

# Emergency and Disaster Response and Recovery

## *2020 Kansas Flood Outlook*



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# Presentation Overview

- Emergency management overview
- Incident notification requirements for county and state emergency management
- Requesting state assistance
- Seeking mutual aid
- Types of disaster declarations



# State Emergency Management Overview

## Kansas Division of Emergency Management

- Lead agency statutorily charged for coordinating the state response and recovery to support local jurisdictions.
- Responsible for development/maintenance of the State Response Plan.
- Coordination with local, state, and federal levels of government; private-industry; and non-governmental organizations to support incident management.
- Coordinates damage assessments.
- Requests federal disaster declaration assistance funding.



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# County Emergency Management Overview

- Created by statute at the county-level of government.
- All emergencies and disasters begin and end at the local level of government.
  - Responsible for development/maintenance of the County Emergency Operations Plan.
  - Coordination with governmental, private-industry, and non-governmental organizations.
  - Coordinates response and recovery activities to support incident management.



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# County emergency management incident notification guidelines



- County emergency managers establish procedures to receive incident notifications from all levels of government and non-governmental organizations within their jurisdictional boundaries.
- What does that look like in your county?
  - What incidents do you want to be notified of?
  - Is contact made directly to county emergency manager or emergency management staff?
  - Is contact made through a public safety dispatch center?



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# Why is it important to report incidents to county emergency management?

- Emergency management facilitates multiagency coordination to support incident management; may activate county emergency operations center; and interface with county commissioners for a local disaster declaration.
- Allows the incident commander to focus on incident management, while the county emergency operations center coordinates external support.



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# When does KDEM need to be notified of an incident?

- County emergency managers are responsible for making incident notifications to KDEM when:
  - A significant incident has occurred or an incident is imminent.
  - County commissioners, or their designee, have declared a local disaster.
  - Emergency technical assistance or resources are required for local response actions greater than county capabilities.
- *Facilities that have a chemical release that exceeds the applicable reportable quantity under EPCRA are responsible for notification to the appropriate state agency and LEPC.*



# How are incident reports or requests for assistance made to the state?

- Incident reports or requests for assistance are made by the county emergency manager to Kansas Division of Emergency Management through the state's 24-hour all-hazards emergency notification line, **(785) 291-3333**.
  - Calls go to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management *staff duty officer or state emergency operations center if activated.*



# What information should be reported for flooding?

- Location of flooding
- Impacts to residential structures
- Impacts to business structures
- Impacts to critical infrastructure
- Evacuations or anticipated evacuations
- Established shelter operations or anticipated shelters to be opened
- Current resources committed to support emergency protective measures
- Resource needs over the next 24-36 hours that require state assistance for adjudication



# What information needs to be provided if resource support is needed?

- Capability needed
  - What capability do you need filled, not the specific resource that you want.
- Size
  - Physical size and description for needed capability if a specialty resource.
- Amount
  - Quantity needed.
- Location
  - Where does the resource need to be delivered?
- Type
  - NIMS type if applicable.
- Time
  - When is the resource needed and expected duration?
- Point of contact for request.
- What actions have been taken to exhaust local, mutual aid, and contractual resources.



# When is state assistance available?



When the county emergency manager has determined that:

- The resource capability does not exist within the affected county or region;
- County has exhausted all local resources within its jurisdictional boundaries;
- County has exhausted all mutual aid pursuant to state law;
- County has exhausted all contractor support; and
- County has made a verbal or written local disaster declaration.



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# Typical state resource requests

- Facilitate mutual aid requests for resource support
- Generators for critical infrastructure
- IMT/EOC Support Teams
- Sandbags
- Water transfer pumps
- Aerial reconnaissance of areas impacted by flooding
- GIS mapping support
- Shelter support and technical assistance for displaced residents and pets
- Volunteer reception center assistance



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# How do you obtain mutual aid resources if no pre-existing agreements are in place?

- Mutual aid can be sought through the Kansas Mutual Aid System Compact once a local disaster has been declared:
  - Allows for sharing of personnel and equipment amongst jurisdictions
  - Addresses workers compensation, license reciprocity, tort liability, and reimbursement.
  - Resources may be requested through your county emergency manager.
  - Does NOT require any state disaster declaration or intervention.
  - Additional information available on KDEM website

<http://kansastag.gov/KDEM.asp?PageID=617>

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# Types of Disaster Declarations

Local Disaster Declaration

State Disaster Declaration

Federal Emergency Disaster Declaration

Major Presidential Disaster Declaration



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# When should a local disaster declaration be considered?

- When an incident has occurred within a county and local resources have or may be depleted.
- An incident is imminent that that will or may deplete local resources.
- When seeking outside mutual aid to support response and recovery actions.
- When seeking state resource support for capabilities that are not available from other sources.



# What does a local disaster declaration do?

- Declared by the county commission or their designee.
  - Valid for 7 days after declared; may be extended by the county commission or their designee as needed.
- Activates the response and recovery portions of your emergency operations plan.
- Provides tort liability protection for responders.
- Temporarily suspends purchasing requirements for procurement of resources needed in the response phase of an emergency.



# What does a local disaster declaration do?

- Activates the intrastate mutual aid system (Kansas Mutual Aid Compact) for jurisdiction-to-jurisdiction mutual aid if needed.
- Necessary mechanism to seek and receive state resource support.
- Necessary mechanism to be considered for federal disaster assistance if it becomes available.
- Should be declared as soon as the need for assistance becomes apparent; may be a verbal declaration initially.



# What does a state disaster declaration do?

- Declared by the Governor.
  - Valid for 15 days after declared; may be extended by the state legislature or state finance council if legislature is not in session.
- Activates the response and recovery portions of the Kansas Response Plan.
- Provides state resource support and technical assistance to impacted counties as needed; does NOT include any funding for impacted jurisdictions.
- Provides tort liability protection for responders.



# What does a state disaster declaration do?

- Temporarily suspends purchasing requirements for procurement of resources needed in the response phase of an emergency.
- Implements the national mutual aid system (Emergency Management Assistance Compact) for state-to-state mutual aid if needed.
- Necessary mechanism to seek and receive federal disaster assistance.



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# Emergency Disaster Declaration

- An Emergency Declaration can be declared for any occasion or instance when the President determines federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts.
  - Limited to emergency protective measures (Category B) and direct federal technical assistance.
  - Typically declared prior to a significant imminent event or while response actions are still occurring.
  - Cost of assistance provided for a single emergency may not exceed \$5 million, without the President reporting to Congress.



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# Major Presidential Disaster Declaration

- Disaster funding available to state, local, and tribal levels of government, as well as certain private nonprofit organizations that provide vital and essential services recover from a declared federal disaster at a 75% federal/25% non-federal cost share for approved work.
  - 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



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# What can you do to ensure you're accurately capturing information needed for the state to make a major presidential declaration request?

- Damages to public infrastructure.
  - Document with photographs
- Document emergency protective measures taken
  - Examples: barricading of roadways, shelters activated, mass care and human services support, incident management and emergency operations support costs
- Track local resourced deployed and resources garnered through mutual aid to support response and recovery.
- Complete impact statements that illustrate the impact to impacted jurisdictions.



# Questions?



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