

THE BASIC PLAN (EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS)

GENERAL: The purpose of this plan is to provide the overall framework within which all entities of local government, volunteer agencies and the private sector can operate in an integrated and coordinated fashion before, during and after an emergency/disaster event. Specific objectives are:

- The prevention and minimization of injury and damage.
- The reduction of the exposure of the citizens of Johnson County to any disaster.
- The establishment of capabilities for protecting the citizens from the effects of emergencies/disasters.
- The mobilization of agencies having the capabilities to support these objectives.
- The provision of prompt and effective response to emergencies/disasters.
- The minimization of hardships caused by emergencies/disasters by providing or arranging for aid of individuals.
- The rapid and complete recovery of Johnson County communities to normal conditions following emergencies/disasters.

The Code of Ethics for Johnson County, established December 1, 1988, requires the equal treatment of all citizens, free from any discrimination. The same code establishes procedures for receiving and dealing with complaints of discrimination by members of county government. Therefore all actions contemplated under this plan shall be carried out in accordance with a strict policy of nondiscrimination.

AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES:

- **Federal:**
 - National Response Plan. This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States 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 and the private sector during incidents. It establishes protocols to help protect the nation from terrorist attacks and other major disasters.
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents. This directive is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.
- National Incident Management System (NIMS). A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135. This Act established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended, 42 U.S.C., Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-707. This act provides the authority for the provisioning of disaster relief and assistance by the federal government. It also establishes roles and responsibilities for state and local governments during federally declared emergencies and disasters.
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 C.F.R., Chapter 1, (Oct. 1, 1992). This portion of the US Code implements the Stafford Act and delineates the organization, policies & procedures governing the activities and programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies, and further defines the role of state and local government in the Emergency Management structure.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986), Title III of the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA). This federal legislation outlines the requirements for emergency planning and notifications pertaining to emergencies involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT).
- FEMA State and Local Guide (SLG) 101. Establishes non-regulatory guidance on the conduct of the emergency planning process and the development of Emergency Operations Plans.

- **State:**

- Executive Order 05-03. This Executive Order designates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in the State of Kansas.
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01. This Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a mutual aid agreement and partnership that allows states to assist one another during emergencies. EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation for states to send assistance to, and receive assistance from other states.
- KSA 48-904 through 48-936, as amended. This state statute establishes the duties, roles and responsibilities for emergency management within the state, and establishes basic requirements for counties to establish and maintain emergency management programs. It outlines the organization, policies and procedures governing the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), establishes the powers and authorities of the Governor, state and local officials to deal with emergencies/disasters before, during and after their occurrence.
- KSA 65-5701 through 65-5711. This state statute is the state level implementation of SARA, Title III. It defines the HAZMAT roles and responsibilities of state agencies, makes counties HAZMAT emergency planning districts and establishes a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in each county.
- KSA, 12-16, 117. This state statute empowers municipalities (counties and cities) to establish policies regarding the rendering of aid to other municipalities during times of declared emergencies/ disasters. It streamlines the process of mutual aid over the “interlocal agreement” mechanism contained in KSA 12-2901.
- Kansas Administrative Regulation (KAR) 56-2-1 through 56-2-2. This regulation defines the requirements of local emergency management agencies. It establishes the minimum functions of such agencies, the minimum support counties must provide to such agencies and the minimum qualifications of county emergency management directors/coordinators.
- Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo), 70.837. This Missouri state statute allows public safety agencies in Missouri to provide aid to other public safety agencies in bordering states.

- **County:**

- Interlocal Cooperation Agreement with Miami County. This interlocal cooperation agreement designates Johnson County Emergency Management and Homeland Security (JCEMHS) as the disaster agency for the city of Spring Hill.

- Johnson County Resolution 064-95 as amended by Resolution 023-03. Establishes a disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response to disaster emergencies in the county, defines the responsibilities and powers of county officials, provides for the appointment of a county emergency management director and outlines the responsibilities and functions of the Johnson County Emergency Management and Homeland Security (JCEMHS) department.
- Johnson County Resolution 115-95. Implements the authority to render emergency mutual aid under the provisions of KSA 12-16,117.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) & JCEMHS. Outlines the scope of operations for amateur radio support to county government during emergencies.
- Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. This plan is developed and maintained by Public Health's Emergency Preparedness and Response Program and describes the procedures to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies.

- **Regional:**

- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Operations Plan: The MMRS Operations Plan describes the procedures necessary to ensure an effective and coordinated medical response to an incident involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the Kansas City metropolitan area. This plan assumes a WMD incident would be regional in scope, and describes the responsibilities and capabilities of agencies across the metropolitan area to respond to such an incident.
- Regional Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan: Developed by the Mid-America Regional Council Emergency Rescue (MARCER) Committee, this plan describes the procedures necessary to ensure an effective and coordinated response to an incident involving mass casualties in the metropolitan area. It provides a structure for coordination and communication among multiple emergency medical agencies and other organizations providing pre-hospital emergency care. The plan seeks to maximize the existing resources of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies and hospitals.
- Incident Management Plan: This plan describes the incident management system adopted by the Heart of America Metro Fire Chiefs Council to manage emergencies across the greater Kansas City metropolitan area. It provides a useful and flexible management system that is particularly adaptable to incidents involving multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response, especially those out in the field.

- County and Municipal Government Guidelines for the Implementation of the Homeland Security Advisory System: The Mid-America Regional Council's Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee developed this document as a guidebook to assist local governments in initiating standardized actions as a result of increased terrorist threat levels in the United States and the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.
- **City:**
 - City of Leawood Ordinance No. 1482
 - City of Lenexa Resolution 94-50
 - City of Olathe Ordinance No. 05-40
 - City of Overland Park Resolution No. 2796
 - City of Prairie Village Ordinance No. 1884
 - City of Shawnee Resolution No. 1036
 - *(The above ordinances and resolutions implement the authority to render emergency mutual aid under the provisions of KSA 12-16,117)*
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Leawood, Kansas
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Mission, Kansas
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Olathe, Kansas
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Overland Park, Kansas
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Prairie Village, Kansas
 - Emergency Operations Plan, City of Spring Hill, Kansas
 - *(The above city Emergency Operations Plans have been reviewed and validated by JCEMHS and endorsed to KDEM as constituting a part of the county Emergency Operations Plan)*

PLANNING ANALYSIS:

- **Analysis Process:** The ongoing analysis of the hazards that pose a risk to Johnson County is derived from the following sources.
 - The County Multi-Hazard Analysis was conducted with the use of Mitigation 2020 planning software provided by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. The mitigation plan analyzes all natural, technological and society hazards identified as having a possible impact in Johnson County. The analysis outlines the potential hazards, their likelihood of occurrence and the vulnerability (or impact) of the cities and county to an occurrence. The hazard analysis provided in this document as a matrix (see Figure 1) has been developed as a summary of hazards. A more comprehensive analysis is available in the mitigation plan.
 - The most current SARA, Title III, HAZMAT facility reporting documents and other research accomplished under the auspices of the LEPC and the Commission on Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) such as the Kansas Hazardous Materials Transportation Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Tool. Specific, more detailed hazard assessments for potential HAZMAT incidents are accomplished using plume modeling software programs (such as ALOHA) available to county and city agencies.

- Through the Office for Domestic Preparedness' (ODP) State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy (SHSAS) process, an assessment is performed of the threats, vulnerabilities, capabilities, needs, and plans specific to weapons of mass destruction. This assessment is used as a planning tool for various federal, state, and local governments.
- Other significant risk/threat assessments as produced by various federal, state and local government entities as well as private organizations. Some examples are: terrorism threat assessments by law enforcement agencies (FBI, KBI, etc.), earthquake severity zones as defined by the U.S. Geodetic Survey or the Kansas Geologic Survey, long range weather analysis by the National Weather Service (NWS), the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan and floodplain analysis, Johnson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and maps produced by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) of FEMA.
- **Natural Hazards:** In general, Johnson County faces its greatest hazards from severe weather, primarily high winds and tornadoes during the spring and summer months and ice and snow storms during the late fall, winter and early spring. The county is particularly vulnerable to such events due to the high density of population and development in the northeast quadrant of the county. The county is subject to flash flooding associated with severe thunderstorms, (again, due to the level of population and development) but has relatively little vulnerability to long-term, riverine flooding. Current scientific research assigns the county a moderate earthquake risk. The county is subject to naturally occurring infectious diseases, both those that affect humans and animals. As with any highly developed and populated area, the county would be vulnerable to protracted, severe drought conditions. The likelihood of such an event is slight, however, and the robustness of the county utility infrastructure would be a significant mitigating factor in such an event.
- **Technological Hazards:** The rapid growth and complexity of the county makes the risk it faces from manmade and technological hazards at least as high and perhaps higher than that of natural hazards. Risk from HAZMAT transportation accidents is especially high due to the presence of major national and international highway corridors, the main rail lines of two major railroads, and the flight path of commercial air traffic all serving the major industrial districts of the Kansas City metropolitan area. A 1996 HAZMAT transportation corridor study conducted by the University of Kansas ranked the county as one of the top three "at risk" counties in the state with Wyandotte County, which borders Johnson County to the North also among the top three counties. The risk posed by fixed facility HAZMAT incidents is significantly less than that of HAZMAT transportation incidents. While there are a number of facilities which store and use such materials, the industrialization of the county tends toward light industry and the codes and inspection system within the county is highly developed. The presence of large industrial facilities in areas surrounding the county, however, make the fixed facility threat greater than in most other areas of the state.

- **Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD):** Acts of terrorism can come in many forms including the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) weapons. As a highly visible suburban/urban county in a major metropolitan area, the threat of terrorism is a concern for Johnson County. The law enforcement agencies in Johnson County work with various local, state, and federal partners to analyze this threat on a regular basis. Based on this analysis, various programs are in place to enhance the county's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist events.
- **Demographics:** The population of the county is relatively homogeneous, primarily composed of white, middle to upper class citizens. Historically, the hallmark of the county has been its promise of an enhanced quality of life and highly responsive service to the citizen. This long-standing expectation will significantly complicate the impact of a major emergency/disaster event and the governments' ability to respond to it. On the other hand, the relative affluence of county residents and the consequential high levels of insurance should serve to facilitate long-term recovery. Every workday in Johnson County major migrations take place - the influx of workers to the major businesses and corporate offices within the county and the outflow of county residents to jobs (primarily) in Kansas City, Missouri. This factor makes the county highly vulnerable to any disruption (regardless of the cause) of its heavily traveled and complex transportation infrastructure. The residents of the county are served by a very effective public health system which should make them more resistant to the impact of disease caused by epidemic, natural disasters or biological terrorism. The county is home to the Kansas School for the Deaf. This requires that the county make special provisions for the warning of, and communications with, a relatively concentrated hearing impaired population in the Olathe area. The county is also faced with an ever increasing population of seniors. The county has, however, one of the best programs in the nation for providing services to this population.
- **Political Considerations:** The county consists of 20 cities occupying approximately 53% of the geographical area of the county, but accounting for about 97% of the population. Each city exercises varying degrees of autonomy according to its size and classification. In the unincorporated areas of the county, townships exercise varying degrees of authority. There are 14 separate fire departments which serve areas of the county. These departments are comprised of paid staff and/or volunteers. Fire district boundaries frequently overlap city limits as well as township and county lines. There are 17 local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction in the county. Again, law enforcement agency jurisdictions combine and overlap city limits. There are six public school districts within the county, all overlapping or combining city limits and, in some cases, even county lines. Jurisdictional public works departments in many cases are combined or are under contract with other jurisdictions. Added to this significant fragmentation of governmental entities within the county is the fact that Johnson County must operate in and is partially dependent on the resources of the multi-jurisdictional, bi-state Kansas City metropolitan area.
- **Summary:** Johnson County is highly vulnerable due to its growth, governmental complexity and high level of development complicated by a

historically high expectation of service on the part of its citizens. This vulnerability is mitigated by a highly responsive and well-developed infrastructure and social service delivery system. However, any significantly disruptive event in the populated areas of the county will place severe stress on the response and recovery capabilities of the county and city governments, and private volunteer services.

OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS:

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

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

- Johnson County and its jurisdictions utilize the processes, protocols, and procedures established through the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) is the standard that governs the management and command and control of emergency response.
- Local jurisdiction Departmental Operating Centers (DOCs) designed to maintain control and accountability of departmental (fire, police, EMS, public works, etc.) assets during an incident.
- City Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) through which the jurisdictional authority of the city is exercised to deal with the broad impacts of the disaster/emergency event.

- County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - providing primary coordination and control over countywide events or events involving the unincorporated portions of the County, providing assistance and resources as requested by the cities and serving as the single point of contact for the augmentation of resources/assistance from higher echelons of government (i.e., state and federal.)
- Established communications/dispatch centers through which requests for and deployment of resources are made, and through which decisions of jurisdictional authorities may be communicated.
- **Emergency/Disaster Declarations:** At any point during the development of an emergency situation, the local jurisdiction may determine it cannot handle the situation without the use of outside resources. Such resources may be obtained through the invocation of existing, routine mutual aid agreements without declarations of emergency/disaster; however, significant augmentation of resources or activation of state and federal assistance (as provided under K.S.A. 48-9, K.S.A. 12-16, 117 or the Stafford Act) must be accompanied by a properly executed emergency declaration by the chief elected official of the local jurisdiction. This declaration may be made by the mayor of a city which operates under a current, recognized emergency operations plan. For situations existing in cities without such a plan or in the unincorporated areas of the county, the declaration may be made by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). State declarations are requested by Johnson County through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) and are made by the Governor upon KDEM's recommendation, when significant involvement of state resources or personnel is anticipated. Requests for federal assistance may be made only by the Governor through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Major disasters are declared by the President upon a request by the Governor and with the recommendation of FEMA. Presidential declarations activate the full range of disaster assistance outlined in the Stafford Act. Other federal declarations can be made by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) for loan programs to persons affected by disasters and by the Secretary of Agriculture (agricultural disaster situations). Common to all requests for emergency/ disaster declarations is the requirement that the requesting jurisdiction has exhausted its available resources to handle the situation.
- **Supporting Documents:** The general policies and responsibilities contained in this plan will, of necessity, generate supporting plans and documents. These supporting documents will take many forms in order to accomplish a variety of different objectives. The most common of these documents are:
 - City Plans: These plans, as discussed above, will form the basis of emergency management operations in their respective jurisdictions. In accordance with statute and subsequent legal opinions, however, they must support and be consistent the principles of this plan.
 - Functional Emergency Operations Guides (EOG): This term is used to describe any documents which are used to provide detailed information

regarding the accomplishment of specific emergency functions as outlined in this or a recognized city plan. These guides may contain checklists and resource lists needed to perform the function and should refer to the plans (city or county) which they support. EOGs may be produced by any agency or organization, public or private, with responsibilities contained in this or city plans. Agencies with major responsibilities are expected to produce such guides and, upon request, will provide copies of such guides (and subsequent changes) to either the city Emergency Management Coordinator or JCEMHS, as appropriate.

- Emergency Operations Checklists: Checklists provide the step-by-step guidance needed to perform time-critical emergency operations functions. While their use should never replace informed judgment by emergency personnel, they do facilitate rapid accomplishment of standard actions needed in an emergency situation. Agencies or organizations which believe they can benefit from such checklists are encouraged to develop them; however, care must be taken to ensure they are continuously updated and tested.
- Resource Lists: Resource lists contain current, detailed information on a wide variety of facilities, equipment, personnel and supplies which may be needed in an emergency/disaster situation. JCEMHS will develop and maintain a computerized master resource list, and will pursue the most effective and rapid methods for dissemination of such information to all jurisdictions/agencies. Individual jurisdictions and agencies may create their own resource lists; however, copies of such lists should be provided to JCEMHS for inclusion in the master list.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Agreement (MOA): It is occasionally necessary or desirable for agencies or organizations to specifically outline mutually agreed-upon responsibilities and procedures relating to emergency situations. This is sometimes the case when dealing with private organizations which agree to assume responsibilities, in cooperation with government, during emergencies/ disasters. Such documents may be adopted between and among any government or private entities; however, jurisdictional plans should reference and summarize such memorandums as appropriate. (MOUs or MOAs are not ordinarily required between and among public sector organizations/jurisdictions.)

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES: Johnson County government is organized as indicated in Figure 2. This organization remains in effect during emergency/disaster situations. Certain functions of various departments may be modified or suspended to meet the needs of the emergency/disaster situation. The organizational structure of the county EOC is shown in Figure A-1 of Annex A (Direction & Control) to this plan. Figure A-3 of Annex A outlines the relationship among the county EOC, city EOCs, the county Emergency Communications Center (ECC), and the Incident Command System (ICS) structure.

- **County Agency Responsibilities:**

- Airport Commission:

- Ensure that procedures are in place to support emergency operations at the county's airports in the event of a major emergency/disaster.
- Coordinate actions necessary to make the county's airports capable of use for emergency relief, medical evacuation and military support flights.
- Coordinate the use of available airport facilities (e.g. hangars, warehouses, hard stand, etc.) which might be necessary to support response and recovery efforts.
- Provide resources as appropriate to support emergency/ disaster operations.

- Appraiser's Office:

- Coordinate with Planning, Development, & Codes and JCEMHS to ensure that the county has a viable damage assessment system during disasters and that appraiser personnel are trained in the system.
- Provide representation on the EOC Plans & Information Group, as required.
- Provide current appraisal information to city and county damage assessment teams.
- Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex M (Damage Assessment) to this plan.

- Automated Information Mapping System (AIMS):

- Coordinate with JCEMHS to provide and maintain a set of paper and electronic maps, depicting such information as political boundaries, fire/police jurisdictions, storm spotter locations, warning sirens locations, flood plains boundaries, etc.
- Coordinate with JCEMHS to develop specific coverages in the county AIMS system to depict critical resources, fixed-facilities with reportable amounts of hazardous materials, vulnerable populations, etc.

- Support emergency operations by producing any “real time” tactical & strategic maps needed by EOC participants and others involved in emergency response/recovery operations.
 - Provide representation on the EOC Plans & Information Group, as required.
- Budget and Financial Planning:
 - Monitor the budgetary impact of an emergency/disaster event on the county.
 - Advise the EOC Policy Group concerning budgetary issues.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing and maintaining Annex P (Resource Management), to this plan.
- Coroner:
 - Ensure that preparations are made to deal with a mass fatality incident.
 - Be responsible for and coordinate activities in response to a mass fatalities incident.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex H (Mass Fatality) to this plan.
- Corrections:
 - Coordinate and manage the use of offenders in disaster recovery operations, as appropriate.
- County Manager’s Office:
 - County Manager / Assistant County Manager:
 - Serve as a member/facilitator of the EOC Policy Group.
 - Supervise continuity of government operations if necessary during and after an event.
 - Act as representative of the BOCC in relations with senior officials of cities, the state and federal governments.
 - Deputy County Manager:
 - Serve as an EOC Director (in addition to the Director of JCEMHS), supervising the activities of the county EOC as necessary during situations requiring full EOC activation
 - Public Information Officer:
 - Supervise the operation of the Joint Information Center (JIC) to support county government during emergency/disaster events.

- Act as the primary point of contact with the news media in providing emergency public information.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & main-taining Annex C (Public Information), to this plan.
- Intergovernmental Affairs Officer:
 - Act as liaison with state and federal legislators regarding emergency/disaster matters.
- Developmental Supports:
 - Serve as county advisor on an emergency/disaster’s impact on and the needs of the developmentally challenged citizens of the county.
 - Coordinate actions required to deal with the impact of an emergency/disaster event on the developmentally challenged.
 - Provide support to disaster operations using agency resources (personnel, workshops & transportation) as appropriate.
- Emergency Communications Center:
 - Coordinate emergency communications operations in emergency/disaster events.
 - Provide internal / external notifications as needed.
 - Coordinate operations with the EOC and the Emergency Medical System Operations Center (EMSOC).
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex B (Communications), to this plan.
- Emergency Management and Homeland Security:
 - Ensure that processes, mechanisms and specialized facilities are in place to carry out preparedness activities and to support mitigation activities in Johnson County.
 - Ensure the integration and coordination of all response and recovery activities within the county.
 - Act as the single point of contact with the state and federal government during an emergency/disaster situation.
 - Coordinate continuity of government planning activities.
- Environmental:
 - Monitor emergency/disaster situations for environmental impact, including such issues as vector control, HAZMAT incidents, food safety, solid waste disposal, etc.
 - Act as supplemental technical advisor to response forces dealing with HAZMAT incidents.

- Act as county liaison to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Kansas Department of Health & Environment on environmental issues associated with response & recovery.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex V (Hazardous Materials), Annex J (Public Health) & Annex O (Debris Removal & Disposal) to this plan.
- Extension Office:
 - Assist in gathering information on damage related to agriculture in an emergency or disaster situation.
 - Provide support for disaster operations in emergencies or disasters involving agriculture.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex L (Animal Health) and Annex U (Foreign Animal Disease) to this plan.
- Facilities:
 - Serve as advisor to the EOC regarding the status of county government facilities during an emergency/disaster situation.
 - Manage internal warning actions within county facilities.
 - Be responsible for the coordination of the relocation of county functions if required under continuity of government plans.
- Office of Financial Management:
 - Ensure appropriate accounting procedures are in place to quickly and accurately identify costs associated with the response to and recovery from disaster events.
 - Provide representation to the EOC as required to advise concerning resource and administrative issues generated by the emergency/disaster event.
 - Provide a purchasing representative to the EOC Resources Support Group to facilitate the identification and procurement of additional resources as required.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing and maintaining Annex P (Resource Management), to this plan.
- Human Resources:
 - Support both the Resource Support and Administration & Logistics functions of the EOC by identifying and obtaining human resources to support emergency/disaster operations.
 - Coordinate the assignment of county personnel who have no pre-assigned responsibilities under this plan or departmental EOGs.

- Human Services & Aging:
 - Serve as county advisor on an emergency/disaster's impact on and the needs of the elderly citizens of the county.
 - Coordinate actions required to deal with the impact of an emergency/disaster event on the elderly citizens of the county.
 - Assist in supporting the needs of the elderly who may be evacuated to public shelters during an emergency/disaster, including counseling & the preparation of special diet meals.

- Information Technology Services:
 - Provide hardware, software and application development support to the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and alternate EOC.
 - Provide a representative to the EOC Administration & Logistics Group to ensure sufficient computer resources and network connectivity, and deal with any emergent information technology needs.

- Infrastructure and Transportation:
 - Provide representation on, and coordinate the activities of the EOC Public Works Group, as required.
 - Clear roadways for emergency vehicles and effect repairs to critical infrastructure.
 - Coordinate "rapid assessments" of damage to public property for the unincorporated areas of the county. Receive rapid assessments from cities, collate with county data, & provide comprehensive list to EOC Plans & Information Group.
 - Manage debris removal & disposal activities in the unincorporated areas of the county. Provide support to cities engaged in this activity within available resources, as required.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex M (Damage Assessment), Annex N (Infrastructure), and Annex O (Debris Removal & Disposal) to this plan.

- Legal:
 - Provide legal advice and representation to the BOCC.
 - Advise and counsel county management and staff when and where appropriate.
 - Review county policies and procedures to ensure compliance with state and federal laws.
 - If necessary, retain the services of outside counsel having special expertise in various areas.

- Library:
 - Provide technical research assistance to the county Policy Group, the EOC Director, and/or any other department or agency actively involved in response or recovery efforts following emergency/disaster events.
 - Make library facilities available for temporary offices, meeting or briefing areas, or other special purposes, as required, following emergency/disaster events.
 - Provide appropriately trained personnel to help staff the County Information Center, as required.

- Med-Act:
 - Manage emergency medical service operations, through the Emergency Medical Service Operations Center (EMSOC) and in coordination with the Emergency Communications Center (ECC).
 - Monitor and maintain coordination with area hospitals regarding the assignment of patients during mass casualty incidents or situations which stress the capacity of area hospitals.
 - Coordinate the activities of the Health and Medical Operations section of the EOC.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex I (Medical Services), to this plan.

- Mental Health:
 - Provide representation on the EOC Health & Medical Group, as required.
 - Serve as county advisor on an emergency/disaster's mental health impact on emergency workers and victims, as well as the department's current caseload.
 - Provide Critical Incident Stress Management services within department resources, and coordinate like services from outside agencies.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex K (Mental Health), to this plan.

- Nursing Center:
 - Provide technical assistance with issues related to nursing homes following emergency/disaster events.
 - Provide technical assistance to Med-Act in developing facility emergency pre-plans for private nursing homes in the county.

- Park & Recreation:
 - Provide assistance to the EOC Public Works Group with debris removal & disposal activities, as required.
 - Supplement law enforcement activities, as required, with Park Rangers and their vehicles.
 - Provide technical assistance in identifying any endangered species that might be adversely impacted by emergency/ disaster events.

- Planning, Development, & Codes:
 - Provide representation on the EOC Plans & Information Group, as required.
 - Act as lead agency in assembling, briefing & fielding damage assessment teams.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex Q (Hazard Mitigation), to this plan.

- Public Health:
 - Provide representation on the EOC Health & Medical Group, as required.
 - Assess the extent of threat & contamination from chemical, radiological, or pathological hazards following emergency/ disaster events.
 - Take necessary action to control communicable diseases including immunizations, inspections & public education following emergency/ disaster events.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex J (Public Health), to this plan.

- Sheriff:
 - Provide representation on and coordinate the activities of the EOC Law Enforcement Group, as required.
 - Coordinate perimeter security and traffic control, as required, in emergency/disaster events.
 - Advise other groups involved in EOC Response Operations with respect to any special considerations necessary for preserving evidence at a possible crime scene.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex G (Law Enforcement), to this plan.

- Wastewater:
 - Conduct “rapid assessments” of any damage sustained to wastewater facilities, equipment & systems, and submit reports to the EOC Public Works group.
 - Effect emergency repairs, as needed, to critical wastewater facilities, equipment and systems.

- Provide assistance to the EOC Public Works Group with debris removal & disposal activities, as required.
 - Provide appropriately trained personnel to help staff the County Information Center, as required.

- **Responsibilities of Cities:** 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. Cities with significant resources and response capabilities are encouraged to develop their own emergency operations plans. All cities should, at a minimum, have established one or more of the following: functional emergency operations guides (EOGs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and/or checklists. Other specific responsibilities of cities include:
 - Appointing a qualified person to serve in the capacity of city Emergency Management Coordinator.
 - Providing JCEMHS with current copies of the city EOP (or EOGs/SOPs), and lists of critical resources.
 - Ensuring all potential first responders (fire, police, public works, etc.) are trained to at least the awareness level under 29 CFR 1910.120, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
 - Establishing & training damage assessment teams (for cities desiring to field their own teams) and ensuring their efforts are coordinated with the county's overall damage assessment.
 - Ensuring that, during an emergency/disaster event, any requests for state or federal assistance are channeled through JCEMHS

- **Responsibilities of School Districts:** School districts are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of students, staff & visitors to their facilities. To that end, emergency plans should be developed taking into account those hazards to which schools might reasonably be exposed. Such hazards include, but are not limited to, natural & technological disasters, fire, physical plant and/or utility failure, security threats (bomb, psychologically disturbed person, etc.) and vehicular accidents. The districts are encouraged to be pro-active in developing and implementing these plans. Assistance is available through JCEMHS. School districts are also encouraged to work closely with local emergency management officials, police & fire departments, and the American Red Cross to develop formal plans for utilizing schools as public shelters in the event of an emergency/disaster.

- **Responsibilities of Private Organizations:**
 - Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES):
 - In accordance with existing MOUs, organization by-laws, and Annex B (Communications) to this plan, provide point-to-point packet radio communications to the county EOC, and other local

government and/or nongovernmental organizations to support emergency/disaster operations.

- American Red Cross:
 - Pursuant to Congressional charter, applicable MOUs, and Annex E (Shelter & Mass Care) to this plan, establish and operate mass care facilities and provide other human services in support of emergency/disaster situations.
 - Provide assistance with next-of-kin notifications during mass fatality/casualty situations.
 - Provide representation to the EOC Mass Care Group, as requested.

- Emergency Communications Services, Inc. (ECS):
 - Act as the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) organization for the county as detailed in the county RACES plan.
 - In accordance with existing MOUs, organization by-laws, and Annex B (Communications) to this plan, provide net controllers and storm spotters, point-to-point radio communications, and other emergency/disaster services to the county.

- Heavy Constructors Association of the Greater Kansas City Area:
 - In accordance with the existing MOU, provide services, supplies, equipment, and equipment operators under the terms of “Plan Bulldozer” following a locally declared emergency/ disaster.

- Kansas City Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America:
 - In accordance with the existing MOU, provide services, supplies, equipment, and equipment operators under the terms of “Plan Bulldozer” following a locally declared emergency/ disaster.

- Kansas City Veterinary Medical Association:
 - Help coordinate the collection, care and sheltering of pets following a disaster or emergency
 - Set up a “Pet Hotline” to help owners find pets lost in an emergency/disaster event.
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex L (Animal Health) and Annex U (Foreign Animal Disease) to this plan.

- Kansas Disaster Assessment Program:
 - Provide appropriately trained personnel to augment local damage assessment teams, as necessary, following an emergency/disaster event.
- Kansas Funeral Directors Association:
 - Provide technical assistance in developing & maintaining Annex H (Mass Fatality) to this plan.
 - Provide assistance in staffing a Family Assistance Center following a mass fatality incident or disaster.
 - Provide technical assistance & support to the County Coroner in handling mortuary services following a mass fatality incident or disaster.
- Salvation Army:
 - Pursuant to applicable federal, state and local charters, MOUs and Annex E (Shelter & Mass Care) to this plan, provide human services support during emergency/disaster situations.
 - Establish and operate a donations management program for the county during emergency/disaster situations.
 - Monitor and help coordinate the operation of volunteer agencies within the county during emergency/disaster situations.
 - Provide representation to the EOC Mass Care Group, as requested.
- **Responsibilities of Kansas Division of Emergency Management:**
 - Act as the single point of contact for requests for state and federal assistance during disaster/emergency situations.
 - Handle all matters pertaining to state and federal disaster emergency declarations.
 - Provide preparedness and mitigation guidance, assistance and funding to support on-going county emergency management activities.
 - Act as the single point of coordination for state resources in support of emergency/disaster operation in Johnson County.
- **Responsibilities of Federal Emergency Management Agency:**
 - Exercises leadership of the nation's emergency management system.
 - Upon request of the governor for disaster assistance, conducts joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) with state and local government officials and other federal agencies. Makes recommendations to the President on state requests for major disaster or emergency declarations.
 - Coordinates the federal response to presidentially-declared disasters and assists communities to recover.

- Works with states and local communities during non-disaster periods to help plan for disasters, develop mitigation programs, and anticipate what will be needed when disasters occur.
- Supports state and local emergency management programs by funding emergency planning, training emergency managers and local officials, conducting large-scale exercises, and sponsoring programs that teach the public how to prepare for disasters.
- Operates the U.S. Fire Administration, which supports the nation's fire service and emergency medical services communities.
- Operates the Federal Insurance Administration, which makes flood insurance available to residents of communities agreeing to adopt and enforce sound floodplain management practices.

ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS:

Local Declaration: In accordance with KSA 48-932 the Chairman of the BOCC, or the BOCC, by majority action, may declare a state of local disaster emergency within Johnson County. Additionally, the mayor of any city which has a county-recognized emergency operations plan may declare an emergency within such city. Such declaration shall be based on the judgment of the officials involved that such a measure is necessary to deal with a current or imminent emergency/disaster situation. The Emergency Management Department will be responsible for preparing any disaster declarations which the above officials find necessary. A disaster emergency declaration shall implement the response and recovery elements of this plan and any applicable city emergency operations plans.

The Office of Financial Management shall be responsible for monitoring the expenses incurred by the county due to a disaster/emergency situation and shall develop procedures for identifying costs associated with such situations. Additionally, the Office of Financial Management, shall establish emergency procurement procedures to ensure that resources required during an emergency/disaster situation may be rapidly obtained.

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

PLAN DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE:

- **General:** JCEMHS is responsible for the coordination, publication, and distribution of this plan and any necessary changes/revisions. Each organization or agency mentioned in this plan is responsible for actively reviewing & updating the appropriate sections of the plan. Additionally, tasked agencies are responsible, with assistance from JCEMHS, for ensuring that Emergency Operating Guides are developed to implement their responsibilities under this plan.

- **Review & Validation:** This plan shall be updated annually and validated by at least one exercise each year as provided for in Annex R (Training & Education) to this plan. The results of such validation and update shall be provided annually to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.
- **Protection of Government Facilities:** JCEMHS works with other departments of county government to ensure that Continuity of Government plans are in place to protect and provide alternatives in case of the loss of: the facilities, the services of its employees or the essential information systems necessary to the operation of county government. A Continuity of Government working group has been established to achieve this purpose.
- **Private Facilities:** In accordance with hazardous materials statutes, private facilities that store, compound or manufacture hazardous materials must prepare a risk management plan. These plans are in effect to protect against and respond to incidents that occur on the property of such private facilities. Outside that area, the jurisdiction for response is that of local government.

Johnson County Hazard Analysis

HAZARD	PROB	VULN
Civil Disturbance	VL	M
Drought	L	H
Earthquake	L	M
Flooding – Flash	M	L
Flooding – Riverine	L	L
Foreign Animal Disease	L	M
Hazardous Materials - Fixed Facilities	L	L
Hazardous Materials - Transportation	H	M
Nuclear Attack	VL	VH
Severe Storms	H	M
Terrorism – Conventional	M	M
Terrorism – Nuc/Chem/Bio	L	H
Tornadoes	M	H
Winter Storms	M	M

Probability: How likely is an event to occur?

Vulnerability: How severe is the potential impact if it does occur?

VL Very Low

L Low

M Medium

H High

VH Very High

Figure 1

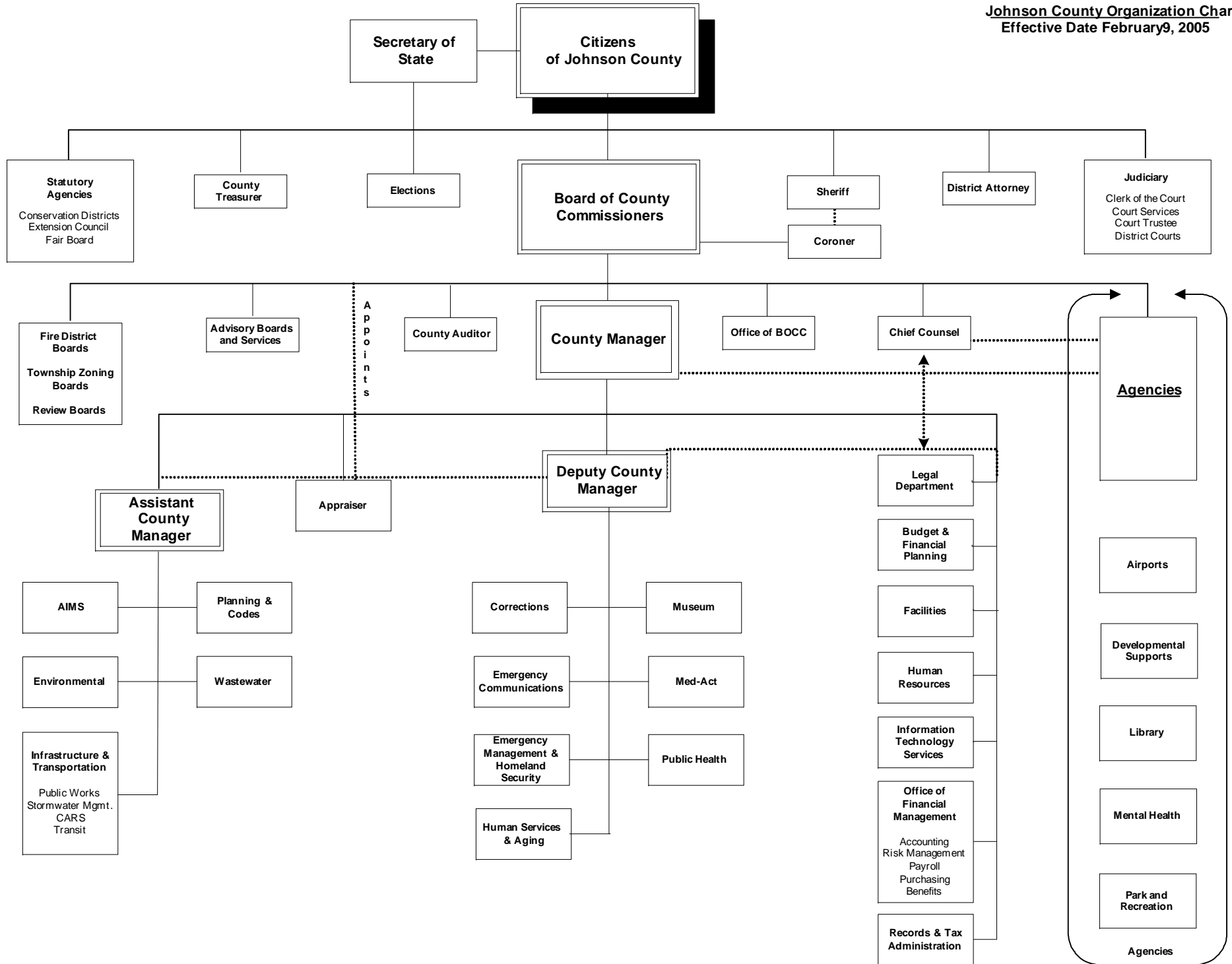


Figure 2