeding the improvement of safety of medicines and foods. FDA also disseminates science-based information regarding food and medicine to improve health.

Food Emergency: A food-related emergency occurs when food ingredients or processed products that could impact public health are deliberately or unintentionally contaminated.

Food Emergency Response Network (FERN): has integrated the local, State, and Federal food testing laboratories into a system that can response to biological, chemical, or radiological food contamination incidents. FERN is structured in a way that the formation, development, and operation of the network promote Federal and State participation and cooperation.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS): an agency in the USDA responsible for assuring the safety, wholesomeness, and labeling of the supply of meat, poultry, and egg products.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD): a highly contagious foreign animal disease affecting cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hoofed animals. This debilitating disease is described by fever and lesions on the tongue, mouth, lips, teats, and hooves of the animals.

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD): a disease that is not presently in the United States. This lack of exposure means U.S. animals have limited immunity to those diseases. Foreign animal diseases can be introduced into a country either intentionally or accidentally. Example FADs include Foot and Mouth Disease, Newcastle Disease Virus, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus, and African Swine Fever Virus.

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD): a veterinarian who has received specialized training in distinguishing foreign animal diseases from endemic diseases. FADDs typically work for State departments of agriculture or APHIS Veterinary Services.

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL): Located on an island near Long Island, New York, the FADDL is where the United States, Canada, and Mexico study foreign animal diseases. Foreign animal diseases are diagnosed at the FADDL.

Free Zone: an area where the absence of a foreign animal disease has been demonstrated and meets the requirements of the World Animal Health Organization.

Geographic Information System (GIS): capture, store, analyze, manage, and present data that is linked to a specific location.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI): a highly contagious disease in birds. HPAI has the ability to spread rapidly, kill an entire poultry or turkey flock, and can cause international trade restrictions on poultry exports.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD 9): This directive addresses the defense of the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, disasters and other emergencies by establishing

national policy. Because the Nation's agriculture and food system is widespread and open, it provides potential targets for terrorist attacks. Agriculture and food systems in the United States are vulnerable to disease, pests, or other agents that may occur naturally, accidentally, or are intentionally introduced. The directive outlines guidance on the agriculture and food systems in the United States to provide the best protection by including roles and responsibilities, awareness and warning, and vulnerability assessments.

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The Incident Commander and appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Response Team (IRT): KDA has an Incident Response Team that would activate the Department's Operations Center in the event of an incident requiring a coordinated agency response. The team is NIMS compliant, trained in ICS, and receives regular training. Exercises are conducted on an annual basis and after action reports and improvement plans are completed for all exercises and actual responses.

Infected Premises: locations where animals with a presumed or confirmed foreign animal disease, based on clinical symptoms or laboratory results, live or lived.

Infected Zone: An area of intensive epidemiological investigation of farm animals and wildlife. This is the zone closest to the infected premises. The infected zone is also known as the quarantine or control area.

Joint Information Center: a component of the incident management system, addresses the dissemination of public information.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering

coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Kansas Response Plan
The Kansas Response Plan (KRP) outlines emergency operations, mutual aid, emergency services, resources, public information, and continuity of operations. Included in the KRP are the basic plan describing systems, strategies, and policies used to guide emergency management efforts; functional annexes outlining the Emergency Support Functions operational concepts, capabilities, and organizational structures; and appendices containing other plans and procedures to support the KRP.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Mobilization Center: An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local Staging Area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations - federal, state, local, and tribal - for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command (UC).

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Agricultural Pest Information Service (NAPIS): database that tracks the location and movement of plant diseases and pest across the United States.

National Animal Health Emergency Management System (NAHEMS): focuses on animal health emergencies, such as foreign animal disease or natural disasters, in the United States. NAHEMS has issued guidance documents covering topics including prevention, planning, response, and recovery.

National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN): a network of laboratories that share information regarding the findings of different diseases. This allows for a more support in animal disease diagnosis, standardized tests at all levels, secure communications, experienced personnel, and training opportunities for laboratory personnel.

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS): The FDA, CDC, USDA, public health laboratories in all 50 states, and local health departments in three major cities, including New York, New York; Los Angeles, California; and Houston, Texas, are involved in the NARMS. NARMS is a network to monitor the susceptibility and resistance of several zoonotic bacterial pathogens and noncompeting organism from animals, meats, and humans.

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 NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA): supports research, education, and extension programs through land-grant universities to advance the knowledge of agriculture, environment, health, and well-being. NIFA helps to fund the research and education but does not conduct any of those activities. NIFA replaced the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CRSEES).

National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS): a reporting tool of the CDC that is web-based and allows for the online reporting of waterborne, foodborne, person-to-person, and animal contact disease outbreaks. This program is designed to collect information about risk factors to improve the ability to prevent disease outbreaks at the national and state levels. NORS replaced the Electronic Food-borne Outbreak Reporting System (eFORS).

National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN): a network of agriculture laboratories that can quickly disseminate information regarding plant pests and diseases that have been introduced into the United States. This allows responders and decision makers to respond with the correct action to eradicate the pest. There are 55 plant diagnostic laboratories that participate in the NPDN.

National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL): Located in Ames, Iowa and Plum Island, New York, the NVSL responds to animal health emergencies by supplying diagnostic support, reagents, and training to responders. The NVSL also manages the NAHLN.

National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS): supplies needed to respond to an animal disease outbreak. Included in the NVS are vaccines, vaccination equipment, personal protective equipment, animal handling and depopulation equipment, diagnostic tests, and decontamination supplies.

Operations Section: The Operations Section of the Kansas Emergency Response Team coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts. Branches may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section also is responsible for coordination with other federal command posts that may be established to support incident management activities.

Pathogen: a living organism (e.g., bacteria, fungi, and virus) capable of producing disease or death.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): includes safety equipment to protect workers from injury or illness from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other hazards. Face shields, safety glasses, hard hats, safety shoes, goggles, coveralls, gloves, vests, earplugs, and respirators are all examples of PPE.

Pest Tracker: a website managed by NAPIS and tracks agriculture and forestry pest using maps, news, and pest information.

Planning Section: The Planning Section of provides current information to the incident commander to ensure situational awareness, determine cascading effects, identify national implications, and determine specific areas of interest requiring long-term attention. The Planning Section also provides technical and scientific expertise. The Planning Section is comprised of the following units: Situation, Resources, Documentation, Technical Specialists, and Demobilization.

Plant Diagnostics Information System (PDIS): facilitates lab activities for land grant universities, State departments of agriculture, and the USDA. The services provided are plant identification, insect identification, and plant disease diagnosis.

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ): APHIS manages the PPQ which protects the agriculture industry from the risks associated with the spread of plant or animal pests through programs to help eradicate or contain the pests.

Post-harvest Plant Products: Post-harvest plant products are crops, plants, or other products after they have been harvested from the field.

Pre-harvest Plants: Pre-harvest plants are plants or crops that are growing in the field before they are harvested.

Quarantine Zones: Zones where plant or livestock movement, into or out of, is prohibited.

Restricted Zone: an area around the infected or presumed infected facilities, where livestock or human movement is strictly controlled or eliminated. The size of this zone is dependent on weather, terrain, livestock concentrations, etc.

Secondary Spread: the spread of a disease by a carrier or contaminated materials.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): are instructions to carry out standardized procedures without losing effectiveness and are also known as Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

State of Disaster Emergency: A condition proclaimed by the governor when, in their judgment, the actual occurrence or threat of a disaster in any part of the state is of such magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the state to supplement the efforts and available resources of the several localities and relief organizations in preventing or alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering threatened or caused thereby.

State of Local Disaster Emergency: A condition declared by the chairman of the board of county commissioners or by other principal city executive officer of any city upon finding that a disaster has occurred or the threat thereof is imminent within their jurisdiction.

State Animal Response Team (SART): are interagency organizations that are committed to preparation, planning, response, and recovery to animal emergencies in the State.

State Plant Health Director: manages the PPQ operations in their respective state.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS): a large bank of vaccines and medical supplies to be used during a public health emergency. The supplies in the SNS are to be delivered within 12 hours after being requested.

Surveillance Zone: is established along the border of the free zone, separating it from the buffer surveillance zone. Initially, this could include the entire affected State and those in close proximity to infected zone. This zone would be modified pending evaluation of tracing and surveillance results. Within this zone, responders carefully monitor livestock concentration points, tracing contacts with infected animals and premises and conducting vaccinations of livestock in a buffer zone around infected farms.

Suspect Premises: contain susceptible animals under investigation but with no apparent exposure to an infected premise or control premise.

Unified Command (UC): An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC to establish their designated incident commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. (See page 10 for discussion on DOD forces.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): the Federal agency responsible for developing policy on farming, agriculture, and food. The USDA works to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers; promote trade and production; promote food safety, natural resources, and rural communities; and work to end hunger in the world.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS): a Federal department responsible for protecting the health of the people in the United States and providing essential human services.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS): is a Federal department responsible for protecting the United States from terrorist attacks and responding to natural disasters.

Veterinary Services (VS): a division of APHIS and works to protect animals in the United States through improvement of health, quality, and marketability of animals, animal products, and biologics. Veterinary Services works to prevent, control, and eliminate diseases while monitoring and promoting animal health and productivity.

World Organization for Animal Health (OIE): a worldwide organization that works to improve animal health. The OIE is made up of 176 member countries and territories, including the United States.

Acronyms

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AVIC	Area Veterinarian in Charge
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CAPS	Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive
CEM	County Emergency Manager
CEOC	County Emergency Operations Center
CEOP	County Emergency Operations Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIKR	Critical Infrastructures and Key Resources
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CWD	Chronic Wasting Disease
DOC	Departmental Operations Center
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Condition Level
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FADDL	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERN	Food Emergency Response Network
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FSIS	Food Safety Inspection Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan; Initial Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IRT	Incident Response Team
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
KBI	Kansas Bureau of Investigation
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KDA	Kansas Department of Agriculture
KDEM	Kansas Division of Emergency Management
KDOT	Kansas Department of Transportation
KDWPT	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Park and Tourism
KHP	Kansas Highway Patrol
KRP	Kansas Response Plan
K.S.A.	Kansas Statutes Annotated
KSFMO	Kansas State Fire Marshal’s Office
KSNG	Kansas National Guard
KVMA	Kansas Veterinary Medical Association
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee

MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps

NAHEMS	National Animal Health Emergency Management System
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
NAPIS	National Agricultural Pest Information Service
NARMS	National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIFA	National Institute of Food and Agriculture
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NORS	National Outbreak Reporting System
NPDN	National Plant Diagnostic Network
NRF	National Response Framework
NVS	National Veterinary Stockpile
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratory
NWS	National Weather Service

OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PDIS	Plant Diagnostics Information System
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine (APHIS)

SART	State Animal Response Team
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPRO	State Plant Regulatory Official

TAG	The Adjutant General
TCL	Target Capabilities List

TSE	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy
UC	Unified Command
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UTL	Universal Task List
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VS	Veterinary Services (APHIS)
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Support Annexes

ESF #3- Debris Management Support Annex

185. Foreward

The state developed this document to provide guidance to KDEM, the State Debris Management Unit, and local governments throughout the state. The state departments, in most cases, provide technical assistance, equipment, and manpower to assist the local governments. Local governments maintain direction and control of response and recovery efforts. This guidance can be used by local governments as a resource guide in developing local debris management plans, or during recovery from a major disaster.

Local officials are encouraged to review the community's vulnerability to a disaster, and consider how to manage a large scale debris clearance, removal, and disposal operation. The KDEM and the FEMA Regional Office may provide additional technical assistance for state communities.

186. Purpose

Provide policies and guidance for the removal and disposition of debris caused by an emergency event or major disaster. To facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, expedite recovery efforts, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.

187. Staff Roles and Responsibilities

Staff roles and responsibilities follow the organization established in the KRP's Basic Plan. When the Debris Management Unit is required, the KDHE will serve as the lead agency. Support agencies will include:

1) KDEM/PA Branch
2) KSNG
3) KHP
4) AGD's General Accounting Finance Officer
5) AGD's General Council
6) KDHE
7) KDOT

8) KSHS
9) KDA

188. Roles and Responsibilities

The KRP's Basic Plan and ESF annexes provide the broad framework for organizational roles and responsibilities through all phases of emergency management. This appendix provides specific responsibilitles as it relates to debris management roles and responsibilities. All tasked agencies will provide representation in the Debris Management Unit, upon request.

188.1. Agency Responsibilities

188.1.1. AGD

1) KDEM will activate the Debris Management Plan and oversee the work of the Debris Management Unit to ensure coordination with other response operations.
2) KDEM will provide support to the Debris Management Unit including Warning and Public Information, Planning and Resource Management, Logistics, Finance/Administration and Legal Counsel.
3) The legal counsel will provide legal support to the Debris Management Unit.
4) The general accounting finance officer will provide staff to document financial expenditures.
5) The KSNG will provide equipment and personnel for approved task assignments from the SEOC. KSNG efforts will focus on Phase I of this plan consisting of clearance of debris that hinders lifesaving actions and poses an imminent threat to public health and safety.
6) The Public Information Office will establish a debris information center or a venue to address all concerns, questions, or complaints.

188.1.2. KDHE

1) Establish and lead the Debris Management Unit in the SEOC to coordinate with local authorities, private and non-profit entities, and state and federal agency debris management efforts.
2) Ensure all debris management actions are in compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations.
3) Provide technical support to debris removal, reduction, and disposal efforts.
4) Ensure the appropriate removal and disposal of HazMat debris.
5) Provide recycling information and guidance.
6) Coordinate KDHE contracts, as needed.
7) Coordinate debris estimation and modeling efforts.
8) Provide asbestos inspection and remediation technical assistance.
9) Provide technical assistance on available landfill space.

188.1.3. KDOT

1) Identify routes that are essential and critical to emergency operations, in conjunction with Local government and the KHP.

2) Coordinate emergency roadway and public right-of-way clearance.
3) Coordinate KDOT resources, including equipment and manpower.
4) Coordinate KDOT emergency contracts, as needed.

188.1.4. KHP

1) Assist with ingress and egress controls, evacuation, and reentry issues.

188.1.5. Kansas State Historical Preservation Division

1) Provide assistance in identifying any historical structures or landmarks.

188.1.6. Kansas Department of Agriculture

1) Identify affected disaster areas where quarantine action has been taken to reduce the risk of widespread organisms within the state.
2) Identify specific types of vegetative debris that are potentially infested and ensure that individuals are equipped to dispose of infested material properly.

188.2. Agency Roles

188.2.1. Administration

KDEM PA Branch will coordinate all federal and state reimbursement of eligible debris expenses incurred on behalf of the state or local government. Eligible local and state applicants are responsible for maintaining applicable records and documentation for all debris operations.

188.2.2. Contracting and Procurement

Please see contracted services section later in this plan. Additional Contract Requirements are listed in FEMA Fact Sheet, Debris Removal, and Applicant's Contracting Checklist.

188.2.3. Legal

Local governments should:

1) Identify all local ordinances affecting the jurisdictions ability and authority to establish a diversion program or enter into contracts in order to manage disaster debris.
2) Determine who in the jurisdiction has been delegated the authority to act on behalf of the governing body in the event of an emergency or disaster.
3) Outline jurisdictions local authority with respect to debris management.
4) Identify or establish local ordinances relating to temporary sites.

The AGD's general counsel will provide legal support for the state Debris Management Unit during SEOC assigned operations.

188.3. Operations

1) The SEOC's Infrastructure Branch through ESF #3 will coordinate, for the Debris Management Unit, state resources, including manpower, equipment, materials, and technical assistance to be provided by state departments or agencies.
2) Local governments will appoint a person to be the liaison to the state Debris Management Unit.
3) All state resources will be under their department command and will work within the local government Incident Command System.

188.4. Debris Management Unit

Activation of the Debris Management Unit occurs through the SEOC response section chief. The response section chief will assign representatives from the KDHE's Division of Environment to establish the Debris Management Unit and coordinate with local authorities, private and non-profit entities, state and federal agencies to address the management of debris removal and disposal.

The Debris Management Unit should be prepared to take the following actions:

1) Establish and direct the Debris Management Unit in the SEOC Response Section to coordinate with local authorities, private and non-profit entities, and state and federal agency debris management efforts.
2) Meet with local government officials and other parties to offer technical assistance to select and implement the best debris management sites and practices based upon specific details of the disaster and available local resources.
3) Issue special approvals or permits to operate debris management sites including staging areas, processing sites, burn sites, and disposal sites.
4) Develop specific guidelines for property owners and contractors, in order to facilitate debris segregation, collection, and processing.
5) Coordinate with all parties responsible for implementing debris management efforts including local governments, KDOT, KSNG, hired contractors (e.g., engineering consultants, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), FEMA, the US EPA, and solid waste management experts from other cities or counties).
6) Monitor all debris management activities to ensure compliance with all environmental laws and regulations and offer technical assistance when necessary.
7) Offer technical assistance and facilitate waste recycling when practical in lieu of disposal.
8) Coordinate KDHE contractor work, when needed.
9) Provide technical support related to the performance of asbestos inspections, waste material sampling, and remediation.
10) Develop safety guidelines for debris management at the points of generation and at debris management sites.
11) Coordinate responses to the release of Hazardous Material with the US EPA, emergency responders, and private response contractors.

12) Direct sampling activity of soil before and after the use of debris management sites to determine the impacts of debris management and to ensure that sites are returned to pre-disaster conditions.
13) Coordinate ambient air monitoring with the US EPA or hired contractors to determine the need for respiratory protection or changes to debris management methods and to document potential exposures of workers.
14) Participate in debris management site operations, as necessary, until other staffing personnel are identified and hired or assigned.
15) Oversee the closure of all debris management sites and issue approval letters to document clean closure.

188.5. Engineering

1) The appointed engineer for each local government should be a member of the local debris management team.
2) KDOT engineers may provide assistance to local engineers during an emergency or disaster.
3) KDHE's Environment Division has engineers and contractors available to assist with landfill issues.
4) Develop a strategy to estimate post-disaster debris quantities.

188.6. Emergency Communications Strategy

1) The emergency communications strategy used by the Debris Management Unit will align with the concepts provided in the KRP's Basic Plan.

188.7. Health and Safety Strategy and Procedures

Health and safety strategy and procedures establish minimum safety standards for local government, contractors, mutual aid and volunteers to avoid accidents and protect workers from exposure to hazardous materials during debris recovery operations and include the following considerations:

1) The safety officer selected by the incident commander will have the responsibility to implement health and safety requirements. He or she will request specific assistance and technical advice, as dictated by the situation. Ensure that all debris workers shall comply with all applicable health and safety protection codes, laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of any public body having jurisdiction for the safety of persons or property or to protect them from damage, injury, or loss.
2) KDHE or local health departments will provide technical assistance regarding debris management and public health issues to including: immunizations, personal protective equipment, proper handling and identifying of specific kinds of waste, and general guidelines for safe work environments and equipment operations.
3) The type of disaster, location, etc. may require special policies due to unusual circumstances.

4) Information will be distributed to all agencies, contractors, volunteers, and residents in the impacted area that advises them of the appropriate health and safety guidelines to follow.
5) Representatives of the debris management local team will be advised by the safety officer and public health official.
6) All representatives are responsible for notifying persons under their authority and providing training, if necessary.
7) Contracts must contain a termination clause that non-compliance by local contractors with health and safety procedures will result in immediate termination of their contract for cause.
8) KDHE will provide technical guidance and assistance according to internal and SEOC protocol.

188.8. Training Schedule

The State's Debris Management Unit and local debris management teams should annually review and update their debris management plan. KDEM will work in conjunction with the State's Debris Management Unit and FEMA to provide debris management courses.

189. Situation and Assumptions

189.1. Situation

The situation information on the State's hazards and associated risks can be referenced in the KRP's Basic Plan.

189.2. Assumptions

1) In large disaster events, when significant debris removal is required, local governments will exhaust local resources and mutual aid quickly. In such events, state experts will provide technical assistance to local government pursuant to the procedures set forth in the KRP.
2) Agencies may have statutory responsibilities for debris management assistance absent of the activation of the debris management unit. Upon activation, the debris management unit has representatives from such agencies. Coordination will be required to correctly maintain a common operating picture of past, present, and future actions.
3) Natural and man-made disasters precipitate a variety of debris which includes such things as trees, sand, gravel, building or construction material, household hazardous waste, vehicles, mobile homes, and personal property. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced. Historically in the state of Kansas, high volume debris removal has been from tornados, winter storms, and flooding.
4) Debris removal is a high priority following a disaster. It is a visible sign of action and helps to restore a sense of normalcy to the affected population. Removal often represents the first visible step toward recovery.

5) The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed, will have a direct impact on the type of collection and disposal methods utilized, associated costs, and how quickly the problem can be addressed.
6) In a major catastrophic disaster there may be difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal. The amount of debris could exceed the local government ability to dispose of it. If the event or disaster requires, the governor will declare a state of emergency that authorizes the use of state resources to assist in technical assistance, and possible removal and disposal of debris. In the event federal resources are required, the governor will request federal assistance in accordance with the NRF.
7) Private contractors may play a significant role for state agencies and local governments in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process. The debris management program implemented will be based on the waste management approach of reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and land filling, respectively.

189.3. Forecasted Debris

Staff must be able to assess debris based on:

1) Quantities and types.
2) Rural, urban, and agricultural locations.
3) Number of private homes, mobile homes, public facilities, and commercial establishments damaged or destroyed.
4) Miles of roads affected, categorized by type, such as rural, urban, and expressways.
5) Quantity and types of household hazardous wastes.

189.3.1. Forecasted Types

1) Flood debris may consist of sediment, wreckage, personal property, and sometimes HazMat deposited on public and private property. Additionally, heavy rains and floods may produce landslides, which debris will likely consist primarily of soil, gravel, rock, and construction materials.
2) Tornado and heavy wind debris consists primarily of vegetation and construction materials from damaged or destroyed structures and personal property. Usually composed of approximately 30% clean wood debris and 70% mixed construction & demolition (C & D) material.
3) Winter ice storm debris consists primarily of trees and woody debris, causing severe utility outages.

189.3.2. Forecasted Locations

1) Flash flooding can occur throughout the state during a sudden surge of water down narrow channels or sloping ground, usually caused by heavy rainfall.
2) The entire state is vulnerable to tornadoes and heavy winds. The more extensive damage will occur in more populated urban and suburban areas.
3) Typically, winter storms are widespread; adversely affecting many people in several counties.

189.4. Forecasting Methods

189.4.1. Buildings

189.4.1.1. Residential Buildings

A formula for estimating the debris quantities from a demolished single-family home and associated debris is:

L' x W' x S x 0.20 x VCM =___ cubic yards (CY) of debris

Where:

1) L = length of building in feet
2) W = width of building in feet
3) S = height of building expressed in stories
4) VCM = Vegetative Cover Multiplier

The vegetative cover multiplier is a measure of the amount of debris within a subdivision or neighborhood. The descriptions and multipliers are described as:

1) **Light** (1.1 multiplier) includes new home developments where more ground is visible than trees. These areas will have sparse canopy cover.
2) **Medium** (1.3 multiplier) generally has a uniform pattern of open space and tree canopy cover. This is the most common description for vegetative cover.
3) **Heavy** (1.5 multiplier) is found in mature neighborhoods and woodlots where the ground or houses cannot be seen due to the tree canopy cover.

The table below can be used to forecast debris quantities for totally destroyed single-family, single-story homes in the applicable vegetative cover category.

The amount of personal property within an average flooded single-family home has been found to be:

1) 25-30 cubic yards (CY) for homes without a basement.
2) 45-50 cubic yards (CY) for homes with a basement.

Mobile homes have less wasted space due to their construction and use. The walls are narrower and the units contain more storage space. Therefore, the typical mobile home generates more debris by volume than a single-family home. Historically, the volume of debris from mobile homes has been found to be:

1) 290 cubic yards (CY) of debris for a single-wide mobile home.
2) 415 cubic yards (CY) of debris for a double-wide mobile home.

189.4.1.2. Outbuildings

All other building volumes may be calculated by using the following formula:

L' x W' x H' x 0.33 = ___ cubic yards (CY) of debris

Where:

1) L = length of building in feet
2) W = width of building in feet
3) H = height of building expressed in feet
4) 0.33 is a constant to account for the "air space" in the building
5) 27 is the conversion factor from cubic feet to cubic yards

189.4.1.3. Vegetation

Vegetation is the most difficult to estimate due to the random sizes and shapes of trees and shrubbery. Based on historical events, the USACE has established a few rules of thumb in forecasting and estimating vegetative debris. These rules of thumb are:

1) Treat debris piles as a cube, not a cone, when estimating.
2) 15 trees, 8 inches in diameter = 40 cubic yards (on average).
3) One acre of debris, 3.33 yards high = 16,117 cubic yards (CY).

189.4.1.4. Volume- Weight Conversion Factors

These factors to convert woody debris from cubic yards to tons are considered reasonable and were developed by USACE. Those conversions are:

1) Softwoods: 6 cy = 1 ton
2) Hardwoods: 4 cy = 1 ton
3) Mixed debris: 4 cy= 1 ton
4) C & D: 2 cy = 1 ton

To verify these conversion factors in the field, several truckloads may be tested. Trucks should be well loaded, contain woody debris typical of that being removed, and truck capacities should be verified. It is recommended testing be performed with all affected parties present.

190. Debris Collection Plan

190.1. List Priorities

Debris management operations should be divided into two phases. Phase I consist of clearance of debris that hinders life saving actions and poses an imminent threat to public health and safety. Phase II consist of removal and disposal of debris determined necessary to ensure the orderly recovery of the community and to eliminate lesser threats to health and safety.

The debris collection plan will be implemented only after a local jurisdiction declares an emergency, the SEOC has been activated, and debris management issues have overwhelmed local capabilities.

190.2. Response Operations

190.2.1. Phase 1

190.2.1.1. Emergency Debris Clearance

Opening emergency access into a physically affected area is a top priority following any type of major disaster. The Debris Management Unit will coordinate with local government officials to identify routes that are essential to emergency operations and any unmet support needs. Priority action is focused on moving debris to the shoulders of essential arterial roads and collector streets. No attempt is made to remove or dispose of the debris, only to clear routes to expedite:

1) Movement of emergency vehicles.
2) Resumption of critical services.
3) Assessment of damage to key facilities and utilities.
4) Access to other critical community facilities such as municipal buildings, water and wastewater treatment plants, power generation units, airports, trauma centers, hospitals, critical care units, and jails.
5) Access to the debris management center, emergency operations center, communication towers, and community shelters.

Damaged utility systems, structurally unstable buildings, and other heavily damaged public facilities must be expeditiously repaired, deactivated, barricaded, or removed. Activities involving these facilities should be closely coordinated with owners and operators. Demolition of unsafe structures may be deferred if access to the area can be controlled

Following or during emergency debris clearance, the local government and a member of the debris management unit should discuss the following checklist. This checklist and the components therein provide a roadmap for decision makers concerning debris management operations. The components of this list are discussed in the remainder of this plan.

190.2.1.2. Debris Management Checklist

1) SEOC and KDOT deploy resources and work with local government officials to identify routes that are essential to emergency operations and assist in clearing debris from those routes.
2) Estimate the volume and nature of debris in affected area(s) in cooperation with local government officials and identify any special handling requirements caused by debris characteristics.
3) Within 24-hours of a State of Local Disaster Emergency declaration, KDEM calls a meeting of the SEOC infrastructure branch to review the

geographic extent of disaster impacts; to assess the debris generation and management needs, and to ensure coordinated state agency actions.

4) State agencies are assigned tasks by the SEOC through their respective ESF. For debris management mission assignments these are typically via the SEOC infrastructure branch director through ESF #3. See the Basic Plan for mission assignment flow chart. Agencies deploy resources in accordance with assignments.
5) Assess whether there has been a release of HazMat and take appropriate measures to respond to such releases including the hiring of specialized response contractors.
6) KDHE contacts or meets with local governments having jurisdiction over affected areas to:
    a) Determine whether debris can be managed with local resources.
    b) Determine the adequacy of any local debris management plan to handle the volume and type(s) of debris generated.
    c) Identify contractors or other governmental jurisdictions capable of providing services in areas of need.
7) Based upon all factors assess options and determine the primary debris management methods (e.g., burial, burning, recycling, composting, mulching, etc.).
8) Issue special emergency permits or other approvals to manage debris, specifically:
    a) Evaluate the need for hiring special pre-qualified health and safety officer(s) and implement the hiring and assignment process as warranted.
    b) Solicit bids from private companies for various needed services related to debris management.
    c) Work with local governments to develop debris management guidelines for property owners and contractors including waste segregation, staging, and safety requirements.
    d) Request assistance from federal agencies, such as the EPA, as appropriate, based upon the capabilities of state and local government resources as well as available private contractors.
    e) Assess waste reduction and recycling opportunities, and then implement these as practical in lieu of disposal methods.
    f) Develop and implement a system for special debris haul routes and disseminate that information to all interested parties.
    g) Work with local government officials and FEMA, as appropriate, to develop land lease agreements for the storage, processing, or disposal of debris.
    h) Perform soil sampling at debris management sites prior to use, in order to document pre-use conditions.
    i) Inspect and sample debris to establish required management methods, especially as related to asbestos content.

j) Assist local governments in initiating debris collection and debris site operations pending the hiring of qualified contractors to take over those responsibilities.
k) Carry out ambient air monitoring, as necessary, to determine the need for respiratory protection and changes to debris management practices.
l) Oversee the operation of all debris management sites to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the closure of all sites, or return to non-emergency operational status. Issue approval letters documenting the end of emergency operations or "clean" closure as well as recording and recommending special conditions associated with future site management.

190.3. Recovery Operations

When an impacted state or local government does not have the capabilities required to respond to a residentially declared disaster, a request for technical or DFA can be made. The approved request is called a "mission assignment". A mission assignment is a work order issued by FEMA to another federal agency directing the completion of a specific assignment in anticipation of, or response to, a presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

FEMA debris-related mission assignments are performed by:

1) ESF #3, which is responsible for infrastructure protection, emergency repair, and restoration. This group provides engineering services, construction management, and serves as a critical infrastructure liaison. USACE is the lead agency for ESF #3.
2) ESF #10, which is responsible for responding to oil and hazardous material issues, environmental safety, and short-and long-term cleanup. The two most commonly deployed agencies that deal with the debris-related activities are US EPA and USCG.

190.3.1. Requirements

1) The mission assignment must be requested by the state.
2) The community must demonstrate that the required disaster-related efforts exceed state and local resources.
3) The scope of work must include specific quantifiable measurable tasks.
4) FEMA issues mission assignments.

190.3.2. Costs

1) DFA mission assignments are subject to the cost-sharing provisions applicable to the disaster. The state will agree in advance to reimburse FEMA for the appropriate non-federal share of the work assigned for the mission assignment.
2) The state may require a local jurisdiction to pay their portion of the non-federal cost share.

190.3.3. Phase II

Phase II recovery operations should begin with a meeting between the local officials of the impacted area and a representative from the debris management unit. This coordinating meeting will shape the scope of the debris removal mission. Topics of discussion should include:

190.3.3.1. Debris Removal and Disposal

1) As clearance efforts progress, the public rights-of-way and initial roadside debris piles will become a primary dumping location for affected citizens. As a result, expedient removal of debris from in front of residents' homes should become a priority to clear public rights-of-way and expedite the replacement of key utilities.
2) The recovery phase focuses on collecting the remaining debris, reducing or recycling, and final disposal.
3) Development of a debris management site is considered a recovery activity as well.
4) Depending on the quantity and the complexity of the debris removal actions, debris removal activities could continue for several months.
5) Local government can use a combination of force account, contractor, mutual aid and volunteer services for debris removal activities during this phase. (See Attachments for an Example Mutual Aid Agreement and a Volunteer Sign-in Form, References FEMA DAP 9523.6, Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance, August 2007 and DAP 9525.2, Donated Resources, April 2007, for FEMA reimbursement).

190.3.3.2. Estimating Staff, Procedures, and Assignments:

1) The size and composition of a staff organized to manage debris clearance, removal, and disposal issues will depend on the magnitude of the disaster and the size of the community.
2) Pre-disaster debris planning might be quite small; however, following a major disaster, additional staff members may be required.
3) The local, tribal, or state debris staff will be comprised of trained personnel supplemented with personnel from other departments and agencies.
4) Prior to any anticipated disaster, it is essential that perspective staff members have as much training as possible, and interface with other agencies responsible for debris clearance, removal and disposal activities, such as KDOT, KDHE, FEMA, and the USACE.

190.3.3.3. Collection Method

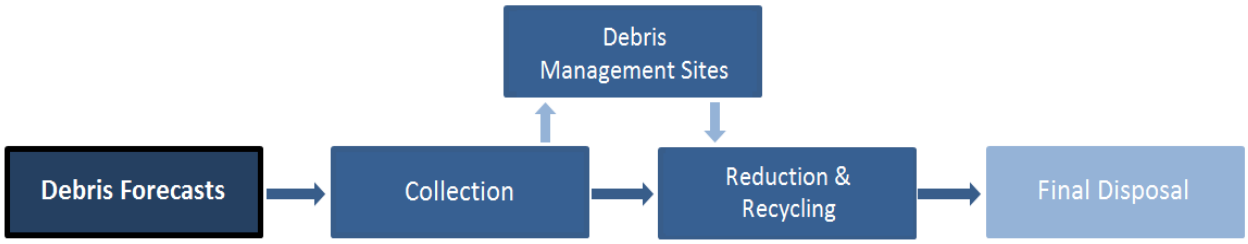
The fundamental component of a disaster debris management strategy is the collection of debris. The public expects to have debris removed from neighborhoods soon after a disaster event. The implementation of timely disaster debris collection operations after the disaster signifies that recovery efforts are in progress and that the community will return to normal quickly. Developing an approach to collect debris early in the

planning process will assist local government to begin collecting debris promptly following a disaster event.

The debris type, amount, and urgency determines which collection method is used. The two main methods of debris collection are curbside collection and collection centers.

The planning staff may tailor the collection operation using curbside collection, collection centers, or a combination of both depending on the specific jurisdiction, quantities, and types of debris.

Figure 17: Debris Forecast, Collection and Disposal Process



190.3.3.4. Curbside Collection

Curbside collection parallels the local government normal garbage and trash collection operations. Debris is placed at the curb or public rights-of-way by the residents for the Local government to collect.

Mixed Debris Collection:
The collection of mixed debris by the local government allows for residents to place all debris types in one specified area, usually along the public right-of-way in front of their residence. While this is the most convenient for the public, it does not facilitate effective recycling and reduction efforts, as the debris will need to be handled multiple times. Therefore, this method prolongs recycling and reduction efforts and increases operational costs.

Source-Segregated Debris Collection:
Residents are directed to sort the debris by material type and place it at the curb in separate piles. Trucks (obtained locally, via mutual aid, via contractor, or via SEOC deployment) designated for a particular debris type collect the assigned debris and deliver it to a temporary staging area, or debris management site, reduction, recycling, or disposal facility. The disadvantage of this method is it requires more trucks to collect the different types of debris; however, this increased equipment cost may be offset by avoiding the labor cost and time to separate the debris by hand. Source-segregated debris collection offers the potential of high salvage value and efficient recycling or reduction processing. This method is important when collecting hazardous and environmentally sensitive debris, such as household hazardous waste and white goods.

190.3.3.5. Collection Centers

The second type of collection method is to have residents transport their debris to a common location. Large roll-off bins may be placed on public rights-of-way or public property for the residents to bring their debris for collection. This is well suited for rural, sparsely populated areas or logistically difficult conditions (i.e., hilly neighborhoods) where curbside collection is not practical. Separate bins can be designated for particular types of debris. The associated costs are generally low since the public essentially accomplishes the material collection and separation themselves.

The planning staff, in cooperation with operations staff, should assign employees to manage the development of the site and oversee the operations of the collection center based on the direction of the incident commander. The planning staff needs to design the circulation for proper ingress, egress, and collection bin exchanges. Employees need to be stationed at the centers during the collection period to monitor and replace full bins, to ensure that debris materials are placed in the correct bins, and to ensure a collection center does not become a dumping ground for non-disaster-related debris.

Each of the affected jurisdictions legal counsel should investigate the liability issues that the site may present, especially if debris is being brought in and handled by the jurisdictions residents. If the affected jurisdiction is unable to give advice, the SEOC's legal counsel (AGD) will provide guidance.

190.4. Collecting Hazardous Waste and White Goods

190.4.1. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

HHW may be generated as a result of a major emergency or disaster. HHW may consist of common household chemicals, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, batteries, and industrial and agricultural chemicals. These items will be mixed into the debris stream and will require close attention throughout the debris management process.

A separate staging area for HHW materials, contaminated soils, and contaminated debris should be established at each site. Materials should be removed and disposed of using qualified HHW personnel or contractors in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. When possible, separate hazardous material from other debris before removal. Arrange for HHW materials to be collected and segregate by properly trained personnel or contractors.

HHW mixed with other debris types will contaminate the entire load, which necessitates special disposal methods. Typically, the landfill requires special liners and a more intense permit standard. The disposal cost of HHW is generally higher than the disposal of other waste and the overall cost of debris disposal can escalate quickly if the HHW collection and disposal is not planned and executed with care.

KDHE, in coordination with the state and local governments, have developed Kansas Household Hazardous Waste (KHHW) programs throughout many counties in the state. The KHHW contact list is available at: www.kdheks.gov/waste/download/HHWpointofcontact.pdf.

Pre-disaster planning should include training for hazardous waste response teams to collect, sort, store, and dispose of excessive quantities of KHHW. The planning staff may consider having emergency hazardous waste removal and disposal contracts in place or pre-qualifying contractors to perform the work. The planning staff may prepare generic scopes of work that can be fine-tuned with minimal effort, in order to begin recovery operations quickly.

190.4.2. White Goods

The planning staff needs to take special care in finding certified recycling centers that are permitted to take white goods. Refrigerants and other machine fluids are regulated by KDHE and can only be reclaimed by certified technicians and disposed of at a permitted facility. For information on the certification for refrigerant removal, contact the US EPA CFC Outreach Program at 913-551-7848.

Freezers and refrigerators that are mixed with debris will usually contain food that quickly begins to rot if the weather conditions are warm or hot. Food may both be removed and bagged by owners for segregated disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill or the doors to these units may be taped shut and moved to the curb for pick-up. Freezers and refrigerators should be collected and staged for recycling at a location where the food can be removed and transferred to a roll-off container or dumpster which is subsequently taken to a municipal solid waste landfill. Food removal can take place at the same location that refrigerants (Freon or other CFCs) are recovered. It should be noted that the removal of rotting food may present insect, rodent, and odor challenges for personnel or contractors tasked with cleaning duties.

To avoid releases of refrigerants or oils, the collection of white goods should be accomplished carefully by manually placing the appliance on trucks or by using lifting equipment that will not damage the elements that contain the refrigerants or oils.

Having contracts or agreements in place prior to a disaster expedites the recovery efforts. Recycling scrap metals and parts from white goods presents an opportunity for local government to offset the collection and disposal costs. This also reduces the amount of waste going into a landfill.

KDHE and EPA provide first response functions in cases of commercial, agricultural, industrial, and toxic waste spills. The debris management plan should include supporting documents in case of a large contamination issue.

190.4.3. Electronic Waste (E-Waste)

To the extent possible, electronic wastes should be segregated from mixed debris for recycling or disposal at a municipal solid waste landfill rather than mixed with debris that is disposed of in a construction and demolition waste landfill. Electronic waste, also referred to as "e-waste", consists of computers, televisions, video projectors, telephones, video games, and many other items that typically contain circuit boards and rechargeable batteries. E-waste recovery is important because there are generally some low levels of hazardous substances in these items as well as some valuable natural resources (e.g., gold and silver).

Unwanted E-waste should be moved to the curb by owners for special pick-up and transfer to a staging area for later recycling.

190.5. Monitoring Staff and Assignments

Monitoring debris removal operations achieves two objectives; verifying that the work completed by the contractor is within the contract scope of work and providing the required documentation for PA grant reimbursement.

Failure to document eligible work and costs may jeopardize PA grants. In federally declared disasters, FEMA periodically validates the local government monitoring efforts to ensure that eligible debris is being removed and processed efficiently.

190.5.1. Debris Monitoring Staff

Local government can use force account resources, contractors, mutual aid and volunteers or a combination of resources to monitor debris removal operations.

190.5.2. Force Account Resources

Local governments are encouraged to use their own employees to monitor debris removal operations. The local government employees are the most familiar with the jurisdiction and know the priorities of the local government debris management plan. Force account employee costs are reimbursed based on the PA Program's labor cost policies for emergency work.

Debris monitors should have experience working on construction sites and be familiar with safety regulations. It is not necessary to have professional engineers and other certified professionals perform these duties. Primarily, debris monitors should be able to estimate debris quantities, differentiate between debris types, properly fill out load tickets, and follow all site safety procedures.

190.5.3. Debris Monitor Roles

The primary role for debris monitors is to document the location and amount of debris collected. The key elements of information needed to verify the contractor's scope of work and determine eligibility are the:

1) Type of debris collected.
2) Amount of debris collected.
3) Original collection location.

The debris monitor's roles and responsibilities in the field include:

1) Measure and certify truck capacities (recertify on a regular basis).
2) Photograph debris quantities at the collection site, the loading of debris, and final disposition site to illustrate the debris process utilized by the local jurisdiction and the volume of debris moved.
3) Complete and physically control load tickets (in monitoring towers and the field, See Attachments for Example Forms).
4) Validate and photograph hazardous trees, including hangers, leaners, and stumps (See Attachments for Example Worksheets for appropriate documentation). Reference FEMA Fact Sheet 9580.204, Documenting and Validating Hazardous Trees, Limbs and Stumps, August 2009 and FEMA DAP 9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility, May 2007, for FEMA reimbursement.
5) Ensure that trucks are accurately credited for their load.
6) Ensure that trucks are not artificially loaded to maximize reimbursement (e.g., debris is wetted or debris is fluffed - not compacted).
7) Ensure that hazardous waste is not mixed in with loads.
8) Ensure that all debris is removed from trucks at the Debris Management Site (DMS).
9) Report to the project manager if improper equipment is mobilized and used.
10) Report to the project manager if contractor personnel safety standards are not followed.
11) Report to the project manager if general public safety standards are not followed.
12) Report to the project manager if completion schedules are not on target.
13) Ensure that only debris specified in the scope of work is collected and identify work as potentially eligible or ineligible.
14) Monitor site development and restoration of the DMS.
15) Ensure daily loads meet permit requirements.
16) Provide oversight so that work stops immediately in an area where human remains or potential archeological deposits are discovered.
17) Report to the project manager if debris removal work does not comply with all local ordinances as well as state and federal regulations.

The local jurisdiction is responsible for ensuring that local jurisdiction-managed debris removal work, either through force account, contract, mutual aid, or volunteer, being funded under the PA Program is eligible in accordance with PA Program criteria.

Local government may request state assistance, FEMA assistance, or both with debris monitoring or monitor training.

190.5.4. Monitoring Methods for Debris Removal

Additional documentation requirements depend on how the debris is collected and processed. The following describes methods and systems to monitor and document work completed by force account resources, contractors, or both. The planning staff should develop tools for their documentation duties. It is suggested that all three of the following tools be used to document all types of debris removal contracts (e.g., unit cost, lump sum, and time-and-materials contracts).

190.5.4.1. Debris Monitor Reports

Local government should develop a debris monitoring report to make all reporting documents consistent regardless of who performs the work. The following are examples of debris monitor's reports. Local government are not required to use these reports; however, they should have a reporting document that captures the types of information if seeking PA reimbursement.

See attachments for the following forms:

1) Tower Monitor Log
2) Roving Monitor Log
3) Daily Issue Log
4) Hazardous Stumps Worksheet
5) Hazardous Trees and Limbs Worksheet

The debris monitoring report is important for monitoring Lump Sum, Unit Price and Time-and-Materials contracts that may be used during the response phase of operations. Typical documentation for debris monitoring contracts includes:

1) Actual labor hours worked.
2) Actual equipment hours operated.
3) Type and specification of equipment used.
4) Truck and Trailer Certification reports.
5) The labor and equipment summary records provided by FEMA are often used by Local government as a starting point for their specific documentation needs and contract requirements.
6) Assess debris eligibility at the collection site to ensure only debris within contract limits is processed.
7) Quantities of debris moved to determine reasonable costs.
8) Supervising and monitoring every work crew is required for FEMA reimbursement for Time-and-Materials contracts, See FEMA 327, Public Assistance Debris Monitoring Guide, October 2010, for specific contracting and monitoring requirements for FEMA reimbursement.
9) Verification of debris processing volumes.
10) Geographic information system (GIS) planning and progress report.
11) Safety Reports.

See attachments for the following forms:

1) FEMA Form 90-123, Feb 06
2) FEMA Form 90-127, Feb 06

190.5.4.2. Truck Certification List

A truck certification list allows the monitor to identify the truck itself and its hauling capacity in a standardized manner. It is important to know the truck hauling capacity since debris, specifically vegetative debris, is often hauled and billed by volume. The standard list of requirements includes:

1) Size of hauling bed in cubic yards.
2) License plate number.
3) Truck identification number assigned by the owner.
4) Short physical description of the truck.

Monitors may need to be trained to measure truck capacities for certification purposes. Recertification of the hauling trucks on a random and periodic basis should be implemented for contract compliance and reimbursement considerations.

See attachments for the Truck Certification Form A and B.

190.5.4.3. Load Ticket System

See attachments for the following forms: Load Ticket Form

The term "load ticket" refers to the primary debris-tracking document. A load ticket system tracks the debris from the original collection point to the DMS or landfill. By positioning debris monitors at each point of the operations (i.e., collection, DMS, and final disposition) the eligible scope of work can be properly documented. This is how the local jurisdiction documents and tracks the debris from the initial collection location to the DMS and final disposal location. If the local jurisdiction uses a contract hauler, this ticket often verifies hauling activities and is used for billing purposes.

Traditionally, load tickets have been carbon paper tickets with at least four copies generated for one load of debris. More advanced tracking tools have been developed and used in the field to reduce human error and expedite funding. These computer-based systems often include the same information as a traditional load ticket.

Each monitor is responsible for populating specific areas of the load ticket. The following table lists the load ticket information and the portions of the ticket to be completed by the respective monitor.

Table 14: Debris Load Ticket Information and Monitor Ticket Responsibilities

Load Ticket Information	Monitor Ticket Responsibilities	
	Collection Point Monitor	DMS or Landfill Monitor
Preprinted ticket number	NOT APPLICABLE	
Contract number	Contracts may be identified by a number or name	
Prime contractor's name		
Date	X	
Truck number	X	
Truck driver's name	X	
Vegetation	X	
Construction & Demolition	X	
White Goods	X	
Household Hazardous Waste	X	
Other (required to be described applicable)	X	
Load Location	GPS or address preferred	
Loading date/time (departure from collection location)	X	
Loading Site Monitor name/signature	X	
Truck capacity in cubic yards or tons		X
Load Size, either cubic yards (percent of actual) or tons		X
Unloading location		X
Unloading date/time (arrival at disposal site)		X
Unloading site monitor name/signature		X

Each monitor keeps a copy of the load ticket, and the driver or contractor keeps two copies for billing purposes.

In computer-based systems, the collection monitor gathers the same information as in a traditional paper load ticket system and inputs this information into a handheld digital device. The collection monitor gives the hauler the information in a digital format (card or small driver). The monitor, stationed at the DMS or landfill, downloads the information, and completes the transaction in a manner similar to the traditional method. The monitor, stationed at the DMS or landfill, can then print a ticket for the hauler's billing purposes.

FEMA guidance regarding debris management that may be referred to for further information includes*:*

1) **FEMA 321 Public Assistance Policy Digest – January 2008**: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/pdigest08.pdf
2) **FEMA 322 Public Assistance Guide- March 2012**: http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1826-25045-1802/fema_publication_322_public_assistance_guide_6_1_07.pdf
3) **FEMA 325 Debris Management Guide - July 2007:** http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf
4) **FEMA 327 Debris Monitoring Guide – October 2010:**

http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema_327_debris_monitoring.pdf

5) **FEMA DAP 9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility, May 2007:** http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications/hazardous-stump-extraction-removal-eligibility

191. DMS

The purpose of using temporary disposal DMS is to quickly and efficiently remove debris from roads and public rights-of-way to facilitate the recovery process. Temporary debris management sites should be used when it is not feasible or practical to take the debris directly to the recycling center, landfill, or processor.

Consider the following when determining the need for one or more temporary debris management sites:

1) Distance to depositions is greater than 15 miles from the debris loading site.
2) May assist with debris volume reduction. Temporary debris management sites are often great location sites to incinerate, separate debris for recycling, or reduce woody debris volume by chipping and grinding; creating mulch.

191.1. Advantages

1) Flexibility of operations – the DMS may also include a collection center for public use.
2) Facilitation of recycling and reduction of debris. Specific reduction, recycling, or segregation needs can be designed into the site.
3) Expedition of debris collection. Having a site for temporary storage and reduction allows time for local landfill site preparation before final disposal. The DMS may also be established at a location central to the disaster event, thereby reducing travel time from the disaster area to the disposal site.

191.2. Disadvantages

1) Additional costs due to handling the debris twice – once at the DMS and a second time during final disposition.
2) If local jurisdiction-owned land is not available; leasing land may be necessary, which can become expensive. Additional costs for proper planning, engineering, and permitting will also be required.
3) Considerable time and effort required to complete environmental and historic preservation compliance reviews prior to establishing the site.
4) Environmental review and potentially extensive site cleanup may be necessary to properly close the site.
5) DMS requires dedicated site management and staff for efficient operations, safety, and documentation considerations.

Identifying DMS sites before a natural disaster expedites debris removal and subsequent volume reduction and disposal action. Local debris management plans should develop and maintain current listings of potential debris storage and reduction sites.

KDHE's Bureau of Waste Management, *Solid Waste Facilities Database,* provides locations of permitted disposal sites: http://www.kdheks.gov/environment/index.html

191.3. Site Management

To meet overall debris management strategy goals and to ensure that the site operates efficiently, the management of the site should be under the direction of the local jurisdiction. The local government could use in-house personnel or contracted services to manage the site. In either situation, a site manager, debris monitors, and safety personnel are needed to ensure safe and efficient operations.

191.3.1. Site Manager

The site manager is responsible for supervising the overall day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and the onsite debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

191.3.2. Monitoring Staff and Assignments

Local jurisdiction monitors should be placed at ingress and egress points to quantify debris loads, issue load tickets, inspect and validate truck capacities, check loads for hazardous waste, and perform quality control checks. The number of DMS monitors required will be based on the number of sites and type of activities conducted at each site.

The state Debris Management Unit may assist; providing onsite monitor training and necessary KDHE staff to assist with environmental issues. Solid waste managers are a valuable asset to the monitoring process and should be involved with the local debris management team, as well as debris removal and disposal strategy.

FEMA and the KDEM PA Program will be responsible for providing monitors to work in conjunction with the local monitors. FEMA and KDEM monitors will coordinate with the local jurisdiction and contractor on daily operations.

191.3.3. Safety Personnel

Safety personnel are responsible for traffic control and ensuring that site operations are in compliance with state and federal occupational safety regulations.

191.4. Establishment and Operations Planning

191.4.1. Permits

Local government must acquire all necessary local, state, and federal permits necessary to operate a DMS. A listing of the permits should be part of the Debris Management Plan, and may include:

1) Waste processing and recycling operations permit
2) Temporary land-use permits
3) Land-use variances
4) Highway use permitting
5) Air quality permits
6) Water quality permits
7) Coastal commission land-use permits
8) HHW permits
9) Fire department permits

Local government should review existing permitted solid waste facilities and HHW facilities in their debris management planning process, in order to determine if these facilities and operators have the capability and capacity to manage the waste created from a major natural disaster. KDHE's Bureau of Waste Management can provide technical assistance with the necessary state permits required for the disposal of debris generated form the result of a natural disaster. State and federal agencies must comply with all applicable regulations, laws, policies, requirements, and procedures.

Please reference ESF #3 concept of operations for other permitting that may be required (e.g., Right-of-Way permitting).

191.4.2. Locations

When evaluating DMS locations, local government and the state debris management team, must consider many factors. Below is a list of some key factors that should be taken into consideration:

1) Baseline Data Collection – This process is essential to documenting the condition of land before it is used as DMS. The following actions are suggested to document the baseline data on all sites:
    a) Videotape or photograph the site.
    b) Document physical features.
    c) Investigation of historic significance.
    d) Sample soil and water.
2) Land ownership – Ideally the site should be owned by the local entity.
3) Access – Evaluate ingress and egress issues of the site and the ability to secure the site during off duty hours.
4) Neighbors – If the site is located next to a residential community keep in mind the "not in my back yard" philosophy, consider noise and if applicable, possible contamination to the general public.

5) Whenever possible, avoid locating a DMS near schools, churches, hospitals, and other sensitive areas.
6) Environmental and Historic Preservation Concerns – A DMS should not be established in an environmentally or historically sensitive area, such as a flood plain.
7) Size and planned operations – Depending on operations at the site (i.e. temporary storage, separation, or incineration and separation), a large site area may be required. Plan the space according to the processing method to ensure sufficient space for:
    a) Processing equipment and the trucks to maneuver.
    b) Material segregation to avoid contamination.
    c) Materials that require special handling and transportation to a more appropriate recycling or disposal site.

Local government should conduct a complete evaluation of locations in their debris management planning process, prior to an actual disaster.

191.4.3. Site Preparation

The information gathered during the baseline data collection becomes important to the design of the site. Additional concerns, such as site operations and closure criteria need to be taken into consideration when the site is designed. Many of these issues will be addressed in planning, but will be implemented after the debris-generating event occurs.

The topography and soil/substrate conditions should be evaluated to determine the best site layout. When planning site preparation, the designer should consider ways to make site closure and restoration easier. Operations that modify the landscape adversely affect landscape restoration.

Local government should have persons on the site preparation and planning team that are familiar with all local, state, and federal requirements.

191.4.4. Site Layout

The efficiency and the overall success of the DMS operations are determined by how the site is designed. Debris should be constantly flowing to incinerators and grinders, or recycled with the residue and mixed construction and demolition materials going to a landfill. Significant accumulation of debris should not be allowed to occur at temporary storage sites, due to environmental and safety concerns, such as the risk of fire. Moreover, permits for such sites usually impose maximum capacity restrictions. Additional debris management sites may be required if the actual debris quantities flowing into the site are greater than the site storage and processing capacity.
Site layout should be determined based on the debris management operational uses to be conducted at each site. Site layout at existing permitted locations may meet operational needs and require only minimal modifications.

Common operational uses are:

1) Reduction.
2) Recycling.
3) Tipping areas (unloading).
4) Loading areas for processed debris to go to its final disposition.
5) Drop-off centers for the general public (this may include vegetative, recycling, or construction and demolition debris).
6) HHW storage.
7) Monitoring tower locations at both the ingress and egress points.
8) Equipment, fuel, and water storage.

Other considerations include:

1) Separation, between all of the areas listed above, needs to be clearly delineated and defined.
2) Monitoring towers must be located at ingress and egress points and constructed of durable structural materials.
3) Water should be readily available at all times.
4) Traffic circulation needs to be well-defined throughout the entire site. The use of signage and flag personnel to help direct traffic may be necessary.

Figure 18: Debris Disposal Site Layout

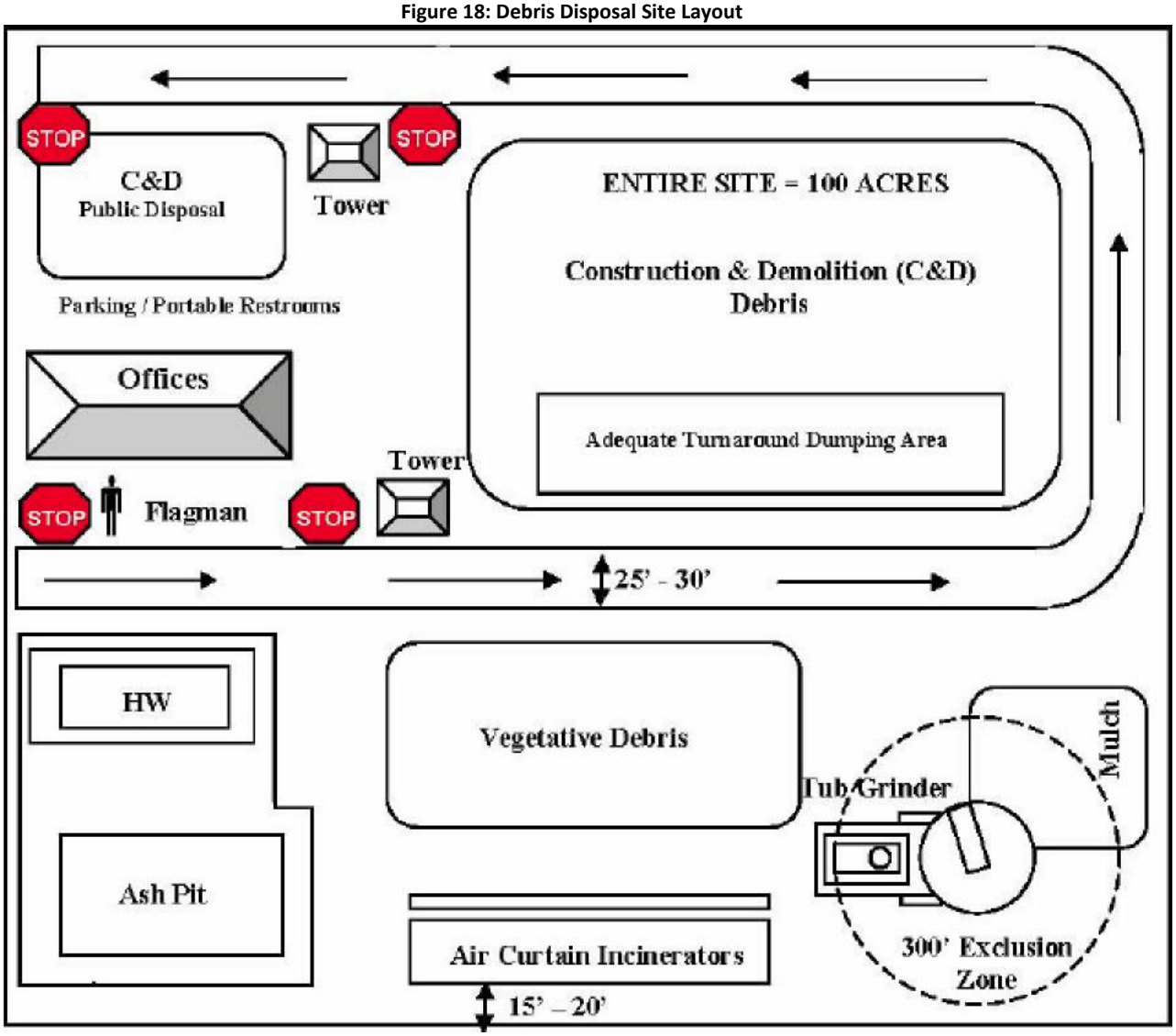


Figure 19 Sample DMS Layout

191.4.5. Volume Reduction Methods

This section provides guidelines on debris volume reduction methods including incineration, grinding and chipping, and recycling. Understanding the general make-up of debris from each local entity is an important factor when determining the most effective deposition for each area.

Essentially there are four options for debris deposition:

1) Incineration
2) Chipping and grinding (i.e., mulching)
3) Recycling
4) Landfill

All methods should comply with local ordinances and environmental regulations. An area of least 100 feet should be maintained between the debris piles and the incineration area.

191.4.5.1. Incineration

There are several incineration methods available. The local jurisdiction and the state Debris Management Unit should consider each method before selection and implementation as part of the overall volume reduction strategy. Local government must contact KDHE to request a burn permit, pursuant to Kansas Air Quality Regulation **28-19-647. Exceptions to prohibition on open burning**;

1) *Uncontrolled Open-Air Incineration*– Uncontrolled open burning is the least desirable method of volume reduction because it lacks environmental control. However, in the haste to make progress, waivers may be issued to allow this method of reduction early in a disaster. Only clean woody debris should be incinerated using this method. There can be environmental and local concerns associated with air pollution, since this type of burning has no smoke control.
2) *Controlled Open-Air Incineration* – Controlled open burning is a cost-effective method for reducing vegetative debris in rural areas. Clean woody tree debris presents little environmental damage.
3) *Air Curtain Pit Incineration* – Air Curtain Pit Burning offer an effective means to expedite the volume reduction process by substantially reducing the environmental concerns caused by controlled open-air burning.
4) *Portable Air Curtain Incineration* – Portable air curtain pit incinerator systems use the same methods as air curtain pit incinerator systems except the portable incinerators use a pre-manufactured pit rather than an on-site constructed earth or limestone pit. Portable air curtain incinerators are an alternative to air curtain pit burning. The units can be erected on site. The units are especially suited for locations with high water tables, sandy soils, or where materials are not available to build above ground pits.

NOTE: A proactive public information strategy should be included in any operation that uses incineration as a primary means of volume reduction. Local jurisdiction staff, environmental groups, and residents should be thoroughly briefed on the incineration methods being used, how the systems work, environmental standards, health issues, and the risks associated with each type of incineration.

191.4.5.2. Chipping and Grinding

Grinding and chipping woody debris is a good method for volume reduction, averaging a 75% reduction. Grinding and chipping is environmentally friendly, and the resulting product can be reused. Costs associated with double handling woody debris may be reduced by this method. The planning staff should investigate the opportunities, economics, and equipment to determine if this reduction method is appropriate for its jurisdiction.

The Debris Management Unit should work closely with local environmental and agricultural groups to determine if there is a market for mulch. Another

source for disposal of ground woody debris may be an alternative fuel for industrial heating or for use in a cogeneration plant.
When contracting, the most important item to specify is the size of the mulch. This will be determined by the eventual use. If the grinding operation is strictly for volume reduction, size is not important.

Equipment:

1) Tub-grinders have production rates ranging from 160 to 340 cubic yards per hour for brush and yard waste.
2) Brush chippers can be hauled or towed to the site of the downed vegetation and are ideal for use in residential areas.

191.4.5.3. Recycling

Recycling is an excellent option when it has been researched and adopted as part of the pre-disaster Debris Management Plan. It may also work following a disaster if identified early in the recovery stage. Recycling may present an opportunity to reduce overall cost.

Recycling reduces mixed debris volume before it is hauled to a landfill. Recycling is attractive and strongly supported since there may be an economic value to the recovered material if it can be sorted and sold. Metals, soil, wood and construction materials are prime candidates for recycling. A portable Materials Recovery Facility could be set up at the site.

Recycling has significant drawbacks if contracts are not properly written and closely monitored. One drawback is the potential environmental impact of the recycling operation. Specialized contractors should be available to bid on disposal of debris by recycling if it is well sorted. Contracts and monitoring procedures should be developed to ensure that recyclers comply with local, state, and federal environmental regulations (Reference FEMA Publication 325, Public Assistance Debris Management Guide, July 2007).

Common Recyclable Materials:

1) **Metals** - Tornadoes can cause extensive damage to mobile homes, sun porches, and green houses. Most of the nonferrous and ferrous metal debris is suitable for recycling. Metal maulers and shredders can be used to shred trailer frames, trailer parts, appliances, and other metal items. Ferrous and nonferrous metals are separated using an electromagnet and then sold to metal recycling firms. Metal may be sold to recoup cost or may also be salvaged by local firms which may offer to pick up metals once the debris pile is separated.
2) **Soil -** Debris removal operations may include transporting large amounts of soil to the DMS. At the DMS, it may be combined with other organic materials that will decompose over time. This procedure can produce significant amounts of soil that can be sold, recycled back into the agricultural community, or stored onsite to be used as cover. In agricultural areas where chemical fertilizers are used heavily,

recovered soil may be too contaminated for use on residential or existing agricultural land. It may be necessary to monitor and test the soil to ensure that it is not contaminated with chemicals. If the soil is not suitable for any agricultural or residential use, it may ultimately have to be disposed of at a permitted landfill.

3) **Concrete, Asphalt, and Masonry Debris** - Concrete, asphalt, and masonry products can be crushed and used as base material for certain road construction products or as a trench backfill. Debris targeted for base materials needs to meet certain size specifications as determined by the end user.
4) **Wood** – Wood debris from parks and rural areas may be ground or chipped into mulch.
5) **Tires** – Waste tires should be transported and disposed of at a KDHE approved facility.

KDHE Bureau of Waste Management, Solid Waste Program/Waste Tires, provides a list of *Permitted Waste Tire Facilities and Transporters:* Permitted Waste Tire Facilities and Transporters (August 2006): http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/wastetires/wastetirepermitlistallAug06.pdf.

191.5. Landfill

If the local entity has sufficient access to equipment and is within a reasonable distance from a landfill that accepts woody or construction and demolition (C&D) debris, taking the debris directly to the landfill may be the most efficient and cost-effective direction. Landfills also may be an effective method when combined with one of the volume reduction methods outlined above (e.g., recycling, chipping and grinding, or incineration). Except in rare cases, some portion of debris generated will required deposition in a landfill.

There are generally two costs associated with landfill deposition. The first cost is the debris removal process which may involve a temporary DMS and/or volume reduction. The second cost is a tipping fee at the landfill. The tipping fee is a fee charged by the landfill based on weight or volume of debris deposited to cover their operating and maintenance costs. If tipping fees were charged by the landfill pre-disaster, those charges should be the same post-disaster, and may be eligible for reimbursement. Consult with the KDEM PA staff or FEMA debris specialist for eligible costs.

191.6. Dead Animal Disposal

It is probable that an event may necessitate the removal of large (livestock) and small (pets) dead animals as part of the debris management process. This effort should be coordinated with KDHE.

In cases where large numbers of animals are killed in a disaster, it may be desirable to ut ilize special preselected disposal areas that have been approved for animal burial by the KDHE Bureau of Waste Management. This approval process has taken place primarily to meet needs that would exist if a foreign animal disease struck state confined animal feeding operations or large dairies; however, the sites may be needed to address major

natural disasters as well. KDHE has worked with the owners of these facilities to pre-select several hundred disposal sites throughout the state. KDHE would coordinate with the private owners or the animal facilities and other government officials to determine if a pre-selected disposal site is the best disposal method for the animal mortalities.

191.6.1. Environmental Monitoring Program

Local government should use qualified environmental staff or contractors to perform the necessary environmental monitoring and documentation required to meet all local, state, and federal environmental requirements. KDHE should be contacted to provide the environmental requirements.

191.6.1.1. Site Closure

When the site operations are complete, the property must be restored to its original condition before returning the site to the property owner. Restoration of a site involves removing all traces of the operations and possible remediation of any contamination that may have taken place during the operations. The site, either local jurisdiction owned or leased, must be brought back to its environmental state, prior to it being returned to the owner.

Debris, processing equipment, storage tanks, protection berms, and other structures built on the site should be removed from the site upon completion of all debris removal and processing operations.

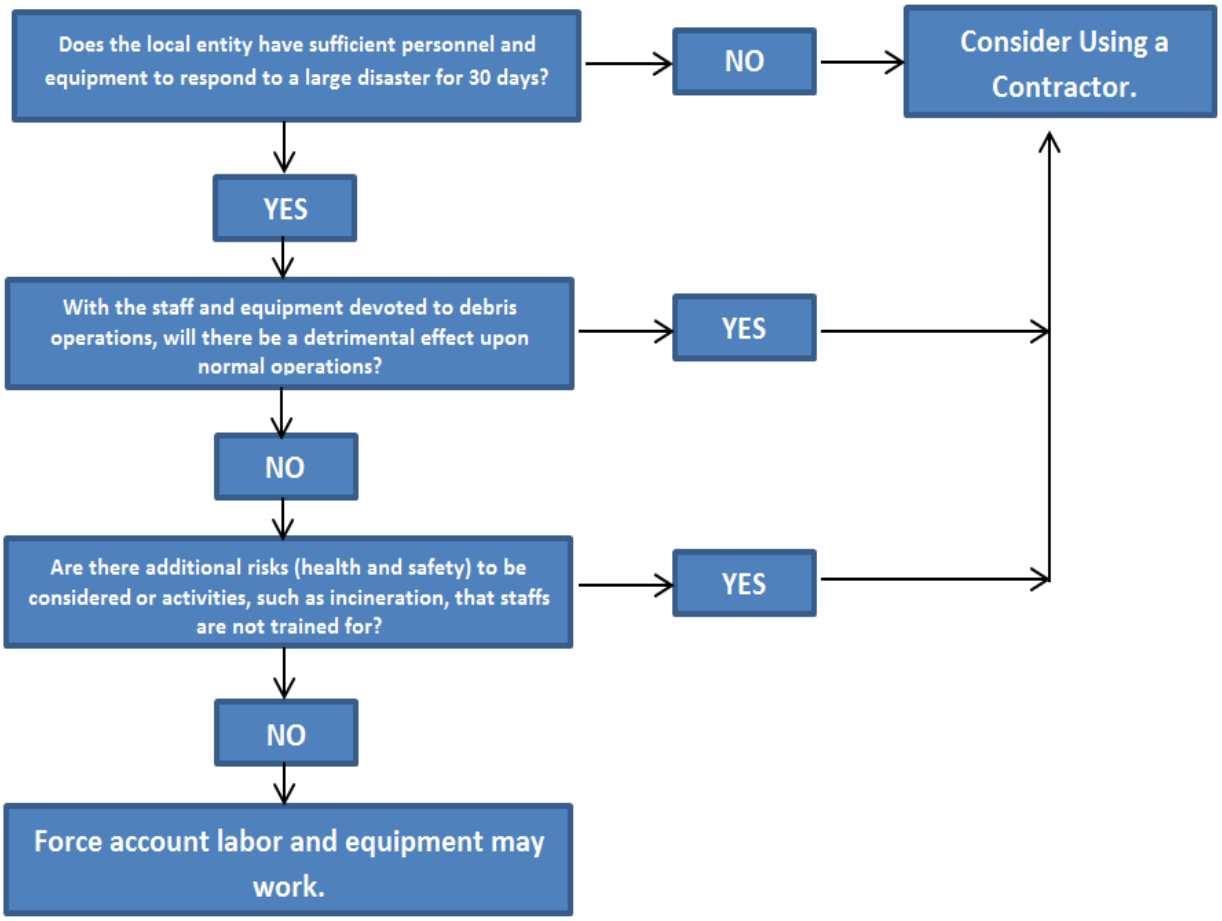
The final environmental site evaluation is an extension of the environmental monitoring program. Similar testing as completed in the baseline study will be conducted to confirm that the site has been returned to its pre-activity state. Test samples should be taken at the same locations as those of the initial assessment and monitoring program. However, if warranted, additional test samples may need to be taken at other locations on or adjacent to the site.

Based on the results of the testing, additional remediation may be required before the owner takes final acceptance of the site. The lease agreement should have provisions to release the local jurisdiction from future damages when the site is returned in its original condition or final acceptance is received from the owner.

Local officials and the Debris Management Unit must receive assurances from the contactor that all sites are properly remediated.

192. Contracted Services

Figure 20: Decision Process on Whether to Use a Contractor



192.1. Emergency Contracting/Procurement Procedures

If the local jurisdiction has made a determination that the debris removal process is beyond the capabilities of its force account resources and mutual aid partners, it may be necessary to contract services. Contracts must be reasonable costs, generally competitively bid, and otherwise comply with federal, state, and local government procurement standards. Local government contracting, procurement, and legal staff play a major role in this planning component of the Debris Management Plan. Staff should use the Debris Management Plan development as an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their contracting procedures, particularly in regard to emergency procurements. If the existing procedures do not have an emergency contracting or procurement provision, it should be developed and adopted prior to a disaster.

Soon after a following a disaster, debris must be removed from primary roads for public safety. Existing contracts that are based on time-and-materials may be used during this period. If it is necessary to set up short term contracts for operations under time-and-

material contracts, the entity may want to place a cost ceiling on the contract. Time-and-material contracts should only be used during the response phase of the debris removal operations for 70 hours.

Contracts set up for long-term operations require the local entity follow its own and state procurement processes. Review of local procurement policies should be conducted during the planning process to ensure they will not hinder the ability to procure a contract for debris removal in a timely manner.

The most common types of contracts are:

1) *Lump Sum:* Contract for work within a prescribed boundary with a clearly defined scope of work and total price.
2) *Unit Price:* Contract for work on an item-by-item basis with total cost determined on unit basis. Unit Price contracts are used when the individual work tasks are known, but the total amount of work cannot be quantified. Unit Price contracts are the most common contract used for debris removal operations. Unit Price contracts are typically set up as cost per cubic yard, or cost per ton. FEMA will evaluate the unit price cost for reasonableness as compared to other local entities in the area.
3) *Time and Materials:* Establishes hourly rates for labor and equipment that will be used to perform specific tasks. Contractors paid on actual time spent to perform the specified task, and for the usage of equipment and actual cost of materials used. This type of contract should be avoided, but may be allowed for work necessary immediately after disaster for the first 70 hours and after a determination that no other contract is suitable; it should include a cost ceiling or not-to-exceed provision.

The local jurisdiction may expedite procurement procedures for the purpose of public exigency; this does not mean that competitive proposals are not required. In many cases, an expedited process allows for shorter time frames for receiving competitive bid proposals.

Appendix G, *FEMA RP9580.4, Fact Sheet: Debris Operations – Clarification: Emergency Contracting vs. Emergency Work,* explains the emergency contracting procedures provided in 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36(d)(4)(i)(B)[25].

Prohibited Contracts - In accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36(f)(4), cost plus percentage of cost contracts shall not be used. Use of such contracts may result in FEMA limiting the grant to an amount determined to be reasonable based on the eligible work performed.

Contracts that are awarded by a local jurisdiction to debarred contractors are prohibited pursuant to 44 C.F.R. 13.35; thus, no federal funding can be awarded for eligible work completed.

The following should be considered when developing or approving contracts:

1) FEMA does not certify, credential, or recommend contractors.

[25] Source: FEMA online at http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

2) Debris contractors do not have the authority to make eligibility determinations. Only FEMA can make an eligibility determination.
3) Contractors may include a fee for providing FEMA training in eligibility, documentation, and project worksheet development. Most of the training and information offered by a contractor is available *free* from FEMA or the state.

Local government may enter into any contractual arrangements they wish. However, it should be noted that FEMA is not bound to local jurisdiction contractual obligations because it is not a party to those contracts. Local government are strongly encouraged to work with state emergency management staff and FEMA to ensure compliance with the provisions of the PA Program, as well as other applicable statutes and regulations, if the local jurisdiction intends to seek PA grants. The local jurisdiction is responsible for payment of its contracted services regardless of whether such services are eligible for PA grant funding. If a contract is in place prior to the Local government meeting with FEMA PA staff, the terms of the contract need to be reviewed to ensure compliance with the federal procurement regulations and with the PA Program eligibility criteria. By doing so, it becomes easier for the local jurisdiction to provide FEMA with pertinent documentation to receive PA grant funding.

ESF #3 member agencies or the SEOC Logistics Branch will be consulted for emergency procurement of contractors to assist in time of emergencies.

192.2. Debris Operations to be Out-sourced

The planning staff may find it necessary to contract for debris removal services if the magnitude of the disaster is beyond the capabilities of its force account resources, State resources, mutual aid agreements, and volunteer labor. Possible contracted services include:

1) Collection, including clearance during response phase.
2) Reduction or recycling.
3) Hazardous waste handling, processing, and disposal.
4) Hauling to final disposition.
5) DMS activities.
6) Demolition.
7) Monitoring.
8) Environmental studies.
9) Project management.

192.3. General Contract Provisions

There are two main areas of contracting that the Local government staff should review in the contract development planning process. These include procurement procedures and general contract provisions. Other provisions and terms are determined by the type of contract being employed for a specific service.

Local government may draft a contract prior to a disaster event. Once the extent of the disaster is known, the contract can then be finalized with the appropriate scope of work and advertised in a timely manner.

To protect the Local government interests, specific items should be included in the contract to minimize potential conflicts with the contractor. These items include the basis of payment, the duration of the contract, the performance measures, an agreement to restore collateral damage, a termination for convenience, and a conflict resolution process.

192.4. Qualification Requirements

It is important that state and Local government secure contracts with reputable and qualified licensed contractors. Reference checks should be conducted, on a contractor's history of performance with the state's contracting licensing board and with the contractor's previous clients, before awarding contracts.

Appendix G, *FEMA RP9580.201, Fact Sheet: Debris Removal - Applicant's Contracting Checklist* is provided as guidance to assist PA Local government in the procurement process[26].

192.5. Solicitation of Contractors

Local government should pre-qualify contractors that may provide any of the above services in the debris management planning process.

Local government who have prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products must keep such lists current in order to ensure open and free competition during the bidding process, in accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36(c)(4), which states:

"Grantees and sub-grantees will ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, grantees and sub-grantees will not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period."

A local jurisdiction may request that FEMA review its procurement process to determine whether the process meets the standards set forth in 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36. FEMA finds the following four methods of procurement acceptable:

1) *Small purchase procedures* procurement, an informal method for securing services or supplies that do not cost more than $100,000 by obtaining several price quotes from different sources.
2) *Sealed bids* procurement, a formal method where bids are publicly advertised and solicited, and the contract is awarded to the responsible bidder whose proposal is the lowest in price. This method is the preferred method for procuring construction contracts.
3) *Competitive proposals* procurement, a method similar to sealed bid procurement in which contracts are awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications instead of on

[26] Source: FEMA online at http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

price. This method is often used for procuring architectural or engineering professional services. This method normally involves more than one source submitting an offer and is used when conditions are not appropriate for sealed bids.

4) *Noncompetitive proposals* procurement, a method whereby a proposal is received from only one source. Noncompetitive proposals should only be used when the award of a contract is not feasible under small purchase procedures, sealed bids, or competitive proposals, and one of the following circumstances applies:
    a) The item is only available from a single source.
    b) There is an emergency requirement that does not permit a delay.
    c) Solicitation from a number of sources has been attempted.
    d) Competition is determined to be inadequate.

FEMA strongly discourages Local government from using a noncompetitive contract for debris removal operations. A contract may be regarded as noncompetitive if the local jurisdiction has only one responsive bidder. In this case the local jurisdiction is required to comply with 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36(f), which states in part:

"…A cost analysis will be necessary when adequate price competition is lacking, and for sole source procurements, including contract modifications or change orders, unless price reasonableness can be established on the basis of a catalog or market price of a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public or based on prices set by law or regulation. A price analysis will be used in all other instances to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract price."

Attached to this document is *the "Current List of KDHE/State of Kansas Contracts that could be used to Perform Disaster Activities". The List is developed by Contractors submitting a statement of qualifications to the State of Kansas and the Contractor is evaluated based on competence scores. The contractor score must be an average score of 2.82 or higher to be considered for pre-qualification by the State of Kansas.*

193. Private Property Demolition and Debris Removal (PPDR)

Local government may undertake private property debris removal and demolition in extreme cases where public health, life, safety, and the economic recovery of the community-at -large are at risk. Local government planning staff should establish procedures for this type of work in the event this becomes necessary.

The planning effort for PPDR and demolition includes the following:
1) Criteria for implementing PPDR and demolition operations
2) Documentation requirements and procedures.
3) Inspection and demolition procedures.

Major emergencies or disaster may create health and safety concerns with respect to severely damaged private property. Dangerous structures should be the responsibility of the owner or local government to protect the health and safety of adjacent residents. However, experience has shown that unsafe structures will remain due to lack of insurance, absentee landlords, or

abandoned property owners. Consequently, demolition or clearance of these properties may become a responsibility of the local officials with technical assistance from the state Debris Management Unit. Private property debris removal will require the cooperation of numerous local and state government entities. Throughout the planning process, the staff needs to establish how the private property owner will be included in decisions and operations.

The Kansas Debris Management Unit may provide technical assistance so that appropriate procedures are followed to maximize reimbursement. Private property demolition process and documentation must be submitted to the state PA staff and FEMA debris specialists for review. The federal coordinating officer must provide written approval prior to the start of demolition.

Appendix G, FEMA DAP9523.13, Debris Removal from Private Property, and FEMA DAP9523.4, Demolition of Private Structures, set forth the FEMA eligibility criteria and requirements that the planning staff should consider when developing the PPDR and demolition strategy[27].

193.1. Condemnation Criteria and Procedures

When a local jurisdiction assumes the responsibility to demolish structures, it must comply with its normal condemnation procedures. This normally requires a building safety official to contact the homeowner and assess and determine building structural integrity.

The Local government normal building safety assessment should be used for the disaster condemnation criteria as well. Typically, any building or structure may be condemned if the building official determines it represents a hazard to the health and safety of the public or poses a threat to public rights-of-way. Following that determination, the local jurisdiction would then initiate condemnation proceedings.

Usually, owner notification and condemnation hearings are held to give the property owner time to correct the threat without government action. In some cases, liens are secured to enable jurisdictions to enforce the condemnation order. In this case, if the local jurisdiction performs the work, executing liens against the property allows the local jurisdiction to recoup the costs of demolition and debris removal from the property owner.

The Local government normal procedures that require multiple notices to property owners, condemnation hearings, and liens may be expedited in the event of a catastrophic disaster presenting an immediate health and safety hazard. In the event of a disaster, it is helpful to have the Local government laws, regulations, legal notices, and forms within the Debris Management Plan, for reference and use. The planning staff should review the condemnation criteria and procedures for the benefit of the Debris Management Plan.

193.1.1. Legal Documentation

Local government should have laws, regulations, legal notices, and forms within the Debris Management Plan as reference for use in the event that demolition is

[27] Source: FEMA online at http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

necessary. Local government usually have standard procedures that apply to its condemnation process. During the planning process, the Local government legal counsel should review and update any documents needed to expedite the process after a disaster.

A local jurisdiction usually has standard procedures that apply to its condemnation process. During the planning process, the local jurisdiction may have its legal counsel review and update any documents for inclusion within the plan.

The following is a general list of documents that may be included in the plan:

1) *Verification of ownership* ensures that the proper site and owner are identified and the owner is aware of nature of the scheduled building assessment.
2) *A right-of-entry form* is signed by the homeowner and allows the building official to enter the property to complete the assessment. Right-of-entry form must include a hold harmless agreement that states the property owner promises he or she will not bring legal action against the local jurisdiction, the U.S. government, FEMA, USACE, and the USDA Forest Service, if there is damage or harm done to the property.
3) *Building official assessment* is the documentation of the damage to the structure and the description of the threat to public health and safety. This assessment often contains the building official's determination as to whether the structure should be condemned and/or whether it should be repaired or demolished. This may be an official structural assessment.
4) *Verification of insurance information* allows the local jurisdiction to pursue financial compensation if the property owner's homeowner insurance policy covers demolition and debris removal.
5) *Archeological review* outlines the archeological low-impact stipulations for demolition and debris removal activities and highlights the implications for the local jurisdiction if they fail to comply with the guidelines.
6) *Environmental review* ensures that adverse impacts to protected environmental resources are minimized or avoided when removing debris from the proposed site. These reviews should be acceptable to the appropriate resource agency. Wetlands and other water resources, HazMat, and endangered species habitats are among the resources of most frequent concern. Some jurisdictions may also have state or local requirements for the evaluation or assessment of impacts to natural resources.
7) *SHPO review* confirms that SHPO has been notified and correspondence has been received absolving the area of any historic significance.
8) *Photos* that show the disaster-damaged condition of the property prior to the beginning of the demolition work. This is generally one or more labeled pictures that confirm the address and identified scope of work on the property.

If it is determined that a structure needs to be demolished, additional documentation may be required, not only for the Local government legal

protection, but also for the public's health and safety during the demolition and debris removal operations.

1) *Letter or notice of condemnation* is a document signed by the building official that outlines the specific threat to public safety and health.
2) *Notice of demolition* is issued to inform the property owner when the demolition will begin; notices shall be posted so as to provide a reasonable period of time for personal property to be removed. The local jurisdiction should attempt to notify the property owner, if not already contacted, through direct mail and local media.
3) *Notice of intent to demolish* is normally for the public health and safety of the neighboring residents. This notice is conspicuously posted on the structure to be demolished.

193.1.1.1. Demolition Permitting

Local government may have a demolition permitting process in place. The planning staff may want to use those demolition permit requirements during a disaster-related demolition project.

Common requirements for obtaining a demolition permit include a demolition plan, public notification, inspection requirements, and a hazardous waste report.

The demolition strategy may require the following information:

1) Site map, to scale, showing the site with all structures and other features of interest.
2) Site ingress and egress showing the fronting streets and planned route for the project. This may also include a movement of traffic strategy. Normal traffic will need to be diverted into other lanes.
3) Site preparation documents illustrate any pre-demolition work that may be required. Examples include erosion control, vegetation removal, or utility pole adjustments.
4) Staging strategies show the sequence of events prior to, during, and after demolition of the structure.
5) Hazardous waste handling requirements detail if contents of the structure require dust suppression or wet demolition. These provisions also describe how hazardous waste or environmentally sensitive materials will be handled or disposed. This includes HHW and white goods. Asbestos requires specialized removal, handling, and disposal personnel and permits.

Special documents or strategies may be required if the demolition of the building involves shoring, stabilizing structures, or any other special circumstances that may jeopardize another structure or the public's health and safety.

Once it has been established that the building is to be demolished and the required processes are underway, a notification to demolish notice is posted on the building.

193.1.1.2. Inspections

The local jurisdiction normally conducts regular inspections of demolition sites a few days prior to, the day of, during (occasionally), and upon completion of the operations. Inspectors generally take photographs at each site visit for their records. These inspections and verifications generally include:

1) ***Asbestos inspections*** - Required for all structures prior to demolition. If friable asbestos containing materials are identified, the KDHE Asbestos Demolition Notification Form should be completed and submitted. KDHE Division of Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, *Asbestos Resources*, provides the following resources*:*
    a) **Kansas Licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractors:** http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/Kansas_Asbestos_Licensed_Contractors_List.pdf
    b) **Consultant Services for Asbestos Abatement List:** http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/consulting_list.pdf
    c) **Demolition Notification Form:** http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/demonot.pdf
2) ***Occupancy inspection*** is conducted immediately prior to demolition to ensure that no one is physically in the building.
3) ***Open void inspection*** is performed if the structure has a basement that is to be filled. This inspection will be conducted once the above-grade structure is gone and the inspector can visually see the entire below-grade excavation.
4) ***Post-demolition inspection*** is completed once the structure is demolished, the debris is removed, and the site graded.

The local jurisdiction may require that a report be prepared by demolition contractors for submission to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment describing all hazardous material management practices including the final disposal location of segregated hazardous waste, asbestos containing waste, and household hazardous waste."

Appendix F*,* FEMA *Demolition Checklist*[28] is to be used for demolition activities for each structure being considered for demolition.

See attachments for copies of the "Private Property Checklist for Removal of Unsafe Structures/Demolition"

[28] The referenced Demolition Checklist is found online at FEMA's website: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

193.2. Mobile Home Park Procedures

Higher density situations, specifically mobile home parks, create an extensive amount of mixed debris in a relatively small area. The planning staff may consider the same procedures for individual sites, as a basis to be used in mobile home parks, but should expect a more intense operation.

The following documentation is required:

1) Mobile home park site ownership.
2) Mobile home operator.
3) Individual mobile home ownership.
4) Public or private streets.

As part of the planning exercise, the planning staff may investigate the legal responsibility for debris issues within the mobile home parks within its jurisdiction. The local jurisdiction should coordinate the potential PPDR and demolition operations with the park owners to expedite recovery after an event. Agreements need to be made with respect to the debris collection, location, separation of materials, and the amount of debris expected to be handled.

193.3. Navigation Hazard Removal Procedures

The state has several local, state, and federally operated lakes and reservoirs, many of which have publicly owned marinas. Some of these marinas have contracts with private operators to manage the facility.

Damage to publicly-owned marinas caused by a major disaster can include abandoned sunken boats and other debris that may impede navigation.

Local government should coordinate with their local water patrol entity and/or water rescue team, if applicable, and with their legal counsel, local salvage contractors, commercial divers and certified surveyors to ensure that navigational hazards are removed safely and efficiently. In the absence of a local specialized water response resource, the Kansas Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and/or the USACE, or other federal resources, may provide support.

The two main challenges with navigation hazards are locating the debris and finding legal owners. Marinas can be inspected visually by a helicopter or boat. Sonar or dive teams may need to be employed for submerged vessels. A location or flotation marker may be helpful in order to keep vessel positions documented. The legal owner's information may be obtained by using the vessel's registration number and marina records.

194. Public Information Strategy

194.1. Public Information Officer

State and Local government should rely on ESF #15 (External Communications) staff for developing a public information strategy to distribute information and educate citizens about the debris operations.

ESF #15 functions are required for successful dissemination of information to the public. The following should be accomplished:

1) Develop and write the information in a clear, direct, and organized manner.
2) Prepare information to be distributed.
3) Develop process to distribute the information.
4) Develop process to update, correct, revise, and redistribute information as operations progress.
5) Establish a debris information center or a venue to address all concerns, questions, or complaints.

194.2. Pre-Scripted Information

Pre-scripted information may be developed that could be distributed, concerning topics such as:

1) Debris pick-up schedules.
2) Disposal methods and ongoing actions to comply with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.
3) Disposal procedures for self-help and independent contractors.
4) Restrictions and penalties for creating illegal dumps.
5) Curbside debris segregation instructions.
6) Public drop-off locations for all debris types.
7) Process for answering the public's questions concerning debris removal.

Responses to questions pertaining to debris response and recovery, such as the following, can be pre-scripted. The following questions are possible:

1) What is the pick-up system?
2) Are there costs associated with debris collection?
3) When will the contractor be in my area?
4) Who are the contractors and how can I contact them?
5) Should I separate the different debris materials and how?
6) How do I handle HHW?
7) If vehicles were removed to clear the right-of-way where is the disposal site located, hours of operation, procedures, etc.?
8) Where are collection centers for HHW and White Goods located, hours of operation, etc.?
9) What if I cannot pay?
10) What if I am elderly or disabled?
11) Coordinate with local officials on reentry and repopulation of evacuees.

Information may need to be distributed in more than one language.

194.3. Distribution Strategy

The strategy for the distribution of public information may include the use of print (including newspapers, fliers, and posters), television, radio, internet, and community forums. During and after an emergency, more than one distribution method will required to reach the public. Alternative methods of distribution should be considered, such as placing bulletin boards at various locations in the community (including shelters and food distribution locations) and posting public information fliers on the bulletin boards.

See attachments for the following form: Disaster Debris Cleanup Notice.

195. Authorities and References

1) FEMA 321 Public Assistance Policy Digest- January 2008: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/pdigest08.pdf
2) FEMA 322 Public Assistance Guide- March 2012: http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1826-25045-1802/fema_publication_322_public_assistance_guide_6_1_07.pdf
3) *FEMA Public Assistance Debris Management Guide:* **FEMA 325 Debris Management Guide - July 2007** http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf, FEMA 327 Debris Monitoring Guide – October 2010, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/goverment/grant/pa/fema327debrismonitoring.pdf,
4) FEMA DAP 9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility, May 2007. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/952311.pdf.
5) Appendix G, FEMA DAP 9523.4, Demolition of Private Structures, July 2007. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/9523_4.pdf
6) ***Appendix G,*** *FEMA DAP 9523*.6, Mutual Aid Agreement for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance, August 2007, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/95236.pdf.
7) ***Appendix G,*** *FEMA DAP 9525*.2, Donated Resources, April 2007, http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-9500-series-policy-publications/95252-donated-resources.
8) ***Appendix G,*** *FEMA Fact Sheet 9580.204, Documenting and Validating Hazardous trees, limbs and stumps, August 2009, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/9580204.pdf.*
9) **Appendix G**, *FEMA RP9580.4, Fact Sheet: Debris Operations – Clarification: Emergency Contracting vs. Emergency Work* explains the emergency contracting procedures provided in 44 C.F.R. Part 13.36(d)(4)(i)(B). http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf.
10) **Appendix G**, *FEMA RP9580.201, Fact Sheet: Debris Removal - Applicant's Contracting Checklist* is provided as guidance to assist Public Assistance Local government in the procurement process. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf.
11) **Appendix G**, FEMA DAP9523.13, Debris Removal from Private Property, and FEMA DAP9523.4, Demolition of Private Structures, set forth the FEMA eligibility criteria and requirements that the planning staff should consider when developing the PPDR and demolition strategy. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf.

12) **Appendix F***,* FEMA *Demolition Checklist* is provided, and is to be used for demolition activities for each structure being considered for demolition: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf.
13) KDHE Bureau of Waste Management, *Solid Waste Facilities Database,* provides locations of permitted disposal sites: http://www.kdheks.gov/environment/index.html.
14) KDHE Bureau of Waste Management, Household Hazardous Waste site, provides a *Contact List for Household Hazardous Waste Facilities in Kansas:* Contact List for Household Hazardous Waste Facilities in Kansas. http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/download/HHWpointofcontact.pdf.
15) KDHE Bureau of Waste Management, Household Hazardous Waste site, Solid Waste Permits section, provides an application for the *Disposal of Solid Waste Resulting from Natural Disasters:* Disposal of Solid Waste Resulting from Natural Disasters. http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/apps/disposal_of_waste_from_natural_disaster.pdf.
16) KDHE Bureau of Waste Management, Solid Waste Program, Waste Tires, provides a list of *Permitted Waste Tire Facilities and Transporters:* Permitted Waste Tire Facilities and Transporters (August 2006) http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/waste_tires/wastetirepermitlistallAug06.pdf.

195.1. Disposal of Dead Animals

1) Disposal Options for Large Quantities of Dead Animals (SW 01-01) http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/guidance/sw01-01.pdf.
2) Disposal Options for Small Quantities of Dead Animals (SW 94-01) 05-2004 http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/guidance/sw94-01.pdf.
3) The KHHW Program Contact List: www.kdheks.gov/waste/download/HHWpointofcontact.pdf.

195.2. Asbestos Resources

1) Kansas Licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractors http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/Kansas_Asbestos_Licensed_Contractors_List.pdf.
2) Consultant Services for Asbestos Abatement List http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/consulting_list.pdf.
3) Demolition Notification Form: http://www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/demonot.pdf.

195.3. Support Forms

1) Tower Monitor Log
2) Roving Monitor Report
3) Daily Issue Log
4) Load Ticket
5) Truck Certification Part 1
6) Truck Certification Part 2
7) Structure Demolition Checklist
8) Hazardous Stump Worksheet
9) Hazardous Tree/Limb Worksheet

10) Volunteer Workers Sign-in Sheet
11) Example Emergency Mutual Aid Agreement
12) Example Public Information Bulletin, Disaster Debris Clean-up

TOWER MONITOR LOG

Date: _____

Monitor: _____ Applicant Monitor: _____

Time	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Capacity	Vol. or Weight	Pick-Up Location	Photo/ Disc	Comments

Applicant:_____ Page ____ Tower Site:_____

Monitor:_____ **ROVING MONITOR REPORT** Date:_____

Time	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Capacity	Vol. or Weight	Pick-Up Location	Photo/ Disc	Comments

Applicant: _____ Page_____

Monitor:_____ **DAILY ISSUE LOG** Date:_____

Issue No.	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Pick-Up Location	Contractor/ Sub-Contractor	Applicant Monitor	Photo/ Disc	Issue/Resolution

Applicant:_____ Page_____

Load Ticket	Ticket No. 0012345
Municipality (Applicant)	Prime Contractor
	Sub-Contractor

Truck Information

Truck No	Capacity
Truck Driver (print legibly)	

Loading Information

Loading	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor

Location (Address or Cross Streets)

When Using GPS Coordinates use Decimal Degrees (N xx.xxxxx)

N	**W**

Unloading Information

Debris Classification	Estimated %, CYs, or Actual Weight
☐ Vegetation ☐ C&D ☐ White Goods ☐ HHW ☐ Other* See Below	

Unloading	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor

DMS Name and Location

*Other Debris Explanation	Original: Applicant Copy 1: _____ Copy 2: _____ Copy 3: _____

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

General Information

Applicant: _____ **Monitor:** _____

Contractor: _____ **Date:** _____

Measurement Location: _____ **County:** _____

Declaration Number: _____

Truck Information

Make	Year	Color	License

Truck Measurements

Performed By: _____ **Date:** _____

Volume Calculated By: _____ **Date:** _____

Both Checked by: _____ **Date:** _____

Driver Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Owner Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Truck Identification

Truck Capacity

Photo

(See reverse for calculation worksheet)

1

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

DUMP TRUCK

Measurements

Truck Measurements — Length (L) = _____ Width (W) ft = _____ Height (H) ft = _____

Hoist Measurement — $Length_1$ (L_1) ft = _____ $Length_2$ (L_2) ft = _____ $WidthH$ (W_H) ft = _____ $Height_H$ (H_H) ft = _____

Radius — Radius ft = _____ Height (H) = _____

Calculations

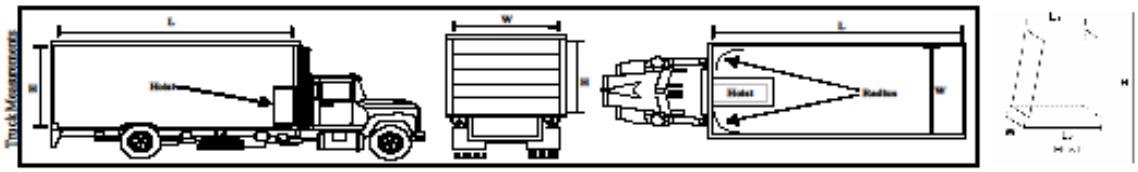
Bed Volume (Basic) — (LxWxH)/27 = + _____ cyd

Hoist Volume — $((L1+L2/2) \times W_H \times H_H)/27$ = - _____ cyd

Radius Volume — $(3.14 \times R^2 \times H)/27$ = - _____ cyd

Total = _____ cyd

Cubic Yards



EXTRA TRAILER

Measurements

Truck Measurements (Basic) — Length (L) = _____ Width (W) ft = _____ Height (H) ft = _____

Hoist Measurement — $Length_1$ (L_1) ft = _____ $Length_2$ (L_2) ft = _____ $WidthH$ (W_H) ft = _____ $Height_H$ (H_H) ft = _____

Radius — Radius ft = _____ Height (H) = _____

Calculations

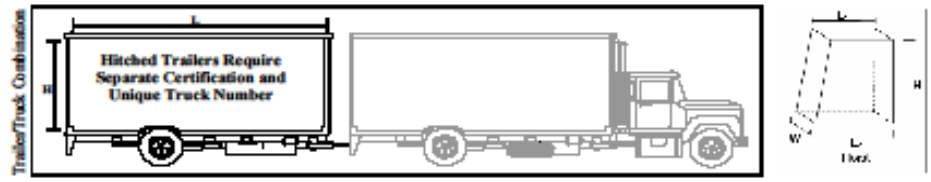
Bed Volume (Basic) — (LxWxH)/27 = + _____ cyd

Hoist Volume — $((L_1+L_2/2) \times W_H \times H_H)$ = - _____ cyd

Radius Volume — $(3.14 \times R^2 \times H)/27$ = - _____ cyd

Total = _____ cyd

Cubic Yards



ROUND BOTTOM TRUCK

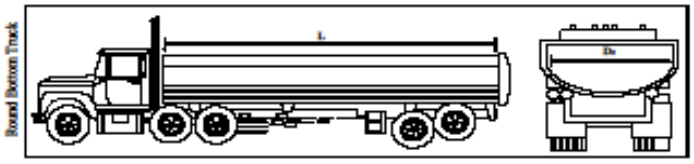
Measurements

Truck Measurements — Length (L) ft = _____ Diameter (D) ft = _____

Calculations

Approx. Volume $(3.14 \times (D/2)^2 \times L)/27$ = _____ cyd (round bottom portion only)

Cubic Yards



Demolition Checklist

Property Address: _____

Pre-Demolition

	Action	Initial	Date	Notes
1	Establish property management file for each parcel of private property. One (1) copy each for local and State records management			
2	Provide notice of condemnation			
3	Complete environmental and historic preservation reviews			
4	Obtain right of entry and hold harmless agreements			
5	Verify property description and ownership (i.e., tax assessment, legal description)			
6	Document property owner's insurance coverage for future recovery			
7	Notify lien holder(s) of intent to demolish as needed			
8	Conduct building inspection as needed			
9	Conduct public health inspection as needed			
10	Conduct fire inspection as needed			
11	Provide public notification of condemnation/demolition			
12	Verify personal property removal			

Demolition

13	Verify structure is unoccupied			
14	Cap well, water, sewer, and septic lines. Disconnect electrical service. Remove propane tanks.			
15	Mark easements and underground utilities			
16	Identify/remove/dispose of asbestos, lead-based paint and other hazardous materials per State environmental agency/EPA requirements			
17	Identify/remove/dispose of all HHW per State environmental agency/EPA requirements			
18	Record GPS coordinates. Photograph site before and after demolition.			
19	Document actual demolition and removal of debris			

Complete documentation is compiled within the project file for each individual structure/property.

I, the authorized applicant official, certify that all processes and documentation referred to in this checklist are complete (except Item 19) prior to the demolition of the referenced structure.

Name (Print) Title Signature Date

Hazardous Stump Worksheet

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Applicant Representative: _____ Signature: _____

FEMA Representative (if available) _____ Signature: _____

State Representative (if available): _____ Signature: _____

	Physical Location (i.e., Street address, road, cross streets, etc.)	Description of Facility (ROW, Park, City Hall, etc.)	Hazard		GPS (decimal degrees, 00.000000)		Tree Size (Diameter)	Eligible		Fill For Debris Stumps	Comments (See attached sketch, photo, etc.)
			Yes	No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)		Yes	No	CY	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Example Tower Monitor Log, Roving Monitor Log, Daily Issue Log, Load Ticket, Truck Certification Forms 1 and 2, Demolition Checklist and Hazardous Stump Worksheet can be found in FEMA Publication 325, Debris Management Plan, July, 2007 online at http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf.

HAZARDOUS TREE/LIMBS WORSHEET

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Applicant Representative: _____ Signature: _____

FEMA Representative (if available) _____ Signature: _____

State Representative (if available): _____ Signature: _____

	Physical Location (i.e., Street address, road, cross streets, etc.)	Description of Facility (ROW, Park, City Hall, etc.) and Photograph Number	Hazard		GPS (decimal degrees, 00.000000)		Standing Tree Size (Diameter and Height)	Size of Limbs and # of Limbs on Ea Cut		Cut Tree Size (Diameter at Flush Cut)	Comments (Leaning, % of Broken Canopy, Broken Trunk, Threat to improved property, in the Public Right of Way)
			Yes	No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)		Size	No.	Inches	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											

VOLUNTEER SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE_____ DISASTER #_____

APPLICANT_____

	VOLUNTEER (PRINT)	LOCATION OF WORK	TYPE OF WORK	DATE	TIME-IN	TIME-OUT	TTL HRS.
NAME							
ADDRESS							
TEL. #							
NAME							
ADDRESS							
TEL. #							
NAME							
ADDRESS							
TEL. #							
NAME							
ADDRESS							
TEL. #							
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TEL. #							
NAME							
ADDRESS							
TEL. #							

I Certify the Above is True and Correct to the Best of My Knowledge.

Certified	Title	Date

EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT TEMPLATE FOR CITY OR COUNTY GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS, *COUNTY RESOLUTIONS AND STATE* LAW authorizes local governments to contract with each other to provide services, and

WHEREAS, *FEDERAL LAW and STATE* POLICY also provides for certain reimbursements or financial aid to local governments for certain natural disasters or emergency conditions declared by the Governor, and

WHEREAS, *THE COUNTY OF _____, STATE OF KANSAS (HEREAFTER "REQUESTING AGENCY")* finds it to be in its best interest to have such mutual aid agreements with other local governmental bodies in the state and region,
NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the above recitals and the covenants contained herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1) *RESPONDING AGENCY* hereby agrees to provide through its Department listed below such mutual aid as may be requested by a governmental unit, having emergency conditions as defined by *Kansas* law and applicable county resolutions. The aid rendered shall be to the extent of available personnel and equipment in the judgment of the *RESPONDING AGENCY.*
2) Personnel dispatched to aid another jurisdiction shall remain employees of *RESPONDING AGENCY*, but shall work under the supervision of the *Director of Emergency Management* of the requesting jurisdiction. *RESPONDING AGENCY* retains the right to withdraw any and all aid rendered.
3) The *RESPONDING AGENCY* will provide a description of work completed, a list of hourly rates, equipment costs, and dates and hours worked for all such aid rendered to the requesting jurisdiction for all actual costs, and the requesting jurisdiction agrees to compensate such claim for costs incurred as expeditiously as possible.
4) *RESPONDING AGENCY* will maintain workers compensation coverage for its employees and liability coverage for its vehicles and equipment. Any uninsured or extraordinary expenses may be a part of claimed costs for reimbursement. The requesting jurisdiction agrees to maintain adequate liability insurance under state law and to hold harmless and indemnify *RESPONDING AGENCY* for any and all claims occurring while its personnel and equipment are working under the direction of the *Director of Emergency Management of the requesting County.* These indemnities shall include attorney's fees and costs that may arise from providing aid pursuant to this agreement.
5) The purpose of these recitals is to insure that ***RESPONDING*** *AGENCY* is reimbursed all costs and assumes no additional liabilities as a result of this agreement. Neither party to this agreement shall be liable, for its failure or refusal to render aid pursuant to this agreement. The *Director of Emergency Management of requesting County or designee* in charge of operations shall in his/her sole discretion, determine the manner which such emergency aid may be used.
6) IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been duly executed by the parties subscribed below and is binding upon both responding and requesting agencies.

_____ _____

Date Signed Name of Responding Agency Agency Representative Signature and Dept. Name

_____ _____ _____

Date Signed Name of Requesting Agency Representative Signature and Dept. Name

DISASTER DEBRIS CLEANUP NOTICE

Avoid placing debris over fire hydrants, gas meters and in the street.

To help expedite clean-up efforts, separate debris into piles:

- **Trees and vegetation**
- **"White goods" (washing machines, refrigerators, air Conditioners, etc.)**
- **Clean construction debris (such as 2x4's and plywood)**
- **Metals**
- **Household Hazardous Waste (including paint, pesticides, cleaning products)**
- **Personal Property**

We thank you for your cooperation through these trying times. If you have any questions please call

(Your local contact) ***at***

_____

ESF #8 –Mass Casualty Support Annex

196. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator	Primary Agency:
• KDHE	• KDHE
Support Agencies: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Civil Air Patrol • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) • Board of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS) • Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) • Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) • Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) • Kansas Board of Nursing • Kansas Board of Healing Arts • Kansas Board of Mortuary Arts	**Non-Governmental Organizations:** • Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA) • American Red Cross • Major Emergency Response Group (MERGe) • Kansas Clinical Resource Network
Federal Agencies: • Health and Human Services (HHS)	

197. Purpose

The purpose of the Kansas Mass Casualty Plan is to provide operational concepts unique to a mass casualty incident response, assign responsibilities to state organizations, and coordinate response efforts in order to meet the needs of local governments following a mass casualty-producing incident. A mass casualty incident is defined as one which generates more patients than available resources can manage using routine procedures. In a mass casualty incident, a major challenge for emergency response and management personnel will be to recognize and anticipate the needs of medical resources, including bed availability, ground and air medical services, numbers and types of patients, and anticipated resource needs including surgical capabilities and other specialized care.

198. Scope

This plan recognizes the need to organize state organizations and resources to plan for and respond to an incident resulting in mass casualties. Additionally, this document seeks to provide

guidance, definitions, and delineation of organizational responsibilities pertaining to a response to a mass casualty incident. Finally, this design is intended to incorporate federal, private, and volunteer organizations and resources into a coordinated response system to a mass casualty incident. This response support is categorized in to two functional areas (1) Information Sharing and (2) Medical Surge.

199. Policies

KDHE serves as the state coordinating entity for all health and medical response to an emergency resulting in mass casualties. It is the responsibility of the KDHE Division of Public Health to coordinate the state level planning and response to incidents resulting in mass casualties. KDHE will work with appropriate ESF #8 support agencies in the development and refinement of ESF #8 related plans, policies, and procedures.

KDHE will utilize the incident command system (ICS) in response to all incidents including those involving mass casualties. The state ESF 8 Coordinator will serve as the primary point of contact for health and medical related issues for the SEOC. The KDHE Planning Section (Situation Unit if activated) will monitor casualty numbers and availability of medical resources and bed availabilities.

Support agencies identified in this plan will communicate to the ESF 8 Coordinator changes in capabilities, availabilities, and activities related to mass casualty incident planning and response.

200. Situation and Assumptions

200.1. Situation

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the most severe injuries in mass casualty incidents are fractures, burns, lacerations, and crush injuries. These injuries are consistent with natural and man-made mass casualty incidents other than disease outbreaks. The CDC also notes that the most common injuries are eye injuries, sprains, strains, minor wounds, and ear damage. Anyone who is in the surrounding area of a mass casualty incident is at risk for these injuries depending on the nature of the incident. Rescue workers and volunteers are also at increased risk for these injuries. Mass casualty incidents resulting from disease outbreaks may not see an increase in these types of injuries but could likely see an increase in respiratory, circulatory, or other non-trauma related injuries. These different scenarios could present varied response challenges to responders and medical personnel.

Kansas has been divided into six Regional Trauma Councils for the purposes of trauma incident planning. These regions are provided guidance and direction by the Kansas Trauma Program housed within KDHE. Each of these regional trauma councils have developed a regional trauma plan which is revised every two years. The Kansas Mass Casualty Plan is intended to support these regional plans and coordinate state resources in support of these incidents.

Kansas has a limited number of verified trauma and burn centers within the state. A major or catastrophic incident producing large numbers of trauma or burn victims will likely stress this system. The Kansas trauma system classifies trauma resources by one of four levels of care. Kansas has three Level 1 Trauma Centers, two Level 2 Trauma Center, five Level 3 Trauma Center, and 14 Level 4 Trauma Centers. While it is not realistic to expect every hospital in Kansas to become a trauma center, it is very important to maintain a level of understanding about the trauma system among all response and medical organizations to maximize the use and effectiveness of these limited resources in times of disaster.

The Emergency Medical System for Children (EMS-C) Program within KDHE continues to provide planning guidance to local EMS and healthcare entities related to children and injury prevention and response.

KDHE also coordinates with the medical volunteer organizations including Medical Reserve Corps, the American Red Cross and others. The ESF 8 Coordinator will contact these volunteer organizations if additional medical needs are identified for a community. The ESF 8 Coordinator in conjunction with the SEOC will coordinate the deployment and management of medical volunteer assets to an emergency scene.

Kansas has sixteen Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) units across the state. The local units, comprised of medical and non-medical volunteers, are available to local organizations for use during scheduled events or unscheduled incidents. Primary control of the local MRC unit resides with the MRC Unit Coordinator. At the state level, Kansas has a statewide MRC Coordinator who assists in facilitation of planning, developing, and using MRC units within their respective communities. In a mass casualty incident, MRC units may be called upon via mutual aid from neighboring counties or through the SEOC via the mission tasking process to provide on scene medical and non-medical assistance.

Kansas emergency medical services are typically the first medical personnel that engage victims of a mass casualty incident. The Kansas EMS system varies widely across Kansas from primarily paid services to equally dedicated and qualified all volunteer services. Strict standards of competence are made and enforced by the Kansas BEMS which ensures that every emergency medical service provider is trained and qualified to provide a specific level of care. Kansas EMS agencies have mutual aid and resource sharing agreements in place to provide assistance to one another in times of emergency. Regional EMS planners have developed the Medical Emergency Response Group (MERGe) Program and similar programs for the provision of EMS mutual aid in times of emergency. The MERGe Program was developed out of the south central and south east regions of Kansas but has supported medical mutual aid requests throughout the state. Other EMS planning regions have developed their own version of this EMS mutual aid model. When activated as a mutual aid partner, regional EMS team members can assist in establishing medical command and control at the scene of the emergency within a previously established local incident command system. These programs can also coordinate the scheduling of EMS resources to provide direct medical care support to the incident under the established medical branch.

The use of these mutual aid agreements and partnerships will be utilized by local agencies prior to the request of state assistance. If requested, the state ESF 8 Coordinator may assist local agencies in the coordination of additional EMS assets from other jurisdictions under the standard state mission tasking system. If the provision of EMS resources is requested through the SEOC, the requesting entity (local EMS/Medical Unit leader) will be responsible for the direct supervision of supporting assets while deployed to the disaster scene.

Local EMS, hospitals and other medical entities have and continue to develop medical mutual aid agreements. These mutual aid agreements outline responsibilities of receiving and providing agencies with regard to functions to be provided, reimbursement, and other policies. Some of these mutual aid programs also provide for the establishment of a medical or EMS command element at the scene of the emergency.

The Kansas Mass Casualty Plan recognizes the importance of on scene medical direction for triage and transport of patients related to an emergency. The plan is intended to support those on scene command elements, through the local emergency operations center, by the coordinated provision of additional requested assets including material and personnel.

To promote coordinated transition from incident response to incident recovery, the provision of EMS mutual aid will terminate after the incident response period. If additional EMS resources will be required during the recovery period, those resources will be coordinated through the state ESF 8 Coordinator. These resources will require state mission tasking assignments and the normal SEOC mission tasking process will be utilized.

Preparedness regions have also undertaken the role of stockpiling various levels of regional supply caches for mass casualty incidents. Policies and procedures for activation, transportation, and use of these caches has taken place at the regional level and provided to organizations and facilities within that region. The utilization of these materials serves as another mode of medical mutual aid and shall be requested prior to the local organization requesting assets from the State through their local emergency operations center.

Kansas hospitals serve as a focal point of any mass casualty incident in the state of Kansas. The provision of definitive medical care to individuals affected by an emergency is the main focus for any incident. It is the responsibility of Kansas hospitals to maintain the appropriate schedule for update to the Kansas hospital bed availability program, EMSystem. This secure, on-line program allows for the daily information exchange of available beds and current facility limitations. The program also allows for instant notification of a mass casualty incident and can provide an avenue for incident management staff to coordinate response assets and patient dispersal to appropriate levels of medical care.

Tracking of individuals associated in a mass casualty emergency from first medical contact to final release from a medical facility is an important duty of medical

responders. Proper patient tracking will help promote accountability of patients for providers; information sharing to family members of patients will enhance reconciliation with families, and provide accurate incident casualty numbers and status to incident management staff.

Local hospitals and EMS providers are responsible for the tracking of individual patients as they enter and are dismissed from the Kansas medical system. This system is necessary to promote positive patient outcomes, provide timely medical information exchange to other medical responders, and ensure proper fiscal reimbursement. Each agency currently has policies and procedures to follow to ensure that proper and consistent information is transferred with the patient. The enhancement to these policies and procedures to form a system would aid in avoiding duplication of patient counting. Patient tracking would allow for being able to track patients from initial incident through final discharge.

200.2. Assumptions

1) There are many different emergencies both natural and man-made that can result in mass numbers of casualties.
2) The majority of medical material and medical professionals are located at the local level.
3) A mass casualty incident will stress the entire medical system including pre-hospital responders and medical specialties.
4) The Kansas Trauma Program will continue to promote overall trauma preparedness efforts within Kansas including working with interested and capable facilities in achieving state trauma center designation.
5) Kansas has a limited capability for treatment of severe burn cases.
6) Regional Trauma Councils will continue to address topics and issues related to trauma care within their own region and locally.
7) Kansas has a limited capability for treatment of severe trauma injuries.
8) The EMS-C Program will continue to provide child specific planning information and equipment, as funding allows, to medical care entities in Kansas.

201. Concept of Operations

201.1. General

201.1.1. Pre-Incident Preparedness Responsibilities

ESF 8 provides coordination of state-level actions in preparation for an incident that may result in mass casualties. ESF 8 agencies are responsible for making opportunities available for local emergency partners to improve their capability and capacity for providing care in mass casualty incidents. This support is generally in the form of technical, grant, and regulatory assistance to maintain or improve community and regional mass casualty preparedness.

201.1.2. Response and Recovery Responsibilities

ESF 8, when requested by State, tribal, or local officials, in coordination with its partner organizations, will assist the management of mass casualty patients, supporting medical supplies, and coordination of additional medical teams.

Local response to a mass casualty-producing incident involves triage, transport, treatment, and logistics support. Three approaches are commonly considered at the local level in response to a mass casualty-producing incident. These include:

1) Medical treatment facilities will expand their capacities by canceling or rescheduling elective surgical procedures, discharging non-critical patients, and diverting non-critical patients to other facilities. Additional specialized transportation assets will likely be required to support the discharge, diversion, and transfer of patients.
2) Transport casualties to outlying areas not affected by the mass casualty-producing incident. Communication of critical information and use of the bed capacity website, EMSystem, will be necessary in addition to transportation assets.
3) Deploy medical assets from within the state to the affected area. Federal assets, if available, will be received and supported in the state. Assets may also come to Kansas through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. In many of these cases, the assets may likely be used to establish additional off-site treatment facilities to augment what is already in place and overburdened by patient influx.

Local medical organizations will direct the operations within their own organization including implementing their own medical surge plans and procedures. ESF 8 will support these operations as outlined above.

201.2. Organization

The following positions and agencies may have responsibilities in managing a mass casualty incident.

State ESF 8 Coordinator – the state ESF 8 Coordinator will be the primary point of contact for KDEM and other state agency staff and local agencies reporting casualty numbers. The ESF 8 Coordinator will also be involved with coordination of state and federal medical assets if deployed to the state.

KDHE Planning Section – the KDHE Planning Section in partnership with the ESF 8 Coordinator may be responsible for state level patient tracking for mass casualty incidents. Patient outcomes are of special importance to all emergency responders and elected officials alike, an accurate up to date record and tracking of patients involved in an incident is necessary to promote overall incident management objectives.

201.3. Notifications

The state ESF 8 Coordinator may be notified of an incident involving multiple casualties by KDEM, EMSystem, the MERGe program duty officer, or other means. Upon

notification of an incident involving mass casualties, the ESF 8 Coordinator may, in coordination with the SEOC, activate the Kansas Mass Casualty Plan.

The ESF 8 Coordinator or designee will contact support agencies outlined in this plan and notify them of the decision to activate this plan. At the time of the initial notification, the ESF 8 Coordinator will communicate what actions need to be taken by the support agency to assist with the incident.

201.4. Direction and Control

1) General direction and control methods are outlined in the ESF 8 Annex.

201.5. Actions

ESF 8 will be responsible for coordinating public health and medical preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts on an on-going basis. On-going efforts of the ESF 8 will include:

Medical Surge:

1) Encourage the participation of health and medical organizations in community and regional emergency planning and preparedness efforts including maintenance or development of appropriate medical mutual aid agreements or programs
2) Maintain and educate health and medical professionals on the recommendations of the Guide for Planning the Use of Scarce Resources during a Public Health Emergency in Kansas.
3) Health and medical organizations are encouraged to adopt and utilize the Kansas Field Triage Decision Scheme for mass casualty and trauma response.
4) Assist local agencies in the coordination of additional EMS assets from other jurisdictions using the standard state mission tasking system. The requesting entity (local EMS/Medical Unit Leader) will be responsible for the direct supervision of supporting assets while deployed to the disaster scene.
5) Encourage community and regional health and medical planning entities to purchase, maintain, supply, and support mobile medical assets as recommended by hazard vulnerability gaps and available resource avenues including preparedness grant funds.
6) Evaluate levels of and maintain at appropriate levels mobile medical asset caches
7) Identify state-level and interstate medical aid partnerships to assist in provision of health and medical professionals during mass casualty incidents.
8) Assure appropriate procedures are in place for recognition and verification of out-of-state health and medical licenses.

Information Sharing:

1) Maintain the statewide bed availability web-based application, EMSystem, to assist with health and medical situational awareness.
2) Maintain the ability to alert or notify hospitals and other health and medical providers in the event of a mass casualty incident.

3) Encourage health and medical facilities to continue to integrate internal patient tracking systems with organizational and community family reunification plans and procedures.

202. Responsibilities

202.1. Coordinating Agency

The KDHE is designated as the coordinator for ESF 8. As ESF coordinator, KDHE coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 8 support agencies.

It will be the responsibility of the KDHE ESF #8 Coordinator to review and revise the Kansas Mass Casualty Plan. This plan will be reviewed and revised in concert with the KRP and ESF #8. This revision process will take input from available incident lessons learned, best practices, and ESF #8 partner agencies.
The ESF 8 Coordinator will be responsible for the following activities on an on-going basis.

202.1.1. Preparedness

1) Maintain working relationships with regional EMS mutual aid programs such as MERGe.
2) Identify state-level and interstate medical aid partnerships to provide medical material and professionals during a mass casualty incident.

202.1.2. Response

1) Coordinate with health and medical organizations to fulfill medical volunteer requests.
2) Assist in the determination of appropriate medical mission support requirements and activities including requesting SNS assets.
3) Share appropriate alerts and information concerning bed availability and incident information via the EMSystem web-based application.

202.1.3. Recovery

1) Coordinate EMS mutual aid, if requested, after response activities have concluded and local capacity still requires support.

202.2. Primary Agency

202.2.1. KDHE

Preparedness:

1) Continue efforts with the Kansas Clinical Resource Network to maintain and educate local health and medical providers on the Guide for Planning the Use of Scarce Resources during a Public Health Emergency in Kansas to aid organizational medical surge capacity.

2) Maintain the EMS-C Program to provide guidance to local EMS and medical organizations related to children and injury prevention and response.
3) Maintain support to the local MRC units in Kansas.
4) Assist local health and medical organizations with mass casualty/medical surge planning for their organization and community.
5) Promote the adoption of the Kansas Field Triage Decision Scheme to appropriate health and medical partners.
6) Evaluate and maintain appropriate medical caches.

Response:

1) Provide state-level tracking of patients.
2) Assist in appropriate family reunification of patients.
3) Assist in the determination of need and the request of SNS assets

202.3. Support Agencies

202.3.1. KDEM

Response:

1) Initiate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests for medical support from other EMAC states.
2) Assist in the requesting of any federal medical assets to assist in the incident including Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, Federal Medical Stations, and Strategic National Stockpile assets.

202.3.2. KSNG

Preparedness:

1) Maintain and report EMEDS capability.
2) Participate in interagency planning and exercises with state and local agencies.

Response:

1) Identify situations when and where EMEDS could be deployed or otherwise assist.
2) Provide KNG personnel and assets to assist with patient triage, transport and limited treatment to civilian casualties.

202.3.3. BEMS

Preparedness:

1) Maintain policies and procedures for reciprocation of licenses for emergency medical technicians from other states:

203. Authorities and References

203.1. Federal Statutes

1) Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
2) Public Law 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552-1578 (1974) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief. and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.

3) Public Law 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
4) 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act.
5) 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons.
6) 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act.

ESF #8 –Mass Fatality Support Annex

204. Planning Team

ESF Coordinator	Primary Agency:
• Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)	• Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
Support Agencies: • Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Kansas National Guard (KSNG) • Civil Air Patrol • Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) • Board of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS) • Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) • Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) • Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) • Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) • Kansas Board of Nursing • Kansas Board of Healing Arts • Kansas Board of Mortuary Arts	**Non-Governmental Organizations:** • Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA) • American Red Cross • Major Emergency Response Group (MERGe) • Kansas Clinical Resource Network
Federal Agencies: • Health and Human Services (HHS)	

205. Purpose

The purpose of the Kansas Mass Fatality Plan is to outline the general responsibilities of agencies and associations when responding to an incident that has produced mass fatalities in the State of Kansas. The primary concerns of a mass fatality incident response are recovery, identification of human remains, the disposition of remains and assistance to affected families. Objectives in mass fatality management include handling human remains in a dignified, respectful, timely, methodical, and safe manner. As well as accomplishing the identification of victims and the certification of cause and manner of death. Also this plan strives to follow the wishes of the next of kin in the final disposition of remains, whenever possible.

206. Scope

According to Kansas statue, the District Coroner is responsible for deceased persons. The District Coroner will thereby direct all work related to the direct handling of deceased

individuals at the scene of the incident. This plan recognizes the need to organize state agencies and resources to plan for and respond to an incident resulting in catastrophic loss of life. Fatalities related to an incident may be located at the scene of the emergency incident, at patient staging areas or at medical facilities. The Kansas Mass Fatality Plan will be applicable to any incident that results in fatality cases that overwhelm the local capacity.

This plan seeks to provide guidance, definitions, and relevant laws and delineation of organizational responsibilities pertaining to a response to a mass fatality incident. Additionally, this plan is intended to incorporate federal, private and volunteer organizations and resources into a coordinated system for responding to a mass fatality incident. This support is categorized by the following functions:

1) Anticipate storage needs for a surge of human remains through the participation in incident risk assessments.
2) Assist in the development of plans at the facility, county and regional levels to manage fatalities.
3) Identify culturally sensitive alternative storage options for human remains.
4) Coordinate with lead local jurisdictional entity and supporting agencies to account for all incident deceased.
5) Identify resource needs and alternative suppliers to manage fatality operations.
6) Assist in multi-specialty forensic analysis to identify human remains and determine the cause and manner of death.
7) Coordinate the surge of concerned citizens requesting information about missing family members through a Family Assistance Center or other mechanism.
8) Coordinate behavioral health support services to family members of the deceased, incident survivors and responders.
9) Assure the availability of the electronic death reporting system to appropriate fatality management partners.

207. Policies

KDHE serves as the state coordinating entity for all public health and medical response to an emergency resulting in mass fatalities. It is the responsibility of the Kansas ESF 8 Coordinator to coordinate the state-level planning and response to incidents resulting in mass fatalities. To facilitate a coordinated planning effort, Kansas has developed the Kansas Mass Fatality Task Force. The Kansas Mass Fatality Task Force is made up of representatives from the following agencies and associations:

1) Kansas Department of Health and Environment
2) Kansas Funeral Directors Association
3) District Coroners
4) Kansas Division of Emergency Management
5) Kansas Association of Local Health Departments
6) Kansas Emergency Management Association
7) Kansas Bureau of Investigation
8) United States Department of Health and Human Services
9) Kansas Hospital Association
10) Kansas Board of Mortuary Arts
11) Kansas Emergency Medical Services Association

KDHE will utilize the incident command system (ICS) in response to all incidents, including those involving mass fatalities. In a mass fatality incident, the Mass Fatality Branch Director will be the state coordinator for response and recovery elements related to the fatalities, working with the Kansas ESF 8 Coordinator. The KFDA State Disaster Coordinator, or designee, will serve as the Mass Fatality Branch Director at KDHE.

208. Situation and Assumptions

208.1. Situation

Kansas has not experienced a catastrophic mass fatality incident that has required significant state government involvement. The State of Kansas has considered the consequences and difficult issues resulting in overwhelming loss of life. Recent national and international incidents, including pandemic influenza preparations, have proven the value of mass fatality management preparedness planning.

For many years the Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA) has had a volunteer Disaster Team. A trained and qualified Kansas Disaster Mortuary Response Team has as its purpose to aid those who are in charge of human remains during a mass fatality incident. The team is comprised of trained coordinators and volunteer funeral directors and embalmers who will be available to provide support in disaster recovery, identification of remains, and to assist in the notification of the families of the deceased. Members of this team may prepare and file death certificates and facilitate ways for preparing, processing and releasing human remains to the next of kin under emergency conditions. The Kansas Disaster Mortuary Response Team works only under the direction of the District Coroner.

208.2. Assumptions

1) Each judicial district of the state has an identified District Coroner as prescribed in K.S.A. 22a-226.
2) The District Coroner is the responsible local authority for managing fatalities in an incident where an individual dies in any suspicious or unusual manner or when the determination of the cause of death is held to be in the public interest.
3) Any mass fatality incident would result in the District Coroner being responsible for all deceased resulting from the incident.
4) A natural or man-made incident that results in the catastrophic loss of life will, in most cases, generate a state disaster declaration.
5) Mass fatality incidents due to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear factors will present an added difficult dimension to the response, recovery, identification and final disposition of the deceased victims.
6) A mass fatality incident may result from overwhelming damage to the infrastructure system of Kansas. Major utilities and other essential services and resources, including fuel supplies, may therefore be non-existent.

209. Concept of Operations

209.1. General

ESF 8, when requested by State, tribal or local officials, in coordination with its partner organizations, will assist the local District Coroner, medical professionals and law enforcement agencies in:

1) The tracking and documenting of human remains and associated personal effects.
2) Reducing the hazard presented by chemically, biologically, or radiological contaminated human remains (when indicated and possible).
3) Establishing temporary morgue facilities.
4) Determining the cause and manner of death.
5) Collecting ante mortem data in a compassionate and culturally competent fashion from authorized individuals.
6) Performing postmortem data collection and documentation.
7) Identifying human remains using scientific means (e.g., dental, pathology, anthropology, fingerprints, and, as indicated, DNA samples).
8) Preparing, processing and returning human remains and personal effects to the authorized person(s) when possible.
9) Providing technical assistance and consultation on fatality management and mortuary affairs.

In the event that caskets are displaced, ESF 8 will assist in identifying the human remains, re-casketing, and reburial in public cemeteries.

ESF 8 may task the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) Behavioral Health components and request assistance from other ESF 8 partner organizations to provide support to families of victims during the victim identification mortuary process at the Family Assistance Center.

The ESF 8 Coordinator or designee with input from the SEOC may also coordinate with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for deployment of federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) to the state.

209.2. Organization

To ensure a coordinated incident response, ESF 8 functions have been incorporated into the KDHE ICS. Within the Operations Section of this structure, the Mass Fatalities Branch Director will coordinate all mass fatality related response and recovery issues at the state level. This branch director will work with the ESF 8 Coordinator in communicating information, coordinating resources and providing guidance to local responders.

209.3. Notifications

ESF 8 is responsible for coordinating mass fatality related response measures for any incident. The state ESF 8 Coordinator may be notified of an incident involving multiple deaths by KDEM or by the Kansas Funeral Directors Association (KFDA) Executive Director or State Disaster Coordinator or his/her designee. Upon notification of an incident involving mass fatalities, the ESF 8 Coordinator will, in coordination with the SEOC, activate the Kansas Mass Fatality Plan.

209.4. Direction and Control

The ESF 8 Coordinator or designee will contact the KFDA Executive Director and notify him or her of the decision to activate this plan and the need for KFDA to designate a Mass Fatalities Branch Director. The Mass Fatalities Branch Director may then be responsible for notification and coordination of local funeral directors and funeral homes.

209.5. Actions

ESF 8 will be responsible for coordinating public health and medical preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts on an on-going basis. On-going efforts of the ESF 8 will include:

Fatality Management:

1) Coordinate within the State of Kansas to identify roles and responsibilities for entities related to fatality management activities.
2) Define a statewide guide for the collection, management and dissemination of ante mortem data.
3) Coordination of family notification, grief services, and sharing of appropriate ante mortem information with law enforcement, electronic death reporting systems and call centers.
4) In partnership with ESF 9, search and recovery of human remains.
5) Removal, transfer or transportation, storage, preparation, and temporary burial of human remains.
6) Identification and re-burial of human remains where grave sites have been disrupted by the incident.
7) Processing, management, storage, preparation, and interment of human remains in coordination with funeral homes, hospitals, emergency management and other response organizations.
8) Coordination of Family Assistance Centers to support identification, notification of families and behavioral health and grief support.
9) Provision of culturally sensitive behavioral health services for survivors.
10) Engagement with ESF 15 for public affairs related to mass fatality incidents.
11) Coordinate and assistance with counties and organizations developing fatality management plans.

210. Responsibilities

210.1. Coordinating Agency

The KDHE is designated as the coordinator for ESF 8. As ESF coordinator, KDHE coordinates meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with the private sector and the ESF 8 support agencies.

The ESF 8 Coordinator will be responsible for the following activities on an on-going basis.

210.1.1. Preparedness

1) Coordinate the further development and revision of the Kansas Mass Fatality Plan.
2) Coordinate within planning partners to identify roles and responsibilities for entities related to fatality management activities.

210.1.2. Response

1) Notifying the KFDA Executive Director, Disaster Coordinator, or both of an incident resulting in mass fatalities.
2) Coordination of family notification, grief services, and sharing of appropriate ante mortem information with law enforcement, electronic death reporting systems and call centers.
3) In partnership with ESF 9, search and recovery of human remains.

210.2. Primary Agency

210.2.1. KDHE

Preparedness:

1) Maintain a web-based death certificate reporting application available to coroners, funeral directors and other appropriate fatality management individuals.
2) Define a statewide guide for the collection, management and dissemination of ante mortem data.

Recovery:

1) Process death certificates in a timely manner to assist families in collection of benefits and other matters.

210.3. Support Agencies

210.3.1. KDEM

Response:

1) Facilitate requests for EMAC and federal disaster support means for mass fatalities including but not limited to DMOTs.

210.3.2. KBI

Response:

1) Provide technical expertise and assistance through forensic analysis in identification of human remains.

210.3.3. KDADS

Response:

1) Coordinate behavioral health response needs at Family Assistance Centers.
2) Coordinate provision of behavioral health needs to survivors of mass fatality incidents.

210.3.4. Kansas Funeral Directors Association

Preparedness:

1) Maintain the KFDA Disaster Team membership and applicable operating manuals.

Response:

1) Serve as Mass Fatality Branch Director in KDHE's ICS as requested and coordinate fatality management activities.
2) Removal, transfer or transportation, storage, preparation, and temporary burial of human remains.
3) Identification and re-burial of human remains where grave sites have been disrupted by the incident.
4) Processing, management, storage, preparation, and interment of human remains in coordination with funeral homes, hospitals, emergency management, and other response organizations.
5) Coordination of Family Assistance Centers to support identification, notification of families and behavioral health and grief support.

211. Authorities and References

211.1. Federal Statutes

1) Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
2) Public Law 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552-1578 (1974) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.
3) Public Law 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.
4) 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act.
5) 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons.
6) 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act.

Legal Support Annex

212. ESF #1 Transportation

212.1. Kansas Department of Transportation

212.1.1. Department of Transportation: General Statutes

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 75, Article 50)

212.1.2. Powers of Secretary Related to Federal Funds

1) (K.S.A. 75-5023)

2) "The secretary of transportation may apply for, receive and administer any federal funds or other funds now or hereafter made available for highway, road or street purposes or for purposes relating to the various other modes and systems of transportation."

212.1.3. Kansas Turnpike Authority, Toll Roads and Turnpikes

1) (K.S.A. 68-2001 – K.S.A. 68-20,120)

2) This set of statutes states that the Kansas turnpike authority is attached to the Kansas department of transportation, but acts on its own authorities and powers. These statutes list the authorities and powers of the Kansas turnpike authority specifically concerning toll roads and turnpikes. Furthermore, these statutes cover how toll roads and turnpikes are to be paid for.

212.2. Regulation of Motor Carriers by Kansas Corporation Commission

212.2.1. Powers of the State Corporation Commission Regarding Motor Carriers

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 66, Article 13)

212.2.2. Liability Insurance Requirements for Vehicles not having Kansas Motor Carrier Permits

1) (K.S.A. 66-1314)

212.2.3. Motor Carrier Inspection Stations; Controlled By Superintendent of Highway Patrol

1) (K.S.A. 66-1318)

212.2.4. Power Granted to Members of the Highway Patrol to Enforce This Act

1) (K.S.A. 66-1319)

2) Members of the Highway Patrol are authorized to enforce the provisions of Chapter 66, Article 13 and are authorized and empowered to inspect any motor vehicle required by law to comply with any of such laws and rules and regulations related thereto.

212.2.5. Motor Carriers are Required to Stop at Inspection Stations; Certificates of Law Compliance; Penalties for Violation

1) (K.S.A. 66-1324)

212.2.6. Common Carriers Defined; Rules and Regulations to Carryout Duties

1) (K.S.A. 66-105, K.S.A. 66-106)

2) K.S.A. 66-105 defines "common carriers." K.S.A. 66-106 states that the state corporation commission shall have the power to adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations to govern its proceedings. Furthermore, the state corporation commission may confer with other authorities, enter into agreements, conduct joint investigations, accept contributions, issue grants and conduct hearings. Also, this statute lists the duties of the attorney general related to this statute.

212.2.7. Transportation by Motor Carriers; Regulation of Motor Carriers; Permits and Certificates for Both Private and Public Motor Carriers of Property, Household Goods and Passengers

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,108 – K.S.A. 66-1,126)

2) This set of statutes deals with transportation by both public and private motor carriers of property, household goods and passengers and the state corporation commission's power to regulate, license and supervise such motor carriers. Furthermore, the state corporation commission has the power to issue, suspend and revoke permits, certificates and licenses for said motor carriers. Once issued, permits, certificates and licenses may not be transferred and authority granted under such certificates, permits and licenses may not be leased or assigned to other corporations or persons.

212.2.8. Motor Carrier Liability Insurance and Motor Vehicle Safety Rules and Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,128 – K.S.A. 66-1,132)

2) This set of statutes covers motor carrier liability insurance, motor carrier safety rules and regulations adopted by the commission, the suspension, revocation and amendment of certificates held by motor carriers, the intrastate transportation of certain hazardous materials and the duties of sheriffs, peace officers and county attorneys as they relate to the provisions of this act.

212.2.9. Registration of Interstate Carriers; Unified Carrier Registration Clearing Fund; Rules and Regulations Governing Registration; Fees for Registration.

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,139 – K.S.A. 66-1,140)

2) This set of statutes deals with the registration of interstate carriers, the unified carrier registration clearing fund, and the rules and regulations governing registration and fees. The superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol and the secretary of the department of revenue may issue special registrations for out of state trucks that occasionally enter the state or enter the state for emergency purposes.

212.2.10. Joint Investigations Between KHP and Federal Agencies; Civil Penalties for Violations of Motor Carrier Regulation

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,142a – K.S.A. 66-1,142c)

2) "The commission is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into any contracts or agreements with the relevant federal agency to conduct investigations." Furthermore, it outlines the penalties for violation of motor carrier regulations.

212.2.11. Revoking of Licensing of Intrastate Motor Carriers

1) (K.S.A. 8-1,123b)

2) This statute states that the director vehicles may revoke, suspend or cancel the licensing or refuse to renew the licensing of any intrastate motor carrier under the provisions of K.S.A. 8-126 through K.S.A. 8-149 upon notice from the State Corporation Commission that such intrastate motor carrier ability to operate has been terminated or denied. The director of vehicles may request the aid of the state highway patrol or and other law enforcement officer.

212.3. Construction of State Highways, Roads and Bridges

212.3.1. Federal Aid for Highways

1) (K.S.A. 68-401 – K.S.A. 68-402f)

2) This set of statutes covers the acceptance of federal aid for highways by the state, the contracts and agreements that the secretary of transportation may enter into to receive such federal aid, the contracts political subdivisions may enter into with the secretary to receive such federal aid and the allocation of such federal aid.

212.3.2. Powers and Duties of Secretary of Transportation- State Highways

1) (K.S.A. 68-404 – K.S.A. 68-404a)

212.3.3. State Highway System

1) (K.S.A. 68-405 – K.S.A. 68-406; K.S.A. 68-406a)

2) This set of statutes deals with the construction of the state highway system, the inclusion of certain unimproved links of county road into the state highway system and that county and township officers are to furnish information to the secretary when federal contracts require it. It also includes the maximum amount of highway to be built in each county, direct links to certain facilities, establishing and posting of speed limits, establishing of certain facilities and institutions on certain streets and roads, roads in state parks and temporary road closings. It also contains the exclusion to the policy of the maximum mileage of road and highway to be built in each county.

212.3.4. Bids and Contracts for State Highway Construction

1) (K.S.A. 68-407 – K.S.A. 68-411)

2) This set of statutes covers the bidding process for state highway construction and how contracts are granted for state highway construction. The contracts for construction are to be given to the lowest bidder.

212.3.5. State Highway Fund

1) (K.S.A. 68-416 – K.S.A. 68-416a)

2) This set of statutes establishes the state highway fund. It outlines how the fund derives its revenue and what money from the fund may be expended upon.

212.4. Rail

1) All statutes that relate to rail and the operations of trains have been preempted by federal law.

212.5. Air

212.5.1. Regulation of Aircraft

1) (K.S.A. 3-201 – K.S.A. 3-207)

2) This set of statutes deals with regulations of aircraft within the state. It deals with pilot's certificates, violations of air commerce regulations and penalties for offenses under this act.

212.5.2. General Aviation Airports

1) (K.S.A. 75-5061)

2) This statute lists the powers and duties of the secretary of transportation as they relate to public use general aviation airports. Furthermore, it states that the secretary of transportation may receive money to grant and fund public use general aviation airports. The public use general aviation airport development fund is established for the purposes of funding this act.

212.5.3. Kansas Department of Civil Air Patrol- Functions, Duties and Powers

1) (K.S.A. 48-3301 – K.S.A. 48-3304)

2) This set of statues outlines the functions, duties and powers of the civil air patrol.

212.6. General Transportation Construction Projects

212.6.1. Kansas Coordinated Transit Districts Act

1) (K.S.A. 75-5051 – K.S.A. 75-5058)

2) "The purpose of this act is to authorize the department to establish coordinated transit districts to enhance coordination and management of state and federal passenger transportation funds."

212.6.2. Transportation Revolving Fund

1) (K.S.A. 75-5063 – K.S.A. 75-5069)

2) The purpose of this fund is "to provide assistance to governmental units for transportation projects."

212.7. Powers of Division of Emergency Management

212.7.1. Declaration of state of emergency; exemption of drivers of utility service vehicles from certain requirements

1) (K.S.A. 48-945)

2) This set of statutes states that "upon application by any utility, the division of emergency management may declare a state of emergency in all or any part of the state whenever conditions exist which constitute an emergency." This state of disaster emergency shall be deemed to exist solely for the

purposes of exempting drivers of utility service vehicles from certain requirements.

212.8. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) See ESF #13 for the Uniform Acts Regulating Traffic (K.S.A. Chapter 8: Automobiles and Other Vehicles)

213. ESF #2 Communications

213.1. Communication During Emergencies

213.1.1. KDOT Leasing of Communications Equipment

1) (K.S.A.75-5074 – K.S.A. 75-5077)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary of transportation is allowed to acquire communication system equipment for the purpose of leasing said communications equipment to public safety agencies. Furthermore, it creates the communications revolving fund which will be used to purchase said communications equipment. Also, the secretary is permitted to issue bonds to purchase communications equipment.

213.1.2. Kansas Emergency Communications Preservation Act

1) (K.S.A. 12-16,126)

2) The purpose of this act is to "enhance and preserve the operation of federally licensed amateur radio communications and to ensure its continued role in serving as an integral resource during times of emergency for Kansas and its communities." This act integrates the Amateur Radio Emergency Service Plan into Kansas emergency communications planning. See the Kansas Response Plan for more details. This act also integrated the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services into Kansas emergency communication planning. See the Kansas Response Plan for more details.

213.1.3. Communications Systems During Disasters

1) (K.S.A. 48-937)

2) It is the duty of the division of emergency management to find out what means exist for rapid and efficient communications during a disaster. The division will then consider the feasibility of integrating these communications resources into a comprehensive state or federal emergency communications plan. The division of emergency management will make recommendations to the governor regarding these communication systems.

213.2. Warning Systems

213.2.1. County Warning Systems

1) (K.S.A. 19-2765 [m])

2) This statute gives the improvement districts established by the county commissioners the power to "purchase or acquire outdoor emergency warning sirens."

213.3. Emergency Medical Communications

213.3.1. Emergency Medical Services Communications System

1) (K.S.A. 65-6138 – K.S.A. 65-6140)

2) This set of statutes requires the emergency medical services board to establish, maintain and operate an emergency medical services communications system. Furthermore, the board is to establish medical communications centers for the purpose of receiving emergency medical service calls and then coordinating the activity of ambulances with medical care facilities. The emergency medical services board will provide mobile radio units to ambulance services and will provide direct communication lines between ambulance services and medical communication centers.

213.3.2. County Established Emergency Communication Systems

1) (K.S.A. 65-6114)

2) The governing body of any municipality may establish and maintain a centralized emergency service communication system for the purpose of operating an emergency medical service or ambulance service. This emergency communication system will provide for coordinated communication between all law enforcement agencies, ambulances, fire departments, health care institutions and other agencies involved in emergency response.

213.3.3. Emergency Telephone Services Act

1) (K.S.A. 12-5301 – K.S.A. 12-5310)

2) This act allows governing bodies to provide for an emergency telephone service and to pay for this emergency telephone service by imposing an emergency telephone service tax. This act outlines how much may be collected with the tax. "The governing body of each city and county must provide for the 24- hour receipt of wireless emergency calls for all wireless service areas within their jurisdiction." This act also establishes the Enhanced 911 Task Force. The purpose of this task force is to develop a strategy for funding and deploying wireless emergency telephone services.

213.3.4. Call Location Information of Telecommunications Devices

1) (K.S.A. 22-4615)

2) This statute states that upon the request of a law enforcement agency, a telecommunications provider is to give said law enforcement agency the location of the telecommunications device. This is to be done only in emergency situations.

213.3.5. Wireless Enhanced 911 Act

1) (K.S.A. 12-5321 – K.S.A. 12-5338)

2) The purpose of this act is to develop a communication service so that "wireless carriers can provide automatic number identification and wireless automatic location identification information to the requesting Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) which is then in turn capable of receiving and utilizing the data elements associated with wireless enhanced 911 services." This act establishes the wireless enhanced 911 grant fund and establishes fees to carry out the purpose of this act. This act also creates the wireless enhanced 911 advisory board.

213.3.6. VoIP Enhanced 911 Act

1) (K.S.A. 12-5352 – K.S.A. 12-5361)

2) The purpose of this act is to develop a communication service so that "VoIP providers can provide automatic number identification and VoIP automatic location identification information to the requesting Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).This act establishes the VoIP enhanced 911 grant fund and establishes fees to carry out the purpose of this act. Note: VoIP stands for "Voice over Internet Protocol."

214. ESF # 3 Public Works and Engineering

214.1. Public Water Supply

214.1.1. Kansas Water Office and Kansas Water Authority

1) (K.S.A.74-2606 – K.S.A. 74-2623)

2) This act establishes the Kansas Water Office and Kansas Water Authority. It states their powers, duties and authorities, lists the makeup of their memberships and states the matters they are to study.

214.1.2. Primary Drinking Water Standards

1) (K.S.A. 65-171m; K.S.A. 65-171o – K.S.A. 65-171q)

2) This set of statutes allows the secretary to establish the necessary standards for primary drinking water. Furthermore, these standards will set the maximum amount of contaminants and substances that may be present in primary drinking water. Also, this set of statutes outlines the process by which primary drinking water providers may receive waivers from some of these standards.

214.1.3. Prohibited Acts Related to Public Water Supply

1) (K.S.A. 65-171r – K.S.A. 65-171t)

2) This set of statutes lists the prohibited acts as they relate to public water supply and the penalties for violating these prohibited acts. More specifically, much of the prohibited acts deal with operating public water supply systems without a permit, violations of public water supply contamination levels and violations of primary drinking water standards.

214.1.4. Emergency Plans for Contamination of Primary Drinking Water

1) (K.S.A. 65-171n)

2) This statute states that the secretary of health and environment will develop emergency plans for the possibility of contamination of public drinking water that may endanger public health.

214.1.5. Collection and Analysis of Water from Public Water Supply

1) (K.S.A. 65-156 – K.S.A. 65-157)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary of health and environment will collect and analyze water from all sources that provide water to the public. The purpose of this analyze is to ensure compliance with all water rules and regulations. This analysis will be done by the office of laboratory services of the department of health and environment.

214.1.6. Public Water Supply System Permit and Public Water Supply Fee Fund

1) (K.S.A. 65-161 – K.S.A. 65-163c)

2) Persons are not allowed to operate public water supply systems without the proper permits which are to be obtained through the secretary of health and environment. This set of statutes outlines the procedure for obtaining permits. Money in the public water supply fee fund is used to inspect and regulate the public water supply system.

214.1.7. Public Water Supply Project Loan Program

1) (K.S.A. 65-163d – K.S.A. 65-163u)

2) Money from the public water supply project loan program will be used to fund both state and political subdivision's public water supply projects. Furthermore, bonds may be issued to fund the loan program.

214.1.8. Minimum Standards for Sanitary Water Systems

1) (K.S.A. 65-171h)

2) This statute allows the secretary of health and environment to establish and publish minimum standards of design, construction and maintenance of sanitary water systems.

214.2. Water Pollution Control

214.2.1. Water Pollution Control Permit System

1) (K.S.A. 65-164 – K.S.A. 65-170g)

2) This act allows the secretary of health and environment to issue permits for the discharge of sewage into state waters. These permits are also to be issued for the extension of already existing sewer systems. Furthermore, this act establishes the necessary fees for the issuance of permits. The monetary amount of these fees will depend on the amount and type of sewage discharged by the persons requesting the permits. It also covers the penalties for persons who violate permits and sewage discharge requirements. No person may discharge sewage into state waters without a permit.

214.2.2. Prevention of Water Pollution

1) (K.S.A. 65-171a – K.S.A. 65-171g)

2) This set of statutes allows the secretary of health and environment to set standards and promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of preventing surface and subsurface water pollution that may be detrimental to public health and the environment.

214.2.3. Preventing Discharge of Mercury Into State Waters

1) (K.S.A. 65-171j)

214.2.4. Liabilities for Damages to the Environment

1) (K.S.A. 65-171u)

2) This statute states that any person who violates the provisions of any act relating to the regulation of water pollution or sewage is liable for damages to the environment.

214.2.5. Dams and Water Obstructions: Violations of Permits, Rules and Regulation

1) (K.S.A. 82a-303c)

2) Violations of conditions or restrictions of permit or of rules and regulations; orders of chief engineer; remedial measures; emergency situations. Subsection (b) of this statute provides that the chief engineer shall employ necessary measures if a dam or other water obstruction is in such a dangerous condition that there is not time to issue an administrative order and require the owner to remedy the problem. "The chief engineer shall continue in full charge and control of any such dam or other water obstruction until the same is rendered safe or the emergency occasioning the remedial action has ceased."

214.2.6. Cleanup Operations for Water and Soil Pollutants and Pollutant Discharge Cleanup Fund

1) (K.S.A. 65-171v – K.S.A. 65-171w)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary is authorized to contract with organizations for the cleanup of water and soil pollutants and that the person who is responsible for the release of the pollutants is liable to pay the expense of the cleanup. The initial cost of the cleanup may be fronted by the pollutant discharge cleanup fund.

214.2.7. Establishment of Sanitation Zones Around State and Federal Reservoirs

1) (K.S.A. 65-184 – K.S.A. 65-185; K.S.A. 65-187 – K.S.A. 65-188; K.S.A. 65-189c – K.S.A. 65-189f)

2) This set of statutes establishes sanitation zones around state and federal reservoirs. Furthermore, it requires the formation of sanitation plans within these sanitation zones that provide for the construction of sewage and water systems.

214.2.8. Surface Water Quality Standards

1) (K.S.A. 65-1,175 – K.S.A. 65-1,177)

2) This set of statutes allows the secretary of health and environment to establish surface water quality standards and establishes the commission on surface water quality standards which will report to the secretary as to the best water quality standards.

214.2.9. Environmental Use Controls

1) (K.S.A. 65-1,224 – K.S.A. 65-1,235)

2) This set of statutes allows for agreements between persons and the secretary to establish use controls on pollutant producing substances that are located on said persons property.

214.2.10. State Water Pollution Control Account

1) (K.S.A. 65-3301 – K.S.A. 65-3307)

2) This set of statutes authorizes the secretary to establish a state water pollution control account to provide financial assistance to municipalities in order to control the pollution of waters that constitute a menace to public health. Furthermore, this set of statutes outlines how funding for the account is determined and how funds from the account are allocated.

214.2.11. Countywide Wastewater Management Plans

1) (K.S.A. 65-3308 – K.S.A. 65-3313)

2) This set of statutes states that counties are mandated to make countywide wastewater management plans for the purpose of dealing with and disposing of wastewater at the county level. Furthermore, this set of statutes outlines the duties and functions of the secretary as they relate to the creation and implementation of countywide wastewater management plans.

214.2.12. Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

1) (K.S.A. 65-3321 – K.S.A. 65-3329)

2) This set of statutes creates the Kansas water pollution control fund in the state treasury. The purpose of the fund is to provide financing for water pollution control. The statutes outline the sources of revenue for the fund and what money from the fund may be expended on. Furthermore, the act states the duties and powers of the secretary as they relate to the water pollution control revolving fund.

214.3. Sewer Systems

214.3.1. Powers of the Secretary of Health and Environment Related to Sewage

1) (K.S.A. 65-101)

2) The Secretary of Health and Environment has the duty and authority to advice other offices and agencies of government concerning location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, and heating and ventilation of public buildings. Also the Secretary of Health and Environment has the authority and duty to make sanitary inspection and survey of such places and localities that the secretary deems advisable.

214.3.2. Minimum Standards for Sewage Systems

1) (K.S.A. 65-171h)

2) This statute allows the secretary of health and environment to establish minimum standards for the design, construction and maintenance of sewage systems.

214.3.3. Permit to Discharge Sewage

1) (K.S.A. 65-166)

2) This statute states that persons, corporations and agencies must obtain a permit from the secretary before they may discharge sewage into the waters of the state.

214.3.4. Sewage Disposal Facilities and Improvements in Cities and Municipalities

1) (K.S.A. 12-3710 – K.S.A. 12-3725)

2) This set of statutes sets up the sewage disposal treatment fund and allows the secretary of health and environment to issue bonds for the purpose of giving grants for the constructing and maintenance of sewage disposal facilities within cities and municipalities.

214.3.5. County Sewer Districts

1) (K.S.A. 19-27a01 – K.S.A. 19-27a27)

2) This act sets up sewer districts on the county level. It states the powers and authorities of the board of county commissioners over these sewer districts. Furthermore, it states how these sewer districts may be organized and how they will be funded.

214.4. Waste Management

214.4.1. Solid and Hazardous Waste

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 65, Article 34)

214.4.2. Removal of Filth and Causes of Sickness

1) (K.S.A. 65-159 – K.S.A. 65-160)

2) The secretary of health and environment is allowed to order private property owners to remove sources of filth and sickness from their property. This would include excessive trash and human and animal waste not properly disposed of.

214.4.3. Solid Waste Management Plans

1) (K.S.A. 65-3401 – K.S.A. 65-3406)

2) This set of statutes states that counties of the state will create solid waste management plans and will present these to the secretary. Also, it states the duties and functions of the secretary of health and environment as they relate to the creation and implementation of solid waste management plans. Furthermore, K.S.A. 65-3401b states that it is the policy of the state to utilize the capabilities of private enterprise as well as the service of public agencies to accomplish the desired objectives of an effective solid waste management program. K.S.A. 65-3406 states that it is the duty and authority of the secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to cooperate with appropriate federal, state, interstate, and local units of government to carry out effective waste management. Also the Secretary should cooperate with private organizations in carrying out his duties under the solid and hazardous wastes disposal act. The secretary should provide technical assistance to cities, counties and other political subdivision of the state regarding the proper disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and issue such permits and orders and conduct suck inspections as may be necessary to implement the proper disposal of solid and hazardous wastes in the state.

214.4.4. Permits for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities; Collection and Disposal of Solid Wastes

1) (K.S.A. 65-3407 – K.S.A. 65-3410; K.S.A. 65-3417 – K.S.A. 65-3419)

2) This set of statutes states that any person operating or constructing a solid waste disposal facility must first obtain a permit from the secretary of health and environment. The statutes outline the process for obtaining said permit and the waste disposal facilities that are exempt from the permit requirement. Furthermore, the statutes state that cities and counties are authorized to provide for the collection and disposal of solid wastes and may contract with other agencies or corporations to dispose of solid wastes. K.S.A. 65-3407c lists the factors to determine eligibility for an exemption to the solid waste management permit process.

214.4.5. Prevention of Pollution and Hazards From Solid Waste Accumulation

1) (K.S.A. 65-3411 – K.S.A. 65-3414)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary may order persons creating and disposing of solid wastes that are hazardous or cause pollution to stop their creation and disposal of said solid waste. Also, the statutes outlined how these orders are enforced.

214.4.6. Solid Waste Grants; Solid Waste Management Fund; Solid Waste Tonnage Fees

1) (K.S.A. 65-3415 – K.S.A. 65-3416b)

2) This set of statutes authorizes the secretary to give grants to assist counties and cities with the cost of developing and implementing solid waste management plans and solid waste management systems. Money for the grants will come from the solid waste management fund. The fund will derive its revenue from tonnage fees assessed on solid waste. The details of these tonnage fees, solid waste management grants and the allocation of money from the fund are listed in the statutes stated above.

214.4.7. Solid Waste Grant Advisory Committee

1) (K.S.A. 65-3426- K.S.A. 65-3427)

2) This set of statutes establishes the solid waste grant advisory committee to oversee the disbursement of solid waste grants. Furthermore, these statutes set limits on the number of employees that may do work for any solid waste management program within the state.

214.5. Air Quality Control: Kansas Air Quality Act

214.5.1. Responsibilities and Powers of the Secretary of Health and Environment Related to Air Quality Control

1) (K.S.A. 65-3001 – K.S.A. 65-3006)

2) This set of statutes states that "the responsibility for air quality control and conservation" is given to the secretary of health and environment. Furthermore, this set of statutes lists the powers the secretary has to govern air quality control and that the secretary has the power to adopt rules and regulations related to air quality controls.

214.5.2. Classification of Air Contaminants

1) (K.S.A. 65-3007)

2) This statute states that the secretary will classify air contaminant sources and may monitor, set limits and report on such air contaminant sources.

214.5.3. Permits for Emissions and Inspections

1) (K.S.A. 65-3008 – K.S.A. 65-3009)

2) The secretary of health and environment is charged with approving permits for emissions. Furthermore, no person may emit pollutants classified by the secretary without a permit issued by the secretary. The secretary is allowed to inspect facility to ensure compliance with permits and emission requirements.

214.5.4. Emission Control Requirements and Enforcement

1) (K.S.A. 65-3010- K.S.A. 65-3015)

2) "The secretary is given the authority to establish emission control requirements and requirements for open burning."

214.5.5. Local Air Quality Conservation Programs

1) (K.S.A. 65-3016)

2) Cities and counties are allowed to conduct tests and surveys to determine the purity of the air within their jurisdiction. If the cities and counties determine that the air quality within their jurisdiction is poor then, with the approval of the secretary, they may establish their own local air quality conservation authorities.

214.5.6. Motor Vehicle Pollution

1) (K.S.A. 65-3017)

2) The secretary is allowed to adopt rules and regulations for the control of emissions from motor vehicles.

214.5.7. Regulation of Power Generating Facilities

1) (K.S.A. 65-3021- K.S.A. 65-3024)

2) The secretary has the authority to monitor the environmental impact and the impact upon air quality resulting from the operation of power generating facilities. Furthermore, the secretary may make rules and regulations regarding the environmental impact from the operation of power generating facilities and may assess emissions fees upon such power generating facilities.

214.6. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) Reference ESF #1 for statutes concerning Transportation

2) Reference ESF #7 for statutes concerning Mutual Aid

3) Reference ESF #8 for additional statutes concerning the powers of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment

215. ESF #4 Fire Fighting

215.1. Creation of Fire Districts (County Level)

215.1.1. County Establishment of Fire Districts

1) (K.S.A. 19-3601 – K.S.A. 19-3603; K.S.A. 19-3605 -- K.S.A. 19-3610)

2) This act allows the board of county commissioners to establish fire districts within their respective counties and to establish a tax to pay for firefighting services. Furthermore, it allows for the counties to enter into contracts with

cities and townships within their jurisdiction and adjoining them for the purpose of providing fire protection services.

215.1.2. Fire District Board of Trustees and Fire Protection Reserve Fund; General and Taxing/Budgeting Powers of the Boards

1) (K.S.A. 19-3612a – K.S.A. 19-3612d)

2) This set of statutes allows the board of county commissioners to create a Fire District Board of Trustees to oversee all operations of their respective fire district within the county within the county. Furthermore, it allows fire districts to create a fire protection reserve fund that will be used to purchase firefighting equipment. Fire districts located in counties of a certain size are permitted to levy taxes as a source of revenue for the fund.

215.1.3. Inclusions of New Lands Into Districts; Transfer, Attachment and Detachment of Territories Between Cities and Counties

1) (K.S.A. 19-3623 – K.S.A. 19-3623e; K.S.A. 19-3624 – K.S.A. 19-3631)

2) This set of statutes allows for fire districts to incorporate new lands into their fire districts. Furthermore, it allows cities to establish their own fire districts and attach land to them that once fell under the jurisdiction of the county and vice versa.

215.2. Creation of Fire Districts (City Level)

215.2.1. Cities and Counties Entering into Agreements for Fire Fighting Services

1) (K.S.A. 80-1501 – K.S.A. 80-1509)

2) This set of statutes states that counties and cities are allowed to enter into agreements for the purpose of providing fire fighting services within the county. Furthermore, cities and townships are allowed to enter into agreements where by the township is included in the city's fire district or by where the city agrees to provide fire fighting services for the township.

215.2.2. Cities Creating Fire Districts; Powers of Governing Bodies

1) (K.S.A. 80-1512 – K.S.A. 80-1517)

2) This set of statutes authorizes cities to create their own fire districts and to incorporate townships into their fire districts. Furthermore, it states that the city board will be the governing body of the fire district and lists the powers the governing body has as it relates to its fire district.

215.2.3. Fire Departments Have the Right of Way

1) (K.S.A. 80-1518)

2) District fire departments have the right-of-way on public highways both inside and outside of city limits.

215.2.4. Township Fire District Creation and Creation of New Fire Districts

1) (K.S.A. 80-1540)

2) This statute covers the procedure for the creation of new fire districts in townships.

215.2.5. Emergency Medical Services Within Townships

1) (K.S.A. 80-1557)

2) The township board or the governing body of the township fire district is authorized to provide emergency medical services (also known as "rescue services") within the township and outside of the township. Furthermore, the township board or governing body is authorized to contract with a private or government entity to provide the emergency medical services and may make agreements as to the compensation of the people providing the emergency medical services. Also, the township board or governing body is allowed to establish charges to persons receiving emergency medical services.

215.2.6. Establishment of Special Fire Protection Fund and Special Township Fire District Reserve Fund

1) (K.S.A. 80-1558 – K.S.A. 80-1559)

2) This set of statutes allows the governing body of townships to create a special fire protection reserve fund and the governing body of township fire districts to create a special township fire district reserve fund (Note: the first is created by the governing body of the *townshi*p and the second is created by the governing body of the *township fire district*, often these will be the same governing body, but not necessarily. The money in these funds will be used to "acquire fire-fighting equipment, apparatus or machinery or land and buildings to be used for fire-fighting purposes." Furthermore, these statutes outline the sources of revenue for these funds and the limitations of the funds.

215.3. State Fire Marshal

215.3.1. Establishment of State Fire Marshal's Office and Transfer of Powers and Duties

1) (K.S.A. 75-1503; K.S.A. 75-1506; K.S.A. 75-1510 – K.S.A. 75-1511)

2) These statutes create the Kansas Fire Marshal's office and transfer powers and duties from the Kansas State Department of Inspections and Registrations to the Kansas Fire Marshal.

215.3.2. Record of Fires and Annual Report to Governor

1) (K.S.A. 75-1505; K.S.A. 75-1507)

2) The state fire marshal is to keep a record of all of the fires that occur in the state of Kansas and give an annual report to the governor of all the official actions taken by the fire marshal's office throughout the year.

215.3.3. Deputies to State Fire Marshal

1) (K.S.A. 75-3137)

2) The state fire marshal is authorized to appoint deputies and assistants as he/she deems necessary. The state fire marshal is also authorized to appoint a training coordinator for firefighter training programs.

215.4. Fire Safety and Prevention/ Kansas Fire Prevention Code

215.4.1. Powers of State Fire Marshal and Establishment of Advisory Committee

1) (K.S.A. 31-133; K.S.A. 31-135)

2) This pair of statutes states the powers and duties of the state fire marshal as they relate to adopting rules and regulations "for the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion and hazardous material." Furthermore, there is established an advisory committee to assist the state fire marshal in carrying out his duties.

215.4.2. Insurance, General Provisions and Reporting of Fire Losses; Rules and Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 20-2110)

215.4.3. Kansas Fire Prevention Code

1) (K.S.A. 31-132; K.S.A. 31-134; K.S.A. 31-136 – K.S.A. 31-142; K.S.A. 31-150a; K.S.A. 31-159)

2) This group of statutes establishes the Kansas Fire Prevention Code and allows for the necessary rules and regulations to be made under it. Furthermore, it states that compliance with certain building codes (listed in K.S.A. 31-134a) will be deemed as satisfactory compliance with the Kansas fire prevention code. The enforcement process of the Kansas fire prevention code is also outlined.

215.4.4. Construction and Inspection of School Buildings

1) (K.S.A. 31-144; K.S.A. 31-150)

2) This set of statutes states that school buildings must be in compliance Kansas fire prevention codes. Furthermore, this set of statutes outlines the procedure for school building fire inspections and how often they must occur.

215.4.5. Police Powers of State Fire Marshal Deputies and Fire Departments

1) (K.S.A. 31-145; K.S.A. 31-157)

215.4.6. Regulation and Inspection of Hotels, Lodging Facilities, Restaurants, Penal Institutions and Transporters of Liquid Fuels

1) (K.S.A. 31-146 – K.S.A. 31-148)

2) For regulation and inspection of transporters of liquid fuels see: (K.S.A. 31-146). For regulation of hotels, lodging facilities and restaurants see: (K.S.A. 31-147). For regulation and inspection of penal institutions see: (K.S.A. 31-148).

215.4.7. Regulation of Bottle Rockets

1) (K.S.A. 31-155 – K.S.A. 31-156)

215.4.8. Fire Marshal Assistance to State Civil Defense Director in Development of State Civil Defense and Disaster Planning

1) (K.S.A. 31-143)

2) The state fire marshal is to "advise, assist and coordinate with the state civil defense director in the development of civil defense or disaster plans." Furthermore, the fire marshal is to assist any municipality in the enforcement of state fire prevention codes.

215.4.9. Limitations of Pyrotechnic Use in Places of Public Assembly

1) (K.S.A. 31-170)

2) Pyrotechnics may not be used in any place of public assembly. Furthermore, this statute lists the exceptions where pyrotechnics can be used in places of public assembly.

215.5. Fire Protection

215.5.1. Kansas Arson Reporting-Immunity Act.

1) (K.S.A. 31-401 – K.S.A. 31-406)

2) This act states that insurance companies are required to release all information relating to fire loss to an authorized agency if the information is requested. When an insurance agency has reason to believe that a fire loss may have occurred from other then accidental causes, then they are to report this to the authorized agency and provide them with all the material they have collected relating to the fire loss. Furthermore, this act states that any person who reports arson will be immune from liability.

215.5.2. Kansas Fireworks Act

1) (K.S.A. 31-501 – K.S.A. 31-506)

2) This act states that any person who sells, intends to sell or stores fireworks must register with the state fire marshal and obtain a permit. Furthermore, it establishes the fees for the issuance of permits and where the money obtained from such fees is to be deposited.

215.5.3. State Fire Marshal Commissioned Inspector Act

1) (K.S.A. 31-701 – K.S.A. 31-705)

2) This act states that the state fire marshal's office and any state educational institution may enter into agreements under which the employees of the state educational institution may be commissioned by the state fire marshal to inspect buildings. The employees of the state educational institution must have certain qualifications and training (listed in the act) before they can be classified as state fire inspectors.

215.6. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) Reference ESF #10 for Oil and HazMat regulations and reporting to the Fire Marshal

216. ESF #5 Emergency Management

216.1. Kansas Army and Air National Guard

216.1.1. Kansas Army and Air National Guard

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 48, Article 2)

216.1.2. Governor is Commander and Chief; Adjutant General, Powers and Authorities

1) (K.S.A. 48-201 – K.S.A. 48-206)

2) This set of statutes states that the governor is the commander in chief of all Kansas National Guard units. Furthermore, the governor is to appoint an adjutant general who is to oversee all Kansas National Guard operations. The powers and authorities of the state adjutant general are listed as well as the assistants and aides he/she is allowed to employ.

216.1.3. Creation and Duties of Military Advisory Board

1) (K.S.A. 48-214 – K.S.A. 48-215)

2) This set of statutes creates the military advisory board and outlines the duties of the military advisory board. Furthermore, the board is supervised by the adjutant general and this set of statutes lists the compensation and allowances of the board.

216.1.4. Calling of National Guard into Active Service

1) (K.S.A. 48-238 – K.S.A. 48-241)

216.1.5. State Payment of Legal Expense of Guard Members; National Guard Aid to Civil Authorities

1) (K.S.A. 48-241a – K.S.A. 48-243)

2) The state will pay for the legal fees of soldiers who face civil and criminal suits if the suits are related to acts that occurred in the performance of military duty. Sheriffs, mayors and the governing bodies of any political subdivision may make requests to the governor for military aid. Once the aid has been granted, the military officers will report to the sheriff, mayor or governing head of the political subdivision requesting the aid. Furthermore, this set of statutes outlines the punishments for guard members who fail to cooperate with civil authorities.

216.1.6. Disability and Death Benefits; Life Insurance Premium Reimbursements

1) (K.S.A. 48-261 – K.S.A. 48-282)

2) This group of statutes covers the disability and death benefits soldiers of the Kansas National Guard are to receive. Furthermore, it states the situations in which the National Guard will reimburse soldiers for their life insurance premiums. It establishes the military disability board and outlines its powers and duties.

216.2. Emergency Preparedness for Disasters

216.2.1. Establishment of Division of Emergency Management

1) (K.S.A. 48-904; K.S.A. 48-905a)

216.2.2. Powers and Duties of the Adjutant General Relating to the Division of Emergency Management

1) (K.S.A. 48-907)

216.2.3. Adjutant General May: Create Mobile Support Units, Conduct Investigations and Surveys, Lease, Lend or Loan State Property

1) (K.S.A. 48-911 – K.S.A. 48-912; K.S.A. 48-914)

2) This set of statutes states that the adjutant general is allowed to create mobile support units to reinforce the emergency management activities of political subdivisions in disaster stricken areas. Furthermore, the adjutant general can conduct surveys and investigations and has the power to carry out all legal activity related to conducting these surveys and investigations. Furthermore, the adjutant general may lease, sell or loan state property under his control to both federal and local governments.

216.2.4. Immunity From Liability of Persons Engaged in Emergency Management Activities

1) (K.S.A. 48-915)

2) This statute states that persons engaged in activities related to emergency management are immune from liability when conducting those activities in good faith and when in the scope of their orders.

216.2.5. Employees of the Division of Emergency Management

1) (K.S.A. 48-917; K.S.A. 48-919)

216.2.6. Responsibilities of Governor in Disasters; Governor's Declaration of Disaster

1) (K.S.A. 48-924)

216.2.7. Powers of the Governor During a State of Disaster Emergency

1) (K.S.A. 48-925)

216.2.8. State Disaster Emergency Plan

1) (K.S.A. 48-926)

2) "The division of emergency management shall prepare and maintain a state disaster emergency plan (Kansas Response Plan)." This statute lists all provisions that the plan must include and address.

216.2.9. State Resource Management Plan

1) (K.S.A. 48-927)

2) "This statute states that the division of emergency management is to prepare a state resources management plan."

216.2.10. Duties of the Division of Emergency Management

1) (K.S.A. 48-928)

216.2.11. County and City Disaster Agencies and County and City Disaster Plans.

1) (K.S.A. 48-929 – K.S.A. 48-932)

216.2.12. Duties of Individuals in Disasters and Compensation for Loss of Property and Federal Grants to Individuals and Families, States Share.

1) (K.S.A. 48-933; K.S.A. 48-938)

2) This set of statutes states the duties of individuals in disasters and the compensation they will receive for loss of property. Furthermore, it outlines the claims procedure for receiving compensation for lost property in disasters. The second statute states that the federal government may give grants to individuals and families when a major disaster hits. Furthermore, it states that the governor is responsible for administering the funds and that the state must pay a share of the funds (details outlined in the statute).

216.2.13. Duties and Immunities of Law Enforcement, military and Other Personnel; Force and Effect of Municipal Law in Disasters

1) (K.S.A. 48-934 – K.S.A. 48-935)

2) This set of statutes outlines the duties of law enforcement officers, military personnel and any other authorized officer in a state of disaster emergency and it states that they are immune from liability when carrying out their duties in good faith and within the scope of their orders. Furthermore, it states that municipal law relating to disasters shall be carried out in full force unless it contradicts state law.

216.3. Continuity of Government

216.3.1. Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act

1) (K.S.A. 48-1201 – K.S.A. 48-1210)

2) This act outlines how the governor and judges are replaced when they become incapable of duty during a disaster (i.e. succession of duty for governor and appointing of special emergency judges).

216.3.2. Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act

1) (K.S.A. 48-1301 – K.S.A. 48-1313)

2) This act outlines the procedure and process for succession of duty for legislators during times of disaster and emergency when the original legislator is incapable of duty. Furthermore, it outlines how emergency interim successors to legislators are appointed following an attack or disaster.

216.3.3. Emergency Location of Governments for State Political Subdivisions

1) (K.S.A. 48-1401 – K.S.A. 48-1403)

216.3.4. Emergency Location of State Government

1) (K.S.A. 48-1501 – K.S.A. 48-1503)

216.4. Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

216.4.1. Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

1) (K.S.A. 65-5701 – K.S.A. 65-5731)

2) These statutes contain the full text of the Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Statutes deemed to have the most relevance are explained below.

216.4.2. Creation of Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

1) (K.S.A. 65-5721 – K.S.A. 65-5722)

2) This set of statutes creates the commission on emergency planning and response, lays out the makeup of its membership, their terms and their compensation. Furthermore, it lists the powers and duties of the commission on emergency planning and response.

216.4.3. Abolishment of the Emergency Response Commission and Powers and Duties Transferred to the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

1) (K.S.A. 65-5623 – K.S.A. 65-5724)

2) This set of statutes abolishes the emergency response commission and transfers all of the powers and duties once held by this commission to the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response.

216.4.4. Duties and Powers of Adjutant General and Secretary of Health and Environment Relating to the Community Right-To-Know-Act Transferred to Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

1) (K.S.A. 65-5728 – K.S.A. 65-5731)

2) This set of statutes transfers all the powers and duties of both the adjutant general and the secretary of health and environment as they relate to the Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act to the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response.

217. ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

217.1. General Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Provisions

217.1.1. Department for Children and Families

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 75, Article 53)

217.1.2. Federal Grants to Individuals and Families Affected By Disasters

1) (K.S.A. 48-938)

2) Whenever a major disaster is declared in the state of Kansas, the governor is authorized to apply, accept, and disburse grants from the federal government "in order to meet the disaster related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals and families in this state who are adversely affected by such major disaster which cannot be met adequately by other means."

217.1.3. Participation of School Districts in Disaster Relief Programs

1) (K.S.A. 72-8234)

2) This statute states that the board of education of any school district may have that school district participate in disaster relief programs by way of "gift or donation of personal property no longer needed by or useful to the school district."

217.1.4. Social Workers

1) (K.S.A. 65-6301 – K.S.A. 65-6320)

2) "Since the profession of social work profoundly affects the lives of the people of this state, it is the purpose of this act to protect the public by setting standards of qualification, training and experience for those who seek to engage in the practice of social work and by promoting high standards of professional performance of those engaged in the profession of social work."

217.1.5. Expenditures for Disaster Relief

1) (K.S.A. 75-3713)

2) This statute lists the disaster and emergency situations in which the state finance council may make special allocations in order to recover from said disaster or emergency.

217.1.6. Electronic Funds Transfer for Food Stamps, Cash and Medical Services

1) (K.S.A. 75-5364)

2) This statute authorizes the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to apply for approval from the federal government to allow for the electronic transfer of funds for cash, food stamps and medical services to those who are eligible for such programs.

218. ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

218.1. Department of Administration

218.1.1. Functions of Department of Administration

1) (K.S.A. 75-3707)

218.2. Department of Administration: Division of Purchasing

218.2.1. Powers and Duties of the Director of Purchases

1) (K.S.A. 75-3738)

218.2.2. Primary Purchasing Statute of the State

1) (K.S.A. 75-3739)

2) This statute is the primary purchasing statute of the state. It states that all contracts within the state are to be done through competitive bids. Furthermore, it states the situations in which contracts can be given out without using the competitive bidding process.

218.2.3. Competitive Bids, Contracts Awarded to Lowest Responsible Bidder

1) (K.S.A. 75-3740)

2) This statute states that contracts in the competitive bidding process will be awarded to the lowest bidder. When two bid prices are of the same monetary amount and one is from within the state and one is from outside the state, the bidder within the state will be given the contract.

218.2.4. Execution and Approval of Contracts

1) (K.S.A. 75-3744)

2) This statute states that every contract subject to the approval of the attorney general shall be signed by the administrative head of the affected agency. "No contract will be valid or effective without the approval and signature of the director of purchases and the countersignature of the director of accounts and reports." Furthermore, "all purchase orders and contracts issued or entered into by the division of purchases shall be signed by the director of purchases."

218.3. Mutual Aid, Cooperation and Intergovernmental Relations

218.3.1. Municipal Policies Regarding Mutual Aid

1) (K.S.A. 12-16,117)

2) This statute relates to the policies municipalities may adopt concerning mutual aid.

218.3.2. Interlocal Cooperation Act

1) (K.S.A. 12-2901 – K.S.A. 12-2910)

2) It is the purpose of this act to permit local governmental units to cooperate with other localities, persons, associations and corporations on a basis of mutual advantage. This act outlines how the localities are able to provide aid to each other.

218.3.3. Kansas Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations

1) (K.S.A. 12-4001 – K.S.A. 12-4008)

2) This act creates a Kansas advisory council on intergovernmental relations. It lays out the makeup of its membership and the duties of the Kansas advisory council on intergovernmental relations.

218.3.4. Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act

1) (K.S.A. 48-948 – K.S.A. 48-959)

2) This act sets up the guidelines and procedures for political subdivisions in the state of Kansas to provide mutual aid to each other in times of emergency. Also, it sets the obligations of participating political subdivisions to provide assistance.

218.3.5. Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact

1) (K.S.A. 48-9a01)

2) This statute contains the full text of the Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact. It allows for mutual aid between Kansas and other states.

218.3.6. Interstate Cooperation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 46-401 – K.S.A. 46-411)

2) This act creates the senate committee on interstate cooperation and outlines the makeup of its membership. It outlines its duties and functions. It overlooks the interstate emergency management mutual aid act.

218.3.7. Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

1) (K.S.A. 48-3201 – K.S.A. 48-3202)

2) These two statutes contain the full text of the interstate civil defense and disaster compact. It allows for the flow of mutual aid between Kansas and other states concerning disasters, uprisings and other civil defense threats.

218.3.8. National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact

1) (K.S.A. 48-1701 – K.S.A. 48-1703)

2) This set of statutes contains the full text of the National Guard mutual assistance compact. This compact allows for state National Guard units to coordinate with other National Guard units in other states. Also, it allows for Kansas guard units to offer help in other states and for other state's guard units to offer help in Kansas.

218.4. Kansas Acts Against Discrimination

218.4.1. Kansas Acts Against Discrimination

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 44, Article 10)

218.4.2. Creation of Human Rights Commission and Powers and Duties of the Commission

1) (K.S.A. 44-1003 – K.S.A. 44-1004)

218.4.3. Filing Complaints with the Commission and Investigations

1) (K.S.A. 44-1005)

218.4.4. Discrimination in Government Contracts and Contractors and Punishments Related

1) (K.S.A. 44-1030 – K.S.A. 44-1039)

2) This set of statutes states that there may be no discriminatory provisions in government contracts and that companies hired to fulfill government contracts may not have any discriminatory practices within their organizations. The human rights commission has the right to request information as to how the contactor screens and selects personnel to perform the contract. Furthermore, the racial information of state employees will be maintained solely on payroll tapes and can only be obtained through written request by the commission or provided to the director of personnel services in statistical form while the individual identities remain unknown.

218.5. Department of the Adjutant General

218.5.1. Powers of Governor During State of Disaster Emergency

1) (K.S.A. 48-925)

2) This statute states the powers and authorities of the governor in a state of disaster emergency.

219. ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services

219.1. Kansas Department of Health and Environment

219.1.1. Public Health System

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 65, Articles 1 and 2)

2) Chapter 65, Articles 1 and 2 cover the public health system of the state of Kansas. More specifically, they cover the activities of the secretary of health and environment and the functions, duties and powers of local boards of health and clinics. The statutes specifically selected in the ESF #8 are deemed to have the most relevance.

219.1.2. Powers and Duties of the Secretary of Health and Environment

1) (K.S.A. 65-101)

219.1.3. Division of Health and Appointment of Director

1) (K.S.A. 75-5603 – K.S.A. 75-5604)

219.1.4. Division of Environment and Appointment of Director

1) (K.S.A. 75-5605 – K.S.A. 75-5606)

219.2. Isolation and Quarantine

219.2.1. Tuberculosis

1) (K.S.A. 65-116a – K.S.A. 65-116g)

2) This set of statutes states how the secretary and the health system in Kansas will deal with tuberculosis patients. It includes provisions that deal with the isolation and quarantine of tuberculosis patients.

219.2.2. Infectious and Contagious Diseases

1) (K.S.A. 65-118 – K.S.A. 65-129e)

2) This set of statutes outlines how the reporting of contagious and infectious diseases is done and the powers and duties of local health officers in supervising the cases of infectious and contagious diseases. The statutes also provide the powers, duties and qualifications of said local health officers. Furthermore, it states the process by which persons with infectious and contagious diseases are isolated, quarantined and restricted from the public. The statutes list the powers of enforcement the secretary and local health officials have relating to the isolation and quarantine of these persons. In addition these statutes cover the disposal of human remains during a state of emergency relating to public health and violations of law relating to heath more specifically during situations of isolation and quarantine.

219.2.3. Control of Small Pox and Other Contagious Diseases in Cities

1) (K.S.A. 65-301 – K.S.A. 65-302)

2) Whenever there is an outbreak of small pox or other infectious or contagious disease, the local health officer or the governing body of the city may take action that in their judgment they deem necessary to control, suppress and prevent the spreading of the disease.

219.3. Local Boards of Health

219.3.1. Establishment and Powers of Local Boards of Health

1) (K.S.A. 65-201 – K.S.A. 65-210)

2) The boards of county commissioners are authorized to establish local boards of health and appoint a local health officer to oversee the board. This set of statutes outlines the powers, duties and functions of the local boards of health and the local health officer. Also, this set of statutes allows counties to create county health funds, the money from which will be used to carry out the functions of the local health boards. These statutes also cover the qualifications that local health officers must possess.

219.3.2. Local Mental Health Clinics

1) (K.S.A. 65-211 – K.S.A. 65-215)

2) The local boards of health are allowed to establish mental health clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses. The local boards of health may also establish mental health advisory boards to oversee the mental health clinics.

219.3.3. Local Community Nursing Homes and Nursing Care

1) (K.S.A. 65-220 – K.S.A. 65-225)

2) The local boards of health are authorized to provide community nursing care services and local community nursing homes if adequate nursing care and nursing homes are not currently being provided.

219.4. Emergency Medical Services

219.4.1. Statewide Trauma System Plan

1) (K.S.A. 75-5663 – K.S.A. 75-5670)

2) This set of statutes creates the advisory committee on trauma which will advise the secretary as to the best way to implement a statewide trauma system plan. Furthermore, it outlines what the statewide trauma system plan must include. Also, it establishes the trauma fund in order to fund the project.

219.4.2. Establishment of the Emergency Medical Services Board

1) (K.S.A. 65-6101 – K.S.A. 65-6102; K.S.A. 65-6104)

2) This set of statutes establishes the emergency medical services board and outlines the makeup of its membership. Furthermore, this set of statutes abolishes the bureau of emergency medical services and transfers all their powers and duties to the emergency medical services board.

219.4.3. Administrator of Emergency Medical Services Board; Duties and Responsibilities

1) (K.S.A. 65-6103)

219.4.4. Powers and Duties of Emergency Medical Services Board

1) (K.S.A. 65-6111)

219.4.5. Regulation of Medical Ambulance Services

1) (K.S.A. 65-6110)

2) This statute states that the emergency medical services board is authorized to adopt the necessary rules and regulations regarding medical ambulance services within the state.

219.4.6. Emergency Medical Technicians

1) (K.S.A. 65-6119 – K.S.A. 65-6124)

219.4.7. Medical Advisors

1) (K.S.A. 65-6126)

219.4.8. Permit to Operate Ambulance Service

1) (K.S.A. 65-6127 – K.S.A. 65-6129)

219.4.9. Training of Emergency Medical Technicians

1) (K.S.A. 65-6129a – K.S.A. 65-6129c)

219.4.10. Authorized Activities of First Responders

1) (K.S.A. 65-6144)

219.5. General Public Health

219.5.1. Health Manpower Planning

1) (K.S.A. 65-1,113)

2) The secretary will collect information regarding the distribution of doctors and nurses throughout the state and will plan for the future distribution of doctors and nurses around the state in order to ensure the effective provision of medical care.

219.5.2. Influenza Immunization for Children

1) (K.S.A. 65-1,251)

2) This statute states that the department will work to increase influenza immunization among children and will increase awareness among parents about the benefits of influenza immunizations.

219.6. Sanitary Supervision and Regulation

219.6.1. Special Sanitary Service

1) (K.S.A. 65-103)

2) This statute allows the secretary to establish a special sanitary service. This special sanitary service is allowed to enter into any public structure to inspect and examine it to ensure compliance with sanitary regulations.

219.6.2. Sanitary Supervision and Inspection of Barber Shops and Schools

1) (K.S.A. 65-172 – K.S.A. 65-173)

2) The secretary of health and environment is charged with the sanitary supervision and regulation of all barber shops, barber schools, public bathrooms and public bathhouses (gyms or recreational centers) of the state.

219.6.3. Sanitary Supervision of Schools, Daycares, and Other Children's Institutions

1) (K.S.A. 65-176)

2) This statute states that the secretary is charged with the inspection and regulation of all the state's children's institutions and that these institutions must be inspected at lease every six months by the secretary or an authorized representative.

219.6.4. Sanitation Standards for Groups Regulated By the Board of Barber Examiners and Board of Cosmetology

1) (K.S.A. 65-1,148)

2) The secretary is authorized to adopt rules and regulation that establish sanitation standards for all organizations regulated by the state board of barber examiners and the state board of cosmetology.

219.7. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) Reference ESF #3 for additional statutes concerning the authority of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment

2) Reference ESF #5 for statutes concerning Emergency Preparedness for Disasters and EPCRA

3) Reference ESF #7 for statutes concerning Mutual Aid and Assistance

220. ESF #9 Search and Rescue

220.1. Search and Rescue General Statutes

220.1.1. Civil Air Patrol Authorized to Assist with Search and Rescue

1) (K.S.A. 48-3302)

2) "The Kansas department of civil air patrol is hereby authorized to cooperate with any agency, authority, department or political subdivision of the state of Kansas, upon request thereby, in the provision of… search and rescue missions or assistance."

220.1.2. Harming or Killing Search and Rescue Dogs

1) (K.S.A. 21-4318)

2) This statute states that it is lawful to harm or kill any search and rescue dog and states the penalties for doing so.

220.1.3. Search and Rescue Responsibilities in Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact

1) (K.S.A. 48-9a01)

2) The responsibility for search and rescue operations among the states is listed in Article III (Party State Responsibilities), Part B, Number 1.

220.1.4. State of Kansas Search and Response Plan

1) NO KANSAS STATE STATUTE CITATION

2) This plan is the search and rescue response plan for the state of Kansas

220.1.5. Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications

1) (NFPA 1006)

220.1.6. Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

1) (NFPA 1670)

221. ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials

221.1. Oil and Gas

221.1.1. County Gas Inspector; Leakage and Waste of Pipelines

1) (K.S.A. 55-306)

2) The "county gas inspector" is to inspect all natural gas pipelines within the state every six months. If the inspector discovers any leakage or waste of gas from the pipeline, then he/she will inform the owner and give him two days to repair the leakage. If the owner of the pipeline does not repair the leakage, then he/she shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor

221.1.2. Waste Prohibited in Production of Crude Oil Petroleum and Natural Gas

1) (K.S.A. 55-601 – K.S.A. 55-602; K.S.A. 55-701)

2) This set of statutes states that "waste" is prohibited in the production of crude oil, petroleum and natural gas. "The term waste, in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include economic waste, underground waste, surface waste, waste of reservoir energy, and the production of crude oil, petroleum and natural gas in excess."

221.1.3. Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Natural Gas

1) (K.S.A. 55-801 – K.S.A. 55-866)

2) The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas. Furthermore, the entire text of this compact is listed in statute (K.S.A. 55-804).

221.1.4. Disposal of Brines and Mineralized Waters

1) (K.S.A. 55-1003 – K.S.A. 55-1007)

2) This set of statutes covers the plans and specifications that must be developed for the disposal of oil-field or gas-field brines and mineralized waters. Furthermore, they list several unlawful acts as they related to the disposal of waste in oil-field disposal wells and disposal wells for salt brines.

221.1.5. Federal Pipeline Safety Act

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,150 – K.S.A. 66-1,157)

2) This set of statutes states that the state corporation commission is authorized to adopt rules and regulations that are necessary to conform with the natural pipeline safety act. Furthermore, it outlines the penalties for violations of the federal pipeline safety act. Also, it states that every public utility engaged in the operation of gas pipeline systems is subject to

inspection and supervision from the state corporation commission to ensure compliance with gas pipeline safety standards.

221.1.6. Responsibility for Maintenance of Gas Pipelines

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,157a)

2) This statute states that public utilities or municipal corporations that render gas utility services have the full responsibility for maintenance of the pipelines.

221.2. Nuclear and Radiological Materials

221.2.1. Nuclear Energy Development and Radiation Control Act

1) (K.S.A. 48-1601 – K.S.A. 48-1625)

221.2.2. State Radiation and Nuclear Control Policy and Purposes

1) (K.S.A. 48-1601 – K.S.A. 48-1603)

2) This set of statutes lays out the policy of the state of Kansas regarding the protection of the public from radiation and nuclear hazards. However, it is also the policy of the state to permit the development and utilization of sources of radiation for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, the statutes state that the purpose of this act is to implement the policies outlined in (K.S.A. 48-1601).

221.2.3. Duties of Secretary of Health and Environment Related to State Radiation Control

1) (K.S.A. 48-1606)

2) This statute states that the secretary is responsible for state radiation control. It lists all of the duties and authorities the secretary has related to this responsibility. Furthermore, the secretary is allowed to establish fees for licenses, registrations and services.

221.2.4. Licensing, Registration, Possession and Use of Sources of Radiation

1) (K.S.A. 48-1607)

2) The secretary will require the licensing and registration of all sources of radiation. Furthermore, the secretary is allowed to make rules and regulations related to the possession and use of radiation.

221.2.5. Inspection and Impounding of Radiological and Nuclear Materials

1) (K.S.A. 48-1609 – K.S.A. 48-1610)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary is authorized to inspect any facility that utilizes sources of radiation at all reasonable times to ensure compliance with this act. Furthermore, the secretary has the authority to impound or order the impounding of sources of radiation.

221.2.6. Prohibited Uses of Sources of Radiation and Penalties for Violations

1) (K.S.A. 48-1612 – K.S.A. 48-1613)

2) This set of statutes states that it is "unlawful for any person to use, manufacture, produce, transport, transfer, distribute, sell, install, receive, acquire, own or possess any source of radiation unless licensed and registered with the secretary." Furthermore, statute (48-1613) lists the penalties for violations of this act.

221.2.7. Inspection Agreements and Federal-State Agreements

1) (K.S.A. 48-1615 – K.S.A. 48-1616)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary of health and environment is allowed to enter into agreements with other agencies and the federal government related to control of sources of radiation. Furthermore, the state is allowed to enter into agreements with the federal government for state assumption of federal government responsibilities with respect to sources of radiation.

221.2.8. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility

1) (K.S.A. 48-1620 – K.S.A. 48-1623)

2) The hazardous waste disposal facility approval board shall review and grant or deny final approval for each low-level radioactive waste disposal facility license. Furthermore, this set of statutes states that the secretary is allowed to set the terms and conditions related to such licenses to ensure that prior to the termination of such licenses certain conditions are met (conditions are stated in 48-1621). The secretary is authorized to enter into compacts with other states for the establishment and operation of a regional low-level radioactive waste disposal site. This agreement must be ratified by the legislatures of three states and consented to by the Congress of the United States. Furthermore, the secretary will ensure that the "licensee will provide an adequate surety or other financial arrangement to permit the completion of all requirements established by the secretary."

221.2.9. Inspection Agreements and Training Programs

1) (K.S.A. 48-1624)

2) This statute states that the secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or other state or interstate agencies to perform inspections or other functions related to control of sources of radiation. Furthermore, the secretary may "institute

training programs for the purpose of qualifying personnel to carry out the provisions of this act."

221.2.10. Radiation Control Operations Fee Fund

1) (K.S.A. 48-1625)

2) This statute creates in the state treasury the radiation control operations fee fund for the purposes of funding the provisions of this act (K.S.A. 48-1601 – K.S.A. 48-1625). In more detail, this statute states the sources of revenue for the fund and what money from the fund may be expended upon.

221.2.11. Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact

1) (K.S.A. 65-34a01 – K.S.A. 65-34a04)

221.2.12. Nuclear Generating Facility Security Guards

1) (K.S.A. 66-2301 – K.S.A. 66-2305)

2) This set of statutes allows nuclear generating facilities to hire armed security guards and outlines the situations in which these security guards are allowed to use force and deadly force. Furthermore, this statute states what is considered criminal trespassing on nuclear generating facilities.

221.3. General Hazard Regulation

221.3.1. Intrastate Transportation of Hazardous Materials

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,129b – K.S.A. 66-1,130)

2) This set of statutes adopts certain federal standards regulating the transportation of hazardous materials in intrastate travel and also adopts certain federal exemptions relating to the transportation of hazardous materials. Furthermore, it establishes the penalties for violations of this act.

221.3.2. Toll Free Number for HazMat Incidents

1) (K.S.A. 31-165)

2) The state Fire Marshal will establish a toll-free number for reporting hazardous materials incidents.

221.3.3. Hazardous Household Articles

1) (K.S.A. 65-2701 – K.S.A. 65-2704)

2) This act states that it is the duty of the secretary of health and environment to "inquire into the composition of hazardous household articles" and then "take such steps as may be deemed necessary to protect the public from

the use of hazardous household articles." Furthermore, the secretary of health and environment is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to protect the public from improper use of poisonous household articles.

221.4. Hazardous Waste

221.4.1. Duties and Functions of Secretary Related to Hazardous Waste

1) (K.S.A. 65-3431)

2) This statute states that the secretary is to "adopt rules and regulations, standards and procedures relative to hazardous waste management in order to protect the public health and environment." Furthermore, the secretary is allowed to establish a permit system and assess fees for operators of hazardous waste facilities or facilities that produce hazardous waste.

221.4.2. Permit for Construction and Modifications of Hazardous Waste Facility

1) (K.S.A. 65-3433 – K.S.A. 65-3440)

2) This set of statutes states that the secretary must issue a permit for the construction and modification of hazardous waste facility. This set of statutes states that the secretary will provide an application for permits to construct, modify or operate a hazardous waste facility. Furthermore, it states what the application must contain and the secretary's duties regarding the application and the issuance of permits. Also, it states the terms and conditions the secretary may establish regarding permits to construct operate and modify hazardous waste facilities. It states the conditions and situations under which the secretary may revoke or suspend permits and the appeals process for those who have had their permits revoked or suspended.

221.4.3. Unlawful Acts Relating to Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Facilities and Hazardous Waste Facility Permits

1) (K.S.A. 65-3441)

2) This statute lists several unlawful acts as they relate to the disposing and dumping of hazardous wastes, the operation, construction and modification of hazardous waste facilities and violations of hazardous waste facility permits.

221.4.4. Title to Hazardous Waste and Liability for Cleanup Costs

1) (K.S.A. 65-3442)

2) The title to the hazardous waste will be with the owner of the hazardous waste management facility where the waste is located unless contractual agreements state otherwise. Generators of hazardous waste that dispose of it in ways that are not in accordance with this act will be liable for the cleanup costs related to the improper disposal of the hazardous waste. Furthermore, if the generator of hazardous waste uses approved means of transportation for hazardous waste, he/she will not be liable for the costs of cleanup after transfer of the hazardous waste to the approved transporter. However, if the hazardous waste generator uses unapproved means of transportation, than he/she is liable for the costs of cleanup.

221.4.5. Prevention, Removal and Protection of Hazard or Pollution From Hazardous Wastes

1) (K.S.A. 65-3443; K.S.A. 65-3445)

2) This set of statutes state that if the secretary finds that any activity involving hazardous waste is found to be a cause of pollution or a hazard to public health, the secretary may order the person responsible for such hazardous waste to modify their activity related to such hazardous waste or if necessary order an injunction against such person to stop all activity related to such hazardous waste.

221.4.6. Notification of Legislature and Governor of Site Investigation for Disposal of Radioactive Wastes

1) (K.S.A. 65-3449)

2) Before conducting investigations to find out if certain lands are suitable for the disposal of radioactive wastes, the legislature and the governor must first be notified. Furthermore this statute states how the state of Kansas may acquire lands for use as sites for the disposal of radioactive wastes.

221.4.7. Authority of Secretary Concerning Clean-up Activities and Environmental Response Fund

1) (K.S.A. 65-3453 – K.S.A. 65-3454a)

2) This statute states all of the authorities of the secretary concerning clean-up activities of hazardous waste. Furthermore this statute creates the environmental response fund which will be used primarily to finance the clean-up activities activated by the secretary. This statute in detail states all of the sources of revenue for the fund and what money from the fund may be expended upon.

221.4.8. Responsibility for Payment of Clean-up Costs

1) (K.S.A. 65-3455)

2) This statute states that any “person responsible for the discharge, abandonment or disposal of hazardous substances which the secretary

determines is necessary to be cleaned up pursuant (K.S.A. 65-3453, above section)" will be liable for all costs associated to the cleanup.

221.4.9. Voluntary Local Hazardous Waste Programs

1) (K.S.A. 65-3460)

2) In order for the safe disposal of small quantities of hazardous waste, to educate the public of the dangers of hazardous waste and to encourage local units of government to develop local hazardous waste collection programs, the secretary may coordinate voluntary hazardous waste collection programs to ensure the safe collection and disposal of such wastes.

221.4.10. Regulation of PCB Disposal Facilities

1) (K.S.A. 65-3480 – K.S.A. 65-3490)

2) This act allows the secretary of health and environment to regulate and set rules regarding PCB disposal facilities. Furthermore, this act allows the secretary to issue applications for permits for PCB disposal facilities. It states what these applications are to contain, the procedure for approval and denial of such applications and the duties of the secretary relating to such applications for permits.

221.4.11. Hazardous Waste Management Fund

1) (K.S.A. 65-3491)

221.5. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) Reference ESF#1 for statutes concerning the Kansas Corporation Commission's authorities to regulate motor carriers

2) Reference ESF #3 for statutes concerning Public Water Supply, Prevention of Water Pollution, Cleanup Operations, Air Quality Control, and Solid Waste Management

3) Reference ESF #4 for Fire Safety and Prevention

4) Reference ESF #5 for statutes concerning EPRCA/Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

5) Reference ESF #13 for statutes concerning the Uniform Acts Regulating Traffic (K.S.A. Chapter 8), the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and the Powers and Authority of the Kansas Highway Patrol

222. ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

222.1. Department of Agriculture

222.1.1. Department of Agriculture

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 74, Article 5)

222.1.2. Creation of Division of Water Resources

1) (K.S.A. 74-506 – K.S.A. 74-506d)

2) This set of statutes creates the division of water resources and transfers all the powers, duties and authorities of the Kansas water commission and the state irrigation commission to the division of water resources. Furthermore, it allows the secretary of agriculture to appoint a chief engineer to oversee the division of water resources.

222.1.3. Emergency Farm Credit Relief Act

1) (K.S.A. 74-541 – K.S.A. 74-543; K.S.A. 74-550)

2) The purpose of this act is to provide low interest loans to farmers in the state of Kansas. It outlines how loan applications can be made by farmers. In order to carry out this act the secretary of agriculture may apply for, receive and administer federal funds.

222.1.4. Creation of Department of Agriculture and Appointment of Secretary

1) (K.S.A. 74-560)

222.1.5. Creation of State Board of Agriculture, Powers and Duties

1) (K.S.A. 74-562 – K.S.A. 74-567)

222.1.6. Transfer of Duties, Powers and Functions of Several Departments to Department of Agriculture

1) (K.S.A. 74-569 –K.S.A. 74-590)

2) This set of statutes transfers several powers, duties and function of other departments and commissions to the department of agriculture. To see all of the powers, duties and functions transferred to the secretary of agriculture and the details about these powers, duties and functions see the statutes listed above.

222.1.7. Creation of Division of Food Safety, Powers and Duties

1) (K.S.A. 74-593 – K.S.A. 5,109)

2) This set of statutes creates the division of food safety and states that all the powers related to food safety and food inspection that are currently held by the department of health and environment transferred to the division of food safety. It outlines the powers, duties and functions of the division of food safety, the reports that they must compose and file, and the inspections that they must perform.

222.1.8. Creation of Food Safety Fee Fund

1) (K.S.A. 74-591)

2) This statute created the food safety fund in the state treasury and transfers all the funds that the department of health and environment currently holds for the purposes of food safety to the fund. The department of agriculture's division of food safety will be in charge of the fund.

222.2. Fertilizers and Chemicals

222.2.1. Regulation of Commercial Fertilizer, Custom Blenders and Ammonium Nitrate

1) (K.S.A. 2-1201 – K.S.A. 2-1210)

222.2.2. Regulation of Anhydrous Ammonia

1) (K.S.A. 2-1212 – K.S.A. 2-1220)

222.2.3. Regulation of Commercial Fertilizer and Bulk Fertilizer

1) (K.S.A. 2-1226 – K.S.A. 2-1235)

222.2.4. Kansas Chemigation Safety Law

1) (K.S.A. 2-3301 – K.S.A. 2-3318)

2) This act states the requirements for chemigation users and that they must be registered, apply for and receive a permit before operating as a chemigation user. Also, it states that functional anti-pollution devices must be used in the chemigation process under certain conditions as listed in statute: (K.S.A. 2-3305). Furthermore, it states the responsibilities of chemigation equipment operators and that the secretary may inspect any chemigation equipment, crops, land or water exposed to such chemicals. It also brings up the processes by which the secretary may deny, suspend and

revoke permits for chemigation users. It creates the chemigation fee fund in the state treasury to carry out the provisions of this act.

222.2.5. Agricultural and Specialty Chemical Remediation Act

1) (K.S.A. 2-3701 – K.S.A. 2-3714)

2) This act creates the remediation linked deposit loan program. The purpose of the program is to "provide loans to eligible persons to pay the costs of corrective action approved by the department of health and environment or taken in accordance with requests or orders issued by the department of health and environment. The loans will be made only for projects approved by the board." This act outlines how loans are given out and the application process for such loans. Furthermore, this act creates the Kansas agricultural remediation board and outlines the powers and duties of this board. Also, this act creates the Kansas agricultural remediation fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

222.3. Animal Health, Disease and Quarantine

222.3.1. Kansas Animal Health Board

1) (K.S.A. 74-4001 – K.S.A. 74-4003)

2) This set of statutes creates the Kansas Animal Health Board. It outlines the makeup of the membership of the board, how they are appointed and the terms they will serve in office. Also, it states that the members of the Kansas animal health board will choose a chairman and that the board will serve in an advisory capacity to the livestock commissioner.

222.3.2. Livestock Commissioner

1) (K.S.A. 75-1901 – K.S.A. 1903)

2) This act states that a livestock commissioner will be appointed by the Kansas animal health board and this commissioner will serve as the executive officer of the Kansas animal health department which is also created by this statute. Also, this act lists the qualifications and experience such livestock commissioner must have before filling the post and the oath of office he/she must take.

222.3.3. Poultry Disease Control Act

1) (K.S.A. 2-908 – K.S.A. 2-916)

2) This act states that it is the duty of the livestock commissioner to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture for the implementation of the national poultry improvement plan. Each hatchery in the state of Kansas

must be designated as a "national plan hatchery" in accordance with the national poultry improvement plan and that each hatchery supply flock in the state of Kansas must be designated as a "U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean" in accordance with the national poultry improvement plan. Furthermore, "each person performing poultry disease diagnostic services shall report within 48 hours to the commissioner the source of each poultry specimen from which salmonella is isolated. Each poultry flock found to be infected must be isolated.

222.3.4. Disposal of Dead Animals

1) (K.S.A. 47-1201 – K.S.A. 47-1220)

2) This set of statutes deals with the procedure for, the licenses and permits required, the inspections necessary, and the rules and regulations promulgated for the disposal of dead animals in the state of Kansas.

222.3.5. Transportation of Uninspected Animals in State

1) (K.S.A. 47-607 – K.S.A. 47-607c)

2) This set of statutes states that it is unlawful to transport uninspected animals through the states of Kansas. Animals that are transported through the state must first be inspected and passed under certificate of health as required by the livestock commissioner. All movements of such animals on state highways must have the certification from the livestock commissioner accompanying the shipment of such animals.

222.3.6. Quarantine of Animals

1) (K.S.A. 47-610 – K.S.A. 47-612)

2) This set of statutes allows the state livestock commissioner to establish, maintain and enforce quarantine in order to protect the health of domestic animals of the state from all contagious and infectious diseases. The livestock commissioner must notify the governor of such quarantine and the governor will in turn issue a proclamation announcing the boundary of such quarantine. The state livestock commissioner may issue an order to the sheriff of the county or to any agent of the county to take into custody and keep animals subject to the quarantine regulations. Furthermore, the livestock commissioner will pay all costs and expenses to the owners of such livestock relating to detaining, holding and caring for such animals.

222.3.7. Quarantine Duties of Sheriff

1) (K.S.A. 47-613)

2) Any sheriff upon finding animals with infectious or contagious diseases within his/her jurisdiction shall immediately examine such animals and report immediately the result of such examination to the livestock commissioner. The sheriff will enforce a temporary quarantine that the

livestock commissioner may direct, until the livestock commissioner provides and orders suitable permanent quarantine rules and regulations.

222.3.8. Killing of Unconfined, Diseased or Exposed Animals

1) (K.S.A. 47-614 – K.S.A. 47-618)

2) When it is in the opinion of the commissioner that it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases within the state, the commissioner "may determine what animals shall be killed and cause the same to be killed and the carcasses disposed of as in his/her judgment." The owner of such animals will be paid the full value for the animals that have been killed.

222.3.9. Killing of Dogs in Violation of Quarantine

1) (K.S.A. 47-646a)

2) It is lawful for any officer or representative of the livestock commissioner to kill any dog which is found unconfined in violation of a rabies quarantine or other quarantine order issued by the livestock commissioner.

222.3.10. Stockyard Inspectors

1) (K.S.A. 47-619)

2) "The owner or owners of any stockyard doing business in the state, when requested by the livestock commissioner, shall keep in their employment a competent inspector of livestock appointed by the commissioner." Furthermore, this statute states the duties of such stockyard inspectors.

222.3.11. Reports of Diseases to Livestock Commissioner

1) (K.S.A. 47-622)

2) It is the duty of any owner of animals who discovers or suspects that such animal is inflicted with a contagious or infectious disease to immediately report such findings to the livestock commissioner.

222.4. Plant Pests, Pest Control and Insect and Plant Diseases

222.4.1. Insect and Plant Diseases

1) (K.S.A. 2-712 – K.S.A. 2-717)

2) This act deals with insect and plant pests and the department of agriculture's involvement in the disposal of them. Furthermore, it outlines the penalties for violations of this act.

222.4.2. Plant Pest and Agricultural Commodity Certification Act

1) (K.S.A. 2-2112 – K.S.A. 2-2141)

2) This act contains what the secretary of agriculture's duties are concerning the eradication and containment of plant pests. The secretary has the right to enter and inspect any property that is suspected of containing plant pests. Furthermore, it outlines the authorities of the secretary relating to the quarantine and disposition of plant pests and that the secretary may quarantine portions of the state in order to prevent or retard the spread of a plant pest. It also covers live plant dealer's licenses, the applications for them, and how they may be revoked. It also creates the plant pest emergency response fund in order to carry out this act. The entire text of the Pest Control Compact is listed in (K.S.A. 2-2135).

222.4.3. Kansas Pesticide Law

1) (K.S.A. 2-2438a – K.S.A. 2-2480)

2) This act deals with the licensing of pesticide businesses and the requirements and processes by which to obtain this license. Furthermore, it states the unlawful acts that pesticide businesses may not perform. Furthermore, it states that pesticide business licensees may not apply pesticides if they are not registered pest control technicians. Also, it outlines the training and training materials that are required for registered pest control technicians. This act establishes the different categories of qualification for certification and licensing (the different categories are listed in statute K.S.A. 2-2444a). This act establishes the licensing and registration for pesticide dealers, allows the secretary to establish pesticide management areas and allows the secretary to establish a pesticide management area technical advisory committee.

222.5. General Agricultural Acts and Statutes

222.5.1. Kansas Soil Amendment Act

1) (K.S.A. 2-2801 – K.S.A. 2-2814)

2) This act states that each container of soil must be labeled in a readable form and what that label must contain. Each soil amendment must be registered with the secretary before it can be distributed in the state. The secretary may issue and enforce a stop sale, use or removal order to the owner of any soil amendment which is not registered, is not labeled or is misbranded or adulterated in anyway. Furthermore, the secretary may inspect, test,

sample and analyze soil amendments at any time or place and to the extent that he/she deems necessary. The secretary may refuse to register any product that does not conform to this act. Also, this act creates the soil amendment fee fund to carry out the provisions of this act.

222.5.2. Drought-Relief Machinery and Equipment

1) (K.S.A. 19-3001 – K.S.A. 19-3004)

2) This set of statutes states that whenever the board of county commissioners in the state of Kansas declares that a drought emergency exists, they are authorized to appropriate and expend from the general fund the necessary amount to purchase pumping equipment for operation of drought relief wells or for pumping from streams. The equipment purchased will be the property of the county and will be operated by the county. Furthermore, the boards of county commissioners are authorized to sponsor or direct activities for digging wells for drought relief and other activities for water conservation and emergency water supplies. Also, the board of county commissioners may rent county drought relief equipment to land owners in their respective counties.

223. ESF #12 Energy and Utilities

223.1. State Corporation Commission

223.1.1. State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 74, Article 6)

223.1.2. Powers of the State Corporation Commission Related to Public Utilities

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 66, Article 1)

223.1.3. State Corporation Commission Powers and Duties Related to Energy Resources

1) (K.S.A. 74-616)

223.1.4. Energy Grants Management Fund

1) (K.S.A. 74-617)

2) This statute states that all money received by the state corporation commission for energy conservation activities and any other energy related activities will be deposited in the energy grants management fund.

223.1.5. State of Disaster Emergency, When Demand Exceeds Energy Supply

1) (K.S.A. 74-619)

2) When demand for energy exceeds the energy supply in the state or any geographic area within the state, the governor is allowed to issue a proclamation of state of disaster emergency (For procedure on issuance of proclamation of state of disaster emergencies by the governor see K.S.A. 48-924 or ESF #5).

223.1.6. Prioritization System for Allocation of Energy Resources

1) (K.S.A. 74-620)

2) The state corporation commission will establish rules and regulations that "establish a system of priorities for the allocation of available natural gas and electric energy or for the curtailment of consumption during an activation of emergency support function 12."

223.1.7. Public Utilities Subject to State Corporation Commission Supervision

1) (K.S.A. 66-104)

2) This statute states what public utilities are subject to state corporation commission supervision.

223.1.8. Common Carriers Defined

1) (K.S.A. 66-105)

2) This statute states that common carriers will include "all freight-line companies, equipment companies, pipe-line companies, and all person and associations of persons, whether incorporated or not, operating such agencies for public use in the conveyance of persons or property within this state."

223.2. Electric Public Utilities

223.2.1. Power, Authorities and Jurisdictions of State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-101)

2) This statute gives the state corporation commission the full power, authority and jurisdiction to supervise and control electric public utilities within the state.

223.2.2. Efficient and Sufficient Service; Reasonable Rates, Rules and Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,101b)

2) This statute states that all electric public utilities governed by this act are to provide reasonably efficient and sufficient service and must establish just and reasonable rates, rules and regulations.

223.2.3. Investigations Initiated By the State Corporation Commission; Commission Powers in Investigation

1) (K.S.A. 66-101d – K.S.A. 66-101e)

2) This set of statutes states that the state corporation commission is allowed to launch investigations if the commission believes there is a probable violation of (K.S.A. 66-101b, see above subsection). Also, the commission may launch an investigation upon receiving a complaint in writing made against any electric public utility.

223.2.4. Orders and Decisions of Commission Related to Investigations and Hearings

1) (K.S.A. 66-101f)

2) If the state corporation commission finds that any electric public utility is in violation of this act, the commission may change such rates, rules and regulations that are found to be in violation of this act.

223.2.5. General Supervisions and Inspections By State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-101h)

2) The state corporation commission is responsible for the general supervision of all electric public utilities. Furthermore, the state corporation commission is allowed to "examine and inspect the condition of each electric public utility."

223.2.6. Public Policy of State Related to Electric Public Utilities

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,171)

2) This statute sets the public policy of the state as it relates to electric public utilities. Furthermore, it outlines the restriction of activities within ten feet of high voltage overhead line (also known as the 10 foot rule).

223.2.7. Division of State Into Exclusive Electric Service Territories

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,172)

2) This statute divides the state into exclusive electric service territories and that only one retail electric supplier may provide services in each territory.

223.2.8. Municipally Owned or Operated Retail Electric Suppliers Subject Commission Jurisdiction

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,174)

2) This statute states that al municipally owned or operated retail electric suppliers are subject to regulation and supervision from the state corporation commission.

223.2.9. Electric Transmission Lines

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,177 – K.S.A. 66-1,183)

2) This set of statutes states that a permit is required to put up electric transmission lines. This set of statutes outlines that persons must submit an application in order to receive a permit and that it is the duty of the utility to restore land damaged when putting up power lines.

223.2.10. Nuclear Generation Facility Sitting Act

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,158 – K.S.A. 66-1,169c)

2) This set of statutes states that electric utilities must first obtain a permit before operation or construction of a nuclear generation facility. It outlines the application process and procedure for obtaining such a permit. Furthermore, it outlines all the duties of the electric utility and the state corporation commission in this process.

223.2.11. Nuclear Power Generating Facilities and Decommissioning Financing Plan

1) (K.S.A. 66-128l – K.S.A. 66-128r)

2) This set of statutes relates to the decommissioning of nuclear power generating facilities and that nuclear power generating facilities must also come up with nuclear generating facility decommissioning financing plans.

223.3. Natural Gas Public Utilities

223.3.1. Power, Authorities and Jurisdictions of State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,201)

2) This statute gives the state corporation commission the full power, authority and jurisdiction to supervise and control natural gas public utilities within the state.

223.3.2. Efficient and Sufficient Service; Reasonable Rates, Rules and Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,200)

2) This statute states that all natural gas public utilities governed by this act are to provide reasonably efficient and sufficient service and must establish just and reasonable rates, rules and regulations.

223.3.3. Investigations Initiated By the State Corporation Commission; Commission Powers in Investigation

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,204 – K.S.A. 66-1,205)

2) This set of statutes states that the state corporation commission is allowed to launch investigations if the commission believes there is a probable violation of (K.S.A. 66-1,202, see above subsection). Also, the commission may launch an investigation upon receiving a complaint in writing made against any natural gas public utility.

223.3.4. Orders and Decisions of Commission Related to Investigations and Hearings

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,206)

2) If the state corporation commission finds that any natural gas public utility is in violation of this act, the commission may change such rates, rules and regulations that are found to be in violation of this act.

223.3.5. General Supervisions and Inspections By State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,208)

2) The state corporation commission is responsible for the general supervision of all natural gas public utilities. Furthermore, the state corporation commission is allowed to "examine and inspect the condition of each natural gas public utility."

223.4. Miscellaneous Public Utilities

223.4.1. Power, Authorities and Jurisdictions of State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,231)

2) This statute gives the state corporation commission the full power, authority and jurisdiction to supervise and control miscellaneous public utilities within the state.

223.4.2. Efficient and Sufficient Service; Reasonable Rates, Rules and Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,232)

2) This statute states that all miscellaneous public utilities governed by this act are to provide reasonably efficient and sufficient service and must establish just and reasonable rates, rules and regulations.

223.4.3. Investigations Initiated By the State Corporation Commission; Commission Powers in Investigation

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,234- K.S.A. 66-1,235)

2) This set of statutes states that the state corporation commission is allowed to launch investigations if the commission believes there is a probable violation of (K.S.A. 66-1,232, see above subsection). Also, the commission may launch an investigation upon receiving a complaint in writing made against any miscellaneous public utility.

223.4.4. Order and Decisions of Commission Related to Investigations and Hearings

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,236)

2) If the state corporation commission finds that any miscellaneous public utility is in violation of this act, the commission may change such rates, rules and regulations that are found to be in violation of this act.

223.4.5. General Supervisions and Inspections By State Corporation Commission

1) (K.S.A. 66-1,238)

2) The state corporation commission is responsible for the general supervision of all miscellaneous public utilities. Furthermore, the state corporation commission is allowed to "examine and inspect the condition of each miscellaneous public utility."

223.5. General Energy and Utility Acts

223.5.1. Residential Energy Conservation Plan

1) (K.S.A. 66,1,186)

2) This statute states that the state corporation commission is "designated as the state agency to submit the proposed residential energy conservation plan to the federal secretary of energy" as required by the federal nation energy conservation policy act.

223.5.2. Tampering With Utility Equipment and Service

1) (K.S.A. 66-1601 – K.S.A. 66-1606)

2) This set of statutes sets the civil penalties for tampering with utility equipment and services.

223.5.3. Overhead Power Line Accident Prevention Act

1) (K.S.A. 66-1709 – K.S.A. 66-1716)

2) The purpose of this act is to prevent accidents occurring from overhead power lines. It lists the penalties for persons tampering with overhead power lines and the penalties assessed to electric utilities for negligence. Furthermore, it states the proper warning signs that electric utilities must put in place. Also, it states the prohibited acts for both public utilities and unrelated persons.

223.5.4. Kansas Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act

1) (K.S.A. 66-1801 – K.S.A. 66-1816)

2) This set act states that excavators must ascertain the location of all underground facilities in the proposed area of excavation before beginning excavation and that the excavator must give a notice of intent to excavate. This act also establishes a notification center for the state of Kansas and lists its duties and what its operations are to include. Furthermore, it outlines the duties of excavators and allows for emergency excavation in emergency situations.

223.6. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) Reference ESF #7 for statutes concerning Mutual Aid and Assistance

224. ESF #13 Public Safety

224.1. Kansas Highway Patrol

224.1.1. Basic Functions of Highway Patrol and Duty Assignments of Highway Patrol

1) (K.S.A. 74-2105 – K.S.A. 74-2107)

2) This set of statutes lists the principal functions of the highway patrol, that the superintendent sets the duty assignments of the highway patrol and the capitol police and that the superintendent may set rules and regulations for the conduct of the highway patrol and the capitol police. Furthermore, it covers the uniforms required, security for public officials, the transportation and security of the governor and his family, the use of aircraft, and the management functions for the bureau of emergency medical services.

224.1.2. Police Powers of Patrol Members

1) (K.S.A. 74-2108 -- K.S.A. 74-2110)

224.1.3. Kansas Highway Patrol Obtaining Federal Benefits

1) (K.S.A. 74-2117)

224.2. Uniform Acts Regulating Traffic

224.2.1. General Provisions

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 1)

224.2.2. Rules of the Road

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 15)

224.2.3. Removal of Vehicle Obstructing Traffic

1) (K.S.A. 8-15,107)

224.2.4. Alteration of the Maximum Speed Limit; Establishing Speed Limits in Construction Zones; Powers of the Secretary of Transportation Related to the Aforementioned

1) (K.S.A. 8-1559)

224.2.5. Accidents and Accident Reports

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 16)

224.2.6. Equipment of Vehicles

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 17)

224.2.7. Spot Inspections of Highway Patrol Members and Penalties Associated

1) (K.S.A. 8-1759)

224.2.8. Inspections by Highway Patrol Members Upon Reasonable Cause and the Notice of Defects and the Penalties Associated

1) (K.S.A. 8-1759a)

224.2.9. Size, Weight and Load of Vehicles

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 19)

224.2.10. Powers of State and Local Authorities; Designation of Emergency Vehicles

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 20)

224.2.11. Parties, Arrests, Citations, Procedures and Penalties

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 8, Article 21)

224.3. Military Directing Traffic and Exempt from Traffic Regulations

224.3.1. Military Directing Traffic

1) (K.S.A. 48-252b – K.S.A. 48-252d)

2) The Kansas highway superintendent may grant military personnel or state national guardsmen the right to direct or regulate traffic on roads and highways in the state of Kansas when military vehicles or convoys are being operated on such streets and highways. Application for such authority shall be made by the commanding officer of the military unit or National Guard unit to the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol. The authority shall be limited to traffic control only and limited to the route set forth in the application.

224.3.2. Military Exempt from Traffic Regulations

1) (K.S.A. 48-252a)

2) "The military forces of the United State while on any authorized duty involving controlled movement of military convoys, supplies or equipment or during national or state emergency shall not be restricted by state or municipal traffic regulations."

224.4. Attorney General's Office

224.4.1. Attorney General

1) (K.S.A. Chapter 75, Article 7)

224.4.2. Oath of Attorney General; Duties and Responsibilities; Authority to Prosecute

1) (K.S.A. 75-701 – K.S.A. 75-702)

2) This set of statutes states that the attorney general must first take an oath of office before acting as the attorney general. Also, this set of statutes lists the duties and responsibilities of the attorney general and that he/she has the authority to prosecute.

224.4.3. Attorney General to Defend State in Civil and Criminal Actions and Aid County Attorneys

1) (K.S.A. 75-703 – K.S.A. 75-704)

2) "The attorney general… shall prosecute any official bond or contract in which the state is interested, upon a breach thereof, and prosecute or defend for the state all actions, civil or criminal, relating to any matter connected with the departments." Furthermore, the attorney general will consult and advise county attorneys.

224.4.4. Performance of All Duties Required by Law

1) (K.S.A. 75-708)

224.5. Kansas Bureau of Investigation

224.5.1. Establishes the Kansas Bureau of Investigation

1) (K.S.A. 75-711)

224.5.2. Powers and Duties of Kansas Bureau of Investigation

1) (K.S.A. 75-712)

224.5.3. Missing and Unidentified Persons and Human Remains

1) (K.S.A. 75-712b – K.S.A. 75-712d; K.S.A. 75-712f –K.S.A. 75-712g)

2) This set of statutes establishes a missing and unidentified person system and that all law enforcement agencies will receive reports of missing persons and upon receiving these reports they will be immediately entered into the missing person system. Furthermore, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation will establish a missing and unidentified person information clearing house that will be the central repository of information relating to missing and unidentified persons. Also, any person who has legal guardianship of a person who is missing must immediately report it. Law enforcement agencies will take all reports of missing persons and human remains. The duties of law enforcement and the coroner related to the findings of unidentified human remains are listed. Human remains may not be disposed of while unidentified.

224.5.4. DNA Database Fee and DNA Database Fee Fund

1) (K.S.A. 75-724)

2) Any person required to submit a sample of DNA, upon conviction or adjudication will pay an investigation DNA database fee in the amount of one-hundred dollars to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

224.5.5. Kansas Silver Alert Plan

1) (K.S.A. 75-754)

2) This statute establishes the Kansas Silver Alert Plan. The plan is implemented by the attorney general in collaboration with the Kansas bureau of investigation. The purpose of the plan is to provide public notice of missing elderly persons.

224.5.6. Defines Law Enforcement Officer

1) (K.S.A. 22-2202)

2) This statute (#13) defines a law enforcement officer in the state of Kansas.

224.6. Department of Corrections

224.6.1. Powers and Duties of Secretary of the Department of Corrections

1) (K.S.A. 75-5205)

224.6.2. Appointment of Parole Officers and Powers and Duties of Parole Officers

1) (K.S.A. 75-5214)

2) Provides parole officers with law enforcement powers.

224.6.3. Powers and Duties of Correction Officers

1) (K.S.A. 75-5247a)

224.6.4. Duties of Wardens of Institutions

1) (K.S.A. 75-5252)

224.7. Municipal Courts: Prosecution and Arrest

224.7.1. Commencement of Prosecution

1) (K.S.A. 12-4201)

2) "The prosecution for the violations of municipal ordinances shall be commenced by the filing of a complaint with the municipal court."

224.7.2. Form for Complaints

1) (K.S.A. 12-4202)

2) This statute contains the exact form that complaints are to be filed on.

224.7.3. Form for Notice to Appear

1) (K.S.A. 12-4204)

2) This statute contains the exact form that notices to appear in court are to be filed on. "A notice to appear shall describe the offense charged, shall summon the accused person to appear, shall contain a space in which the accused person may agree, in writing, to appear at a time not less than five days after such notice to appear is given."

224.7.4. Service Form for Notice to Appear

1) (K.S.A. 12-4207)

2) This statute contains the exact service form for notices to appear in court. "The notice to appear shall be served upon the accused person by delivering a copy to him or her personally, or by leaving it at the dwelling house of the accused person or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein or by mailing it to the last known address of said person."

224.7.5. Form for Warrants

1) (K.S.A. 12-4208)

2) This statute contains the exact form that warrants are to be filed on.

224.7.6. When Law Enforcement Officers May Arrest Persons

1) (K.S.A. 12-4212)

2) This statute lists the circumstances under which law enforcement officers may arrest persons.

224.7.7. Procedure for Persons Under Arrest and Right to Post Bond

1) (K.S.A. 12-4213)

2) Once a person is arrested by a law enforcement officer, the officer must immediately take such person to the police station. At that time, the person shall have the right to post bond. A law enforcement officer may detain a person for violations of municipal ordinances in protective custody for a period not to exceed six hours.

224.7.8. Explanation of Rights to Individuals Breaking Municipal Ordinances

1) (K.S.A. 12-4214)

2) "Either the notice to appear or a separate form provided to the person by the law enforcement officer shall provide an explanation: (1) Of the

person's right to appear and right to trial and the person's right to pay the appropriate fine prior to the appearance date; (2) that failure to either pay such fine or appear at the specified time may result in issuance of a warrant for the person's arrest; and (3) in the case of a traffic infraction, that failure to either pay such fine or appear at the specified time may result in the suspension of the person's driver's license. The law enforcement officer shall provide the person with the telephone number and address of the municipal court to which the written entry of appearance, waiver of trial, plea of guilty or no contest and payment of fine shall be mailed.

224.8. Police Powers of Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

224.8.1. Creation of Department of Wildlife and Parks

1) (K.S.A. 32-801 – K.S.A. 21-806)

2) This set of statutes creates the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism and allows for the appointment of a secretary to oversee the department. In addition, several assistant secretaries are appointed: assistant secretary of administration, assistant secretary for wildlife, fisheries and boating and an assistant secretary for parks and tourism. The secretary shall supervise the wildtrust program. The department will be the continuation of the Fish and Game Commission and the Park and Resource Authority.

224.8.2. Powers of the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Parks

1) (K.S.A. 32-807)

224.8.3. Conservation Officers: Powers and Duties; Training Requirements

1) (K.S.A. 32-808)

224.8.4. Arrest Powers of Conservation Officers and Employees

1) (K.S.A. 32-1048)

2) "Any officer or other employee of the department who meets the criteria specified in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 32-808 and amendments thereto and any other Kansas law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the laws of this state shall have the power to make arrests."

224.8.5. Issuance of Citations

1) (K.S.A. 32-1049)

2) Whenever a person is charged for any violation of any of the wildlife and parks laws of this state and is not immediately taken before a judge, the officer shall prepare a written citation.

224.8.6. Law Enforcement Officers' Duties

1) (K.S.A. 32-1051)

2) "It shall be the duty of all conservation officers and deputy conservation officers of the wildlife and parks conservation service and all law enforcement officers authorized to enforce the laws of this state to diligently inquire into and prosecute all violations of the wildlife and parks laws of this state and rules and regulations of the secretary."

224.8.7. Wildlife Violator Compact

1) (K.S.A. 32-1061)

224.9. Police Powers of Kansas Highway Patrol

224.9.1. Basic Function of Highway Patrol

1) (K.S.A. 74-2105)

2) The principal function of the Kansas Highway Patrol is to enforce traffic and other laws relating to highways, vehicles and drivers of vehicles. The superintendent shall provide the necessary security for the governor and his/her family and other public officials. The superintendent is in charge of the capitol police. Also, the superintendent is charged with the management functions of the bureau of emergency medical services.

224.9.2. Duty Assignments of Highway Patrol and Capitol Police

1) (K.S.A. 74-2106)

2) The superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol issues duty assignments and the limitations of those assignments to members of the highway patrol and the capitol police.

224.9.3. Rules and Regulations for Conduct of Highway Patrol and Capitol Police

1) (K.S.A. 74-2107)

2) The superintendent is authorized to make rules and regulations necessary regarding the conduct of members of the highway patrol and capitol police.

224.9.4. Police Powers of Patrol Members

1) (K.S.A. 74-2108 -- K.S.A. 74-2110)

224.10. Police Powers of Kansas Fire Marshal's Office

224.10.1. Powers of State Fire Marshal and Establishment of Advisory Committee

1) (K.S.A. 31-133; K.S.A. 31-135)

2) This pair of statutes states the powers and duties of the state fire marshal as they related to adopting rules and regulations "for the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion and hazardous material." Furthermore, there is established an advisory committee to assist the state fire marshal in carrying out his duties.

224.10.2. Police Powers of State Fire Marshal Deputies and Fire Departments

1) (K.S.A. 31-145; K.S.A. 31-157)

224.10.3. Fire Marshal Assistance to State Civil Defense Director in Development of State Civil Defense and Disaster Planning

1) (K.S.A. 31-143)

2) The state fire marshal is to "advise, assist and coordinate with the state civil defense director in the development of civil defense or disaster plans." Furthermore, the fire marshal is to assist any municipality in the enforcement of state fire prevention codes.

224.11. Kansas Consumer Protection Act

224.11.1. Kansas Consumer Protection Act

1) (K.S.A. 50-623 – K.S.A. 50-643)

2) This act may be known and cited as the consumer protection act. The purpose of this act is to promote the following policies: "(a) To simplify, clarify and modernize the law governing consumer transactions; (b) to protect consumers from suppliers who commit deceptive and unconscionable practices; (c) to protect consumers from unbargained for warranty disclaimers; and (d) to provide consumers with a three-day cancellation period for door-to-door sales.

224.11.2. Door to Door Sales: Cancellation and Required Disclosures

1) (K.S.A. 50-640)

2) A Consumer has the right to cancel a door-to-door sale made within this state until midnight of the third business day on which the consumer signs an agreement or offer to purchase which includes the disclosure required by this section. A door-to-door seller must provide a receipt and this statute lists what is to be included on that receipt. Furthermore, this statute provides the forms that door-to-door salespersons must give persons regarding their right to cancel the sale after the initial transaction.

224.11.3. Deceptive Acts

1) (K.S.A. 50-626)

2) This statute lists all the deceptive acts and practices as they relate to consumer transactions.

224.11.4. Unconscionable Acts

1) (K.S.A. 50-627)

2) This statute lists all the unconscionable acts and practices as they relate to consumer transactions.

224.11.5. Profiteering From Disasters

1) (K.S.A. 50-6,106)

2) This statute states that it will be considered an unconscionable act to profiteer from a disaster. This statute lists the practices that are considered "profiteering from disasters."

224.12. Transient Merchant Licensing Act

224.12.1. Transient Merchant Licensing Act

1) (K.S.A. 19-2232 – K.S.A. 19-2243)

2) The purpose of this act is to license and regulate all transient merchants within this state. It includes a process for licensing transient merchants, those who are exempt from this act, the duties of the county clerks as they relate to this act, the fees for licensing, the conditions and limitations of such licenses, how this act is enforced and the penalties for violations of this act.

224.13. Other Pertinent Statutes

1) *Reference ESF #10 for statutes concerning the reporting of Hazardous Spills

225. ESF # 14 Long Term Community Recovery

225.1. State Finance Council and Emergency Fund

225.1.1. Creation of State Finance Council

1) (K.S.A. 75-3708)

2) This statute creates the state finance council which will consist of nine members. The membership is outlined in the statute.

225.1.2. State Emergency Fund

1) (K.S.A. 75-3712 – K.S.A. 75-3713)

2) This set of statutes creates the state emergency fund in the state treasury for use of the state finance council. Money from the state emergency fund will be used to preserve the public health and protect persons and property from disasters and to repair and replace buildings and equipment owned by the state which has been destroyed during disasters. Also when the President of the United States has declared a major disaster in the state and has provided grants to individuals and families within the state who are adversely affected by such major disaster, money from the fund may be used to pay the state's share of such grants.

225.1.3. State Emergency Fund, Loans and Grants to Political Subdivisions

1) (K.S.A. 75-3713a)

2) The state finance council may also use funds to provide loans and grants to political subdivisions within the state for the purpose of replacing political subdivision buildings that have been destroyed in disasters and to preserve the public health and protect persons and property in political subdivisions.

225.1.4. State Emergency Fund, National Guard Entitlements and Mutual Assistance Compact Expenses

1) (K.S.A. 75-3713b)

2) This statute allows the state finance council to pay for certain expenses of the national guard including expenses that arise under the national guard mutual assistance compact and national guard death benefits

225.1.5. State Emergency Fund, Expenditures Relating to Defects in Design or Construction of State Buildings

1) (K.S.A. 75-3713c)

2) This allows the state finance council to use funds from the state emergency fund to identify the nature and extent of defects in design and construction of state buildings and construction projects and to repair such defects in design and construction.

225.2. Long Term Community Recovery General Statutes

225.2.1. Duties of the Division of Emergency Management

1) (K.S.A. 48-928)

2) This statute lists all the duties of the division of emergency management which includes its roles in the recovery process and partnering with federal agencies to help with the recovery process

225.2.2. Participation of Schools in Disaster Relief Program

1) (K.S.A. 72-8234)

2) This statute allows for the board of education of any school district to participate in disaster relief programs.

225.2.3. Powers and Duties of State Long Term Care Ombudsmen

1) (K.S.A. 75-7306)

226. ESF #15 Public Information and External Communications

226.1. Public Information and External Communications General Statutes

226.1.1. Open Records Act

1) (K.S.A. 45-215 – K.S.A. 45-223)

2) "It is declared to be the public policy of the state that public records shall be open for inspection by any person unless otherwise provided by this act." This act states that all public records are to be open to the public unless otherwise prohibited by this act and that "suitable facilities shall be made available by each public agency for this purpose." Furthermore, this act covers the fees associated with obtaining public records, the procedures for obtaining access to or copies of the records, and the records that are not required to be open.

226.1.2. State Records Board

1) (K.S.A. 75-3502)

2) This statute creates the state records board "for the purpose of the permanent preservation of important state records and to provide an orderly method for the disposition of other state records." This statute also states who are to be members of the board.

226.1.3. State Records Board and Disposal of Records

1) (K.S.A. 75-3504)

2) The state records board has the power to dispose of records, order the disposal or records and set disposal schedules. These disposal schedules must be registered with the secretary of state.

226.1.4. State Records Center

1) (K.S.A. 75-3509; K.S.A. 75-3511)

2) "There is hereby established, under the supervision and control of the state historical society, a state records center which shall serve as a depository for inactive records of state agencies and department.