
Basic Plan

Preface

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 (State). The KRP applies to all state government departments and agencies tasked to provide assistance in a disaster or emergency situation. It describes the policies, strategies, general concept of operations, and incident management actions to be used through all phases of emergency management.

The KRP is built in the acknowledgement that emergency plans are constructed at both the county and federal levels. This document serves to provide 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).

The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The NIMS is a national approach to incident management applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. A basic premise of NIMS is all incidents begin and end locally. The NIMS does not take command away from state and local authorities. Rather, NIMS provides the framework to enhance the ability of responders, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to work together more effectively. The key components of NIMS include:

- a. Command and management;
- b. Preparedness;
- c. Resource management;
- d. Communications and information management;
- e. Supporting technology; and
- f. 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 level. Such selective implementation allows for the activation of one or more components, allowing for maximum flexibility for effective interaction among the State and its partners, who participated in the development of this plan.

KRP Organization

The KRP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the State mobilizes resources and conducts activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts. To facilitate effective operations, the KRP adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The 15 KRP ESFs mirror those found in CEOPs and the NRF. As such, the KRP lends itself to seamless coordination with response plans/frameworks at all levels of government.

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

- a. Mitigation or prevention – The KRP may be implemented to coordinate potential response to threats or impending incidents of statewide and national significance to ready systems and forces to prevent or intervene to lessen the impact of an incident. Prevention activities may include heightened inspections, improved surveillance and security, public health and agricultural surveillance and testing, immunization, isolation or quarantine, and specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting or disruption legal activity and supporting more specific law enforcement operations.

Counties are required to develop and maintain a separate hazard mitigation plan as a grant eligibility requirement for the various hazard mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- b. Preparedness – This phase speaks of a continued process involving programmatic efforts to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. At the federal level the NRF ensures compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8 National Preparedness. At the state level, the KRP ensures compliance with Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.) 48-926.
- c. Response – The KRP provides the policies and processes for coordinating state response and support activities that address the short term, direct effect of an incident. The nature of these activities is to preserve life, property and the environment, meet basic human needs, and maintain the social economic and political structure of the affected community.
- d. Recovery – This stage is specific to actions needed to help individuals and communities return to normal, when feasible. Recovery actions include the development, coordination and execution of service and site-restoration plans, and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental and PA programs.

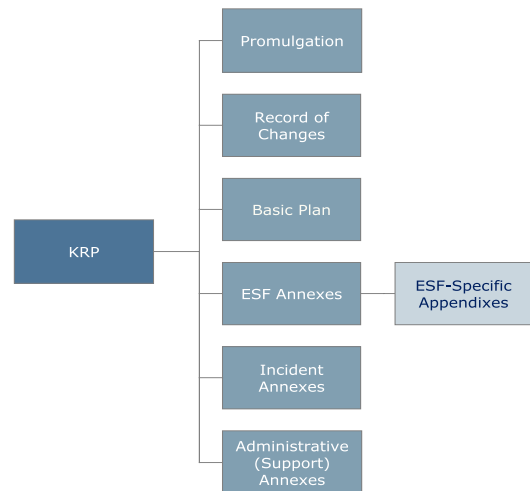
KRP Components

The KRP is organized into four separate planning components. These components include a core plan and a series of annexes that expand in the implementation of specific functions and support systems.

Basic Plan

The Basic Plan provides an overview of emergency organization and policies. The planning team for this Basic Plan is composed of the 15 coordinators and other key stakeholders identified by the team.

This segment of the plan describes the overall concept of operations to disaster response and incident management actions for all phases of emergency management. The Basic Plan outlines the broad responsibilities of county government, tribal government, ESFs, state government agencies, federal government agencies, and private sector entities.



ESF Annexes

The ESF annexes provide details concerning the purpose, scope, policies, concept of operations, and responsibilities for each specific functional capability. Planning teams for each ESF annex are identified in the respective ESF and are composed of state agencies, federal agencies, and applicable private sector organizations. Each ESF has the following categories of agencies:

- 1) **Coordinating agencies:** These agencies organize the respective ESF activities through all phases of emergency management;
- 2) **Primary agencies:** Agencies designated as “primary” implement the specific actions detailed in the ESF, according to their statutory responsibilities; and
- 3) **Support agencies:** Support agencies assist primary agencies by providing key capabilities when activated.

When applicable, NGOs and federal agencies are identified and serve as support agencies to the ESF.

Support Annexes

The support annexes describe the structure through which the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) team coordinates and executes the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient incident management. The support actions described are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident and may support several ESFs.

Incident Annexes

Incident annexes address the activities for a specific incident. The primary agency with incident statutory authority has the responsibility of developing and exercising these annexes. The Office of the Adjutant General (OTAG's) Office/Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) is responsible for coordinating with these agencies to include their plans in the KRP.

The plans developed by individual agencies are a direct reflection of the authorities, policies and procedures of those agencies. It is the responsibility of the individual agencies to coordinate with other applicable agencies to ensure these plans are not contradictory to currently established plans and procedures. State law does not provide the KDEM explicit authority for approving the emergency plans developed by other agencies, but rather to prepare and maintain a state level disaster emergency plan. The incident specific annexes will identify state agencies as coordinating, primary or support agencies. They further identify the roles they perform in support of a particular incident.

Plan Supersession

This document supersedes the KRP dated 2008. The 2011 KRP has improved on the previous version in the following areas:

- a. Creates a framework which provides support through all phases of emergency management;
- b. Increased use of ESF planning teams and coordinated revision meetings;

- c. Establishes protocols for incident management actions;
- d. Increases specificity of ESF actions and responsibilities; and
- e. Improves identification and discussion of important components relating to the 15 ESFs.

Introduction

Purpose

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

- a. Provides policy and guidance for county, state, tribal, federal, and private sector organizations;
- b. Provides details on the purpose, scope, authorities, responsibilities, concept of operations, and incident management actions, to establish mutual understanding among federal, state, local, private sector entities, and the public;
- c. Effectively utilizes government (federal, state, and local) and private sector resources through all phases of emergency management;
- d. Provides a framework for the coordination and integration of the emergency management plans and programs of federal, state and local governments; and
- e. 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.

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.

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.

Authorities

Various state statutory authorities, regulations and policies provide the basis for actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management. The authorities found in the Basic Plan provide the broad state and federal authorities which governs KDEM. Authorities specific to the various ESFs are provided in the "policies" section of the appropriate ESF. Nothing in the KRP alters the existing authorities of individual departments and agencies.

A comprehensive list of authorities is provided as an attachment to this Basic Plan.

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. EMAC is a mutual aid agreement and partnership that allows states to assist one another during emergencies. An EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation for states to send assistance to, and receive assistance from 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 basic requirements for counties to establish and maintain emergency management programs. They outline the organization, policies and procedures governing the KDEM, and establish the powers and authorities of the governor, state and local officials to deal with emergencies/disasters 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; makes counties 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/disaster. It significantly streamlines the process of securing mutual aid versus the “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 directors/coordinators.
- 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.

Federal

There are numerous federal authorities governing different aspects of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The outlined authorities below are the broad regulations governing emergency management. The appendices section of the basic plan houses a link to a comprehensive list of federal statutes and regulations.

- 1) **NRF:** This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the U.S. to manage its 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 entities during incidents. It establishes protocols to help protect the nation from terrorist attacks and other major disasters. It is the new name for the National Response Plan (NRP), and supersedes the Initial National Response Plan (INRP), the Federal Response Plan (FRP), the US Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN) and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP);
- 2) **HSPD 5 - Management of Domestic Incidents.** This directive is intended to enhance the ability of the U.S. 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 U.S. 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 outlining 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 established the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies;
 - 5) **42 United States Code (U.S.C.), Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707, Robert T. Stafford Act of 1988, as amended:** 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;
 - 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; and
 - 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.

Situation

Geographical Characteristics of the State¹

Kansas measures 82,282 square miles², making it 15th 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 684 feet. The highest point is 4,039 feet above sea level at Mount Sunflower in Wallace County.

The population is estimated at 2,802,134 (2008 estimate) spread over a total land area of slightly more than 55.7 million acres. Approximately 49% of the population is concentrated in the east of the state. The northwestern region is the least populated section in the state.

Kansas has 12 river basins, 23 federally-operated reservoirs and 6,096 water impoundments that have state-regulated dams.

Transportation within the state includes:

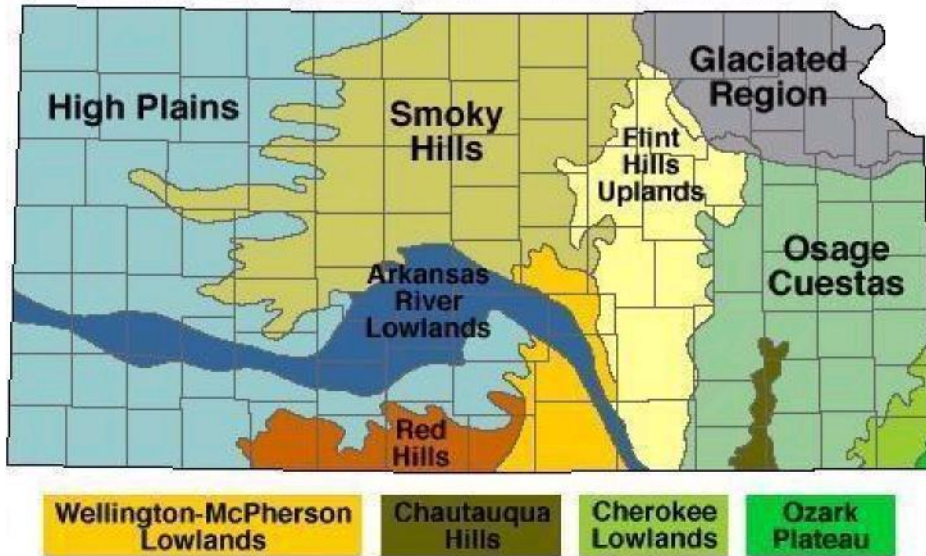
- a. 135,019 public road mile;

¹ Source: State of Kansas. Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan. November 2010.

² Source: Kansas Facts. Online at <http://www.travelks.com/s/index.cfm?aid=25>.

- b. 25,796 bridge;
- c. 4,776 rail miles;
- d. 143 public and 9 commercial airports;
- e. 8 waterway terminals; and
- f. 43,741 miles of utility pipeline

Generalized Physiographic Map of Kansas



Source: Kansas Geological Survey

Map 1 Physiographic Regions of Kansas

The Ozark Plateau, in extreme southeastern parts of the state, contains thin and rocky soil, combined with steep slopes covered in hardwood forests. This area averages more than 40 inches of precipitation per year, making it one of the wettest areas in Kansas.

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, banks of larger streams and in abandoned mining areas. As with the Ozark Plateau area, subsidence is a common occurrence within this area.

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 hills are known for their thick layers of sandstone and are densely vegetated with oak and other timber.

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 steep faces of the ridges vary in height from 50 to 200 feet.

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 1.6 million and 10,000 years ago. The advance and retreat of the glaciers, and the resulting pulverization of rocks and sediments, which were then wind-borne, caused deposition of loess. Deep soils formed in the thick loess deposits are found

in the areas bordered by the Missouri River, where an erosion hazard remains high for several miles into the uplands along the floodplain.

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 U.S.

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 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 chinks 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. To the Indians of the area, they are known as the "Medicine Hills" due to the calcium and magnesium sulfates and other natural salts that believed to hold therapeutic and healing properties.

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. One of the main uses of this water is for irrigation of crops within this semiarid climate. The region is the state's driest, averaging only 15 to 25 inches of rainfall per year.

Hazards Ranking and Vulnerability Analysis

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural or man-made hazards by assessing the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to these threats.

Risk assessment provides the foundation for the mitigation 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:

- a. The hazards to which the state is susceptible;
- b. What these hazards can do to physical, social, and economic assets;
- c. Which areas are most vulnerable to damage from these hazards; and
- d. 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.

The Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team (KHMT) utilized the Calculated Priority Index (CPRI) to calculate overall state risk.

The CPRI combined user input, developed from the local, state and federal data collected, with a mathematic equation to establish a ranking for each hazard that can affect the state.

The four main criteria in the CPRI are:

- a. Probability;
- b. Magnitude/Severity;
- c. Warning Time; and
- d. Duration.

The following table defines each of these elements of the CPRI.

Table 1 Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Element Definitions

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

State Hazard Ranking

The state is subject to many natural and technological hazards that could potentially become emergency situations. The matrix that follows identified the top 22 hazards which have the potential to affect the state. They are ranked in order of probability of occurrence (frequency) and impact if it occurs (vulnerability). For more detailed and specific information on each identified hazard and their rating, see the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan (KHMP) dated November 2010.

Table 2 Ranking of State Hazards, Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010

Hazard	Probability	x .45	Magnitude/ Severity	x .30	Warning Time	x .15	Duration	x .1	CPRI	Planning Significance
Flood	4	1.8	3	0.9	3	0.3	3	0.3	3.5	High
Tornado	4	1.8	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	3.4	High
Major Disease Outbreak	4	1.8	3	0.9	1	0.15	4	0.4	3.35	High
Windstorm	4	1.8	3	0.9	3	0.3	2	0.2	3.3	High
Hailstorm	4	1.8	2	0.6	3	0.3	1	0.1	3.3	High
Wildfire	4	1.8	2	0.6	4	0.6	2	0.2	3.2	High
Winter Storm	4	1.8	3	0.9	2	0.3	3	0.3	3.1	High
Lightning	4	1.8	1	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.1	3.1	High
Hazardous Materials	4	1.8	1	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.2	2.95	Moderate
Utility/Infrastructure Failure	3	1.35	2	0.6	4	0.6	3	0.3	2.85	Moderate
Agricultural Infestation	4	1.8	2	0.6	1	0.15	4	0.4	2.95	Moderate
Terrorism, Agro- terrorism, and Civil Disorder	1	0.45	4	1.2	4	0.6	4	0.4	2.65	Moderate
Land Subsidence	4	1.8	1	0.3	1	0.15	4	0.4	2.65	Moderate
Expansive Soils	4	1.8	1	0.3	1	0.15	4	0.4	2.65	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	3	1.35	2	0.6	1	0.15	3	0.3	2.4	Moderate
Drought	2	0.9	3	0.9	1	0.15	4	0.4	2.35	Moderate
Dam and Levee Failure	1	0.45	4	1.2	2	0.3	4	0.4	2.35	Moderate
Landslide	3	1.35	1	0.3	3	0.45	1	0.1	2.2	Moderate
Radiological	1	0.45	3	0.9	2	0.3	3	0.3	1.95	Low
Soil Erosion and Dust	2	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.15	4	0.4	1.75	Low
Earthquake	1	0.45	2	0.6	4	0.6	1	0.1	1.75	Low
Fog	2	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.1	1.6	Low

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

The state emergency management system operates within the tiered construct of local, state, and federal systems. This plan makes planning assumptions and considerations based on general assumptions, assumptions about local, state and federal governments.

The state’s incident management priorities are:

1. Save lives and protect health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
2. Incident stabilization; and
3. Protect property and environment.

General Assumptions

- a. All citizens have a basic responsibility to prepare for emergencies;
- b. Local, state, and federal emergency management organizations utilize the principles of the NIMS during all phases of emergency management;
- c. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used locally to direct, command, and coordinate response and recovery operations;
- d. A disaster can occur with little or no warning and could exceed the response capability of any single local authority or responding organization;
- e. Achieving and maintaining effective individual and community preparedness is the first line of defense against disasters and can reduce the stress on response organizations;
- f. Unconventional hazards may require the creation of more specific incident operations plans, which will complement the policies set forth in the KRP;
- g. Citizens with vulnerable needs reside throughout the 105 counties in the state. Every attempt will be made to consider these needs throughout all phases of emergency management;
- h. State, tribal, and local government will utilize continuity of operations plan (COOP) training and plan development opportunities by creating and exercising COOP plans; and
- i. 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.

Assumptions about County Governments

- a. Pursuant to state law, all counties have established an emergency management program, and designated a county emergency manager;
- b. When prudent, counties will activate and request state assistance through county emergency operations centers;
- c. Counties will utilize available resources and access mutual aid before requesting state assistance;
- d. Any incident that results in large numbers of casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for state assistance to supplement the local jurisdiction's response; and
- e. County officials with emergency management responsibilities initiate actions based on the policies set forth in the CEOP.

Assumptions about State Government

- a. The SEOC activates to support local and state emergency operations;
- b. The SEOC acts as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) when activated;
- c. The state may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during an emergency or disaster;
- d. When state resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources are available through the EMAC, the federal government and/or private sector.
- e. State departments and agencies may need to respond on short notice to provide effective and timely assistance to local government. This plan provides pre-assigned responsibilities to expedite the provision of response assistance to support local efforts;
- f. Agencies with pre-identified responsibilities, within the KRP, will engage in systematic assessments of procedures, resources, and training;

- g. The responsibility for more specific incident operations plans falls to the agency with statutory responsibility for the response; and
- h. 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.

Assumptions about the Federal Government

- a. 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 to meet the needs of the situation, and the president may declare a major disaster or emergency.
- b. Federal agencies will need to respond on short notice to provide timely and effective assistance.
- c. 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.
- d. In lieu of a Stafford Act declaration, federal agencies may provide unilateral assistance, under their own statutory authority.

Roles and Responsibilities

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:

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

Tribal Government

There are four federally recognized Indian Tribes in the state, which include the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas; Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas; and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

The tribal chief executive officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the tribal people. Tribal governments will:

- a. Coordinate tribal resources to address actions through all phases of emergency management;
- b. Suspend tribal laws and ordinances, based on tribal protocol;
- c. Provide leadership in all phases of emergency management;
- d. Negotiate and enter into mutual aid agreements with other tribes/jurisdictions

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

- a. Coordinate and request assistance through the county emergency management agency
- b. Request state and federal assistance through the governor;
- c. May elect to deal directly with the federal government.

State Government

Governor

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

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

KDEM

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

- 1) The development and maintenance of a state level emergency management program involving all applicable government, private and volunteer organizations;
- 2) The development and maintenance of this state emergency operations plan known as the KRP;
- 3) Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and interstate mutual aid agreements,
- 4) Requesting assistance from FEMA;

- 5) The establishment and maintenance of a SEOC;
- 6) All coordinating response and recovery activities performed by the SEOC Team;
- 7) The maintenance of an emergency management program that mitigates the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations;
- 8) The implementation of all policy decisions relating to emergency management and homeland security;
- 9) Directing the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials;
- 10) Coordinating with the SEOC Team to determine appropriate ESF coordinating, primary and support agencies;
- 11) Executing all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant to state law.

Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR)

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

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

State Departments and Agencies

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

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

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, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services required during an emergency or disaster. The KRP responses to actual or potential incidents are provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure. The respective ESFs operate under the following broad principles:

- a. Upon activation of the SEOC and requested by KDEM, the coordinating and/or primary agencies for the ESF may send emergency representatives to the SEOC to coordinate ESF activities;
- b. The primary agency and/or KDEM determines which support agencies are required at the SEOC;
- c. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities;

- d. 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 authority; and
- e. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies.

ESF Contents

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

- 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:
 - a) SEOC briefings;
 - b) Situation reports;
 - c) Action plans; and
 - d) 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 provide to ESF Coordinator;
- 5) Maintain appropriate records for time worked and costs incurred by the respective ESF during emergency/disaster event;
- 6) Develop applicable SOGs and/or checklists detailing the process of completing applicable ESF objectives; and
- 7) Perform other emergency management functions as assigned.

ESF Coordinator

The ESF coordinator has ongoing coordination responsibility through all phases of emergency management. Responsibilities of the ESF coordinator include:

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

ESF Primary Agency

An agency designated as an ESF primary agency is chosen on the basis of its authorities, resources and capabilities, and its designation makes it responsible for:

- 1) Incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness;
- 2) Participation in SEOC Team training and exercises;
- 3) Providing staff for SEOC functions to perform following ESF tasks:
 - a) Notify and requesting assistance from and coordinating with support agencies;
 - b) Manage mission assignments tasked to the respective ESF;
 - c) Provide information on ESF status in relation to disaster operations;
 - d) Coordinate with appropriate private sector organizations for resource support;
 - e) Support and inform other ESFs of operational priorities and activities;
 - f) Assist with executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed;
 - g) Provide financial and property accountability for ESF activities; and
 - h) Assist in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations;
- 4) Establishing and maintaining procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24- hour basis for SEOC staffing and emergency assignment, and provide this information to the ESF Coordinator;
- 5) Maintaining a current inventory and provide access from SEOC of following information:
 - a) Key agency personnel to support emergency operations;
 - b) Facilities; and
 - c) Equipment.
- 6) Provide adequate training to its personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

ESF Support Agency

Agencies designated as support agencies for the ESF's are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. Based within the support agency's area of expertise, support agencies are responsible for:

- 1) Support incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness;
- 2) Provide staff to support response and recovery operations, as requested, to include:
- 3) Assisting in situational assessments;
- 4) Provide staff, equipment and/or other resources;
- 5) Provide information/intelligence to primary agency;
- 6) Participate in planning for short-term and long term incident management and recovery operations;
- 7) Provide input to periodic readiness assessments.
- 8) Maintain a current inventory and provide access from SEOC of following information:
 - a) Key agency personnel to support emergency operations;
 - b) Facilities; and
 - c) Equipment;
- 9) Participate in training and exercises;
- 10) Identify new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

The Private Sector

The majority of the state's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) are housed at 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.

Agencies within each ESF coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources 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:

- a. Sharing information with the government;
- b. Identifying risks;
- c. Performing vulnerability assessments;
- d. Developing emergency response and business continuity plans;
- e. Enhancing their overall readiness;
- f. Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs;
- g. Providing list of equipment and personnel to support emergency actions, and
- h. Donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations

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

The Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (KSVOAD) is a consortium of more than 30 recognized nonprofit voluntary organizations that support an organized 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; it is to coordinate planning and preparations in advance of disaster incidents and operations. When an incident happens, the role of the VOAD chair is to convene or co-convene with an appropriate partner a meeting of all of the voluntary response organizations as soon as possible. Within a reasonable period of time, it is also appropriate for VOAD to convene or co-convene with an appropriate partner a meeting of the recovery organizations to discuss what from the long-range coordinating entity for unmet needs should take (*NVOAD Board of Directors May 31, 1996, Minutes paragraph VI*).

The goals of KSVOAD are to:

- a. Increase coordination;
- b. Increase cooperation;
- c. Increase communication;

- d. Increase education; and
- e. Improve disaster legislation.

Some activities of KSVOAD groups include but are not limited to the following activities depending upon available resources:

- a. Assist in providing mass care and sheltering;
- b. Provide canteens to areas affected by disasters and emergencies;
- c. Provide mental and spiritual health counseling;
- d. Assist in amateur radio operations;
- e. Assist in providing client assistance including financial and material items;
- f. Assist in cleanup and construction in areas affected by disasters and emergencies;
- g. Assist in providing case management;
- h. Assist in providing assistance with animal related needs and issues;
- i. Assist in providing food and water; and
- j. Assist in providing long-term recovery support.

Citizen Involvement

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

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

- a. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs);
- b. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC);
- c. Neighborhood Watch; and
- d. Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), and the affiliate programs.

The goals of such programs are to provide the following:

- a. Providing opportunities for special skills and interests;
- b. Developing targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and
- c. Organizing special projects and community events.

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

Federal Government

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

Common federal mission essential tasks:

- a. Preserve life or minimize risk to health, which constitutes the first priority of operations;
- b. Support response and recovery efforts of the state, local, tribal, and private sector;
- c. Synchronize planning activities, training, exercises, research and development, and after action/corrective action plans related to the response and recovery of all-hazard events/incidents;
- d. Share information (as appropriate) among federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector entities related to all-hazard response and recovery operations; and
- e. Provide additional federal government support as needed.

Specific FEMA Region VII mission essential tasks:

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

Concept of Operations

The concept of operations section outlines the structure of response during normal and emergency operations. These consist of normal operations, emergency operations, SEOC organization, and coordination

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. These program areas coordinate with the 15 ESFs on a daily basis to provide an all hazards approach to emergency management.

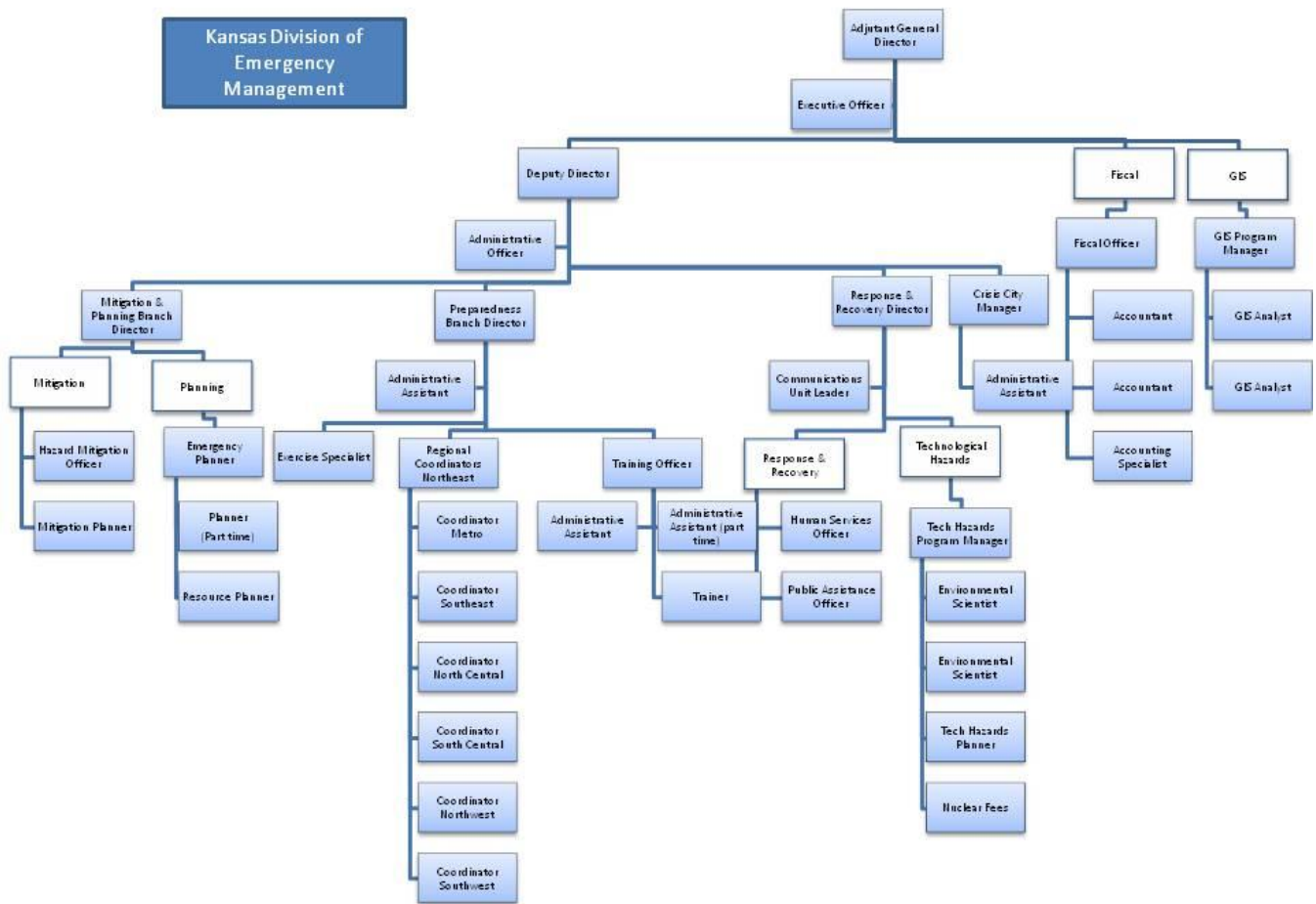


Chart 1 KDEM Organizational Chart

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 in the training and exercise arenas of preparedness.

Preparedness is a shared responsibility, and this branch supports initiatives through training, exercises, and outreach programming that address all-hazards issues. Following national level guidance, strategies to adopt unique delivery systems and shared resources are becoming the norm. Language from the national level has guided states to manage preparedness by adopting a systems-based regional approach that will enable stakeholders to blend expertise and integrate resources to better serve the residents of the state. Cross walks between emergency management and homeland security policy serves as an integrated model for defining effective preparedness capabilities.

The functions carried out by the preparedness branch can be defined under the programs of:

Training

To promote prepared and capable responders the training program develops, delivers, and coordinates homeland security and emergency management training and education activities which enhance the capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate against all hazards, natural or manmade.

The Training Program utilizes training resources from federal, state and non-governmental partners to ensure that all training activities support identified capabilities, priorities, needs and lessons learned. This includes facilitating the delivery of courses locally and coordinating attendance at training delivered outside the state.

The Training Program integrates and coordinates training programs and activities into all preparedness, planning, response and recovery missions. Alignment of local and state capabilities focused on state and national priorities is achieved through regular training evaluations, needs assessments, strategic curricula guidelines, and institutionalized training opportunities.

Exercises

Next to actual occurrences, exercises are the primary tool for assessing preparedness and identifying areas for improvement, while demonstrating sustainable solutions and priorities. The aim of exercises allows participating entities and systems to address gaps, deficiencies, and vulnerabilities in a safe environment *prior to* a real event.

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is the foundation of the statewide exercise program which provides partners with a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise development, conduct and evaluation processes. The exercise program also provides resources and technical assistance to facilitate the management of self-sustaining exercise programs statewide.

Crisis City

Crisis City provides state of the art training facilities to all emergency response and support agencies, whether in one of its classrooms or on any of the training venues. Crisis City is a multi-use, fully functional training complex for local, state, and federal responders, Emergency Management professionals, public and private industry safety professionals, and military operations in support of civil authorities.

Local and Regional Preparedness Coordination

K.S.A. 48-929(n) requires KDEM, under the direction of the TAG, to develop a regional emergency management system which includes the use of regional coordinators that provide training and preparation of state, county, city, and inter-jurisdictional disaster agencies to prevent, respond to, mitigate and recover from emergency situations.

The infrastructure was created based on seven administrative regions with field staff hired and assigned to each of those regions. The guiding mission of the regional coordinators is to assist local officials in coordinating preparedness activities, and to act as a state liaison representative to establish and maintain linkages amongst the various preventers and response community partners at the local, regional, state, and federal levels.

Planning and Mitigation

KDEM's Planning and Mitigation Branch partners with municipal, county, state, federal, and volunteer organizations on a variety of emergency management planning and mitigation issues. These issues include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Assisting county emergency management agencies in the development and maintenance of their all-hazards CEOPs;
- 2) Establishing planning standards for CEOPs;
- 3) Coordination and maintenance of the KRP;
- 4) Assist with overall state planning initiatives;
- 5) State and local COOP;
- 6) State hazard analysis and vulnerability assessments;
- 7) Development and maintenance of the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 8) Review of jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans and submit plans to FEMA VII for approval;
- 9) Administers hazard mitigation assistance (HMA) grant programs;
- 10) Technical support in the construction of hazard mitigation grant applications; and
- 11) Support of other planning and mitigation initiatives as appropriate.

Response and Recovery

KDEM's Response and Recovery Branch is tasked with monitoring the state for incidents that present a severe enough danger or threat to constitute a local, state, and/or federal disaster emergency. The Response and Recovery Branch is responsible for coordinating the state response and recovery actions to major emergencies and incidents in support of local government in an all-hazard concept. These responsibilities include alert and notification, activation of the SEOC, coordination of ESFs, and establishing priorities for allocation of resources.

The Response and Recovery Branch also supports damage assessment after an event and assist 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, and Technological Hazards Section.

Staff Duty Officer (SDO)

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 pager and is assigned to a SDO on a rotating basis. The responsibility of the SDO is rotated through the pool of available SDOs on a weekly basis. Each week the SDO is equipped with:

- 1) SDO cell phone;
- 2) KDEM Battle Book, which provides contact information for all 105 counties;
- 3) A SDO Standard Operating Guideline manual, which outlines protocols for SDO actions; and
- 4) An 800 MHz radio, which allows the SDO to monitor events and maintain contact with impacted counties.

The SDO has the following responsibilities:

- 1) Receive emergency notification and incident notification from county emergency managers;
- 2) Obtain an initial needs assessment and resource requests from the county emergency manager;
- 3) Compile an incident report and disseminate via e-mail distribution to the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Support Team;
- 4) Notify the response and recovery branch director of the incident and/or requests for assistance;
- 5) Maintain contact with impacted counties;
- 6) Continue to provide updates to the SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Support Team;
- 7) Activate the SEOC in the absence of the TAG, deputy director, response and recovery branch director, or their designee; and
- 8) Coordinate logistics resource mission requests in the absence of the TAG, the KDEM deputy director, the response and recovery branch director, or their designee. Coordination could occur through facilitation of mutual aid, utilization of state resources, and/or facilitation of third-party vendors for direct acquisition by the impacted jurisdiction.

ESFs

During normal operations, the emergency functions of the agencies tasked in this plan, generally parallel their day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. As defined by individual ESF planning teams, the ESF annexes outline ESF responsibilities for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions.

Legal Support

In support of the statutory responsibility of the OTAG, concerning emergency management, the governor's attorney on staff 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.

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

Emergency Operations

County Coordination

In an emergency/disaster situation, the impacted counties 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, activation of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), activation of 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 through KDEM.

When protective actions, such as evacuation and re-entry, are local (do not cross county-lines) in scope, the local governing body will initiate such actions. In such cases, emergency preparation and response activities for the area are coordinated and administered by county officials, using local resources in accordance with county policies and plans. During any local emergency response, that does not require full activation of the SEOC; state assistance may be provided by state agencies under their normal statutory authority.

Declaration of Governor's State of Disaster Emergency Proclamation

When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the governor may issue a disaster emergency proclamation proclaiming the existence of a state of emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and prevention aspects of state, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.

Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the governor may activate the KRP by issuing a governor's state of disaster emergency proclamation under the authorities granted under K.S.A. 48-924. 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 to ensure appropriate process and construction when drafting the proclamation.

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 following individuals:

- 1) The TAG;
- 2) KDEM deputy director or designee;
- 3) Response and recovery branch chief; and
- 4) SDO

The SEOC is activated based on the following 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 SDO paging system;
- 2) **Watch:** When conditions indicate an event/disaster may occur. The SEOC is staffed with KDEM staff;
- 3) **Partial Activation:** Limited ESF activation normally following an event/disaster; and
- 4) **Full Activation:** 24-hour staffing required. Primary ESFs notified, federal assistance may be required. Upon activation of the SEOC, the SEOC manager or his/her designee will notify the appropriate ESF coordinators to provide staff for SEOC operations.

State Emergency Operations Center Organization

The SEOC is a Multi Agency Coordination Center (MACC) based on major management functions and is composed of 15 ESFs. The organizational structure for response to an emergency/disaster is under the leadership of the TAG or his/her designee. The TAG or his/her designee is supported by the major

management functions found in the SEOC. The major management functions are divided into two (2) groups: SEOC Policy Group and SEOC Team.

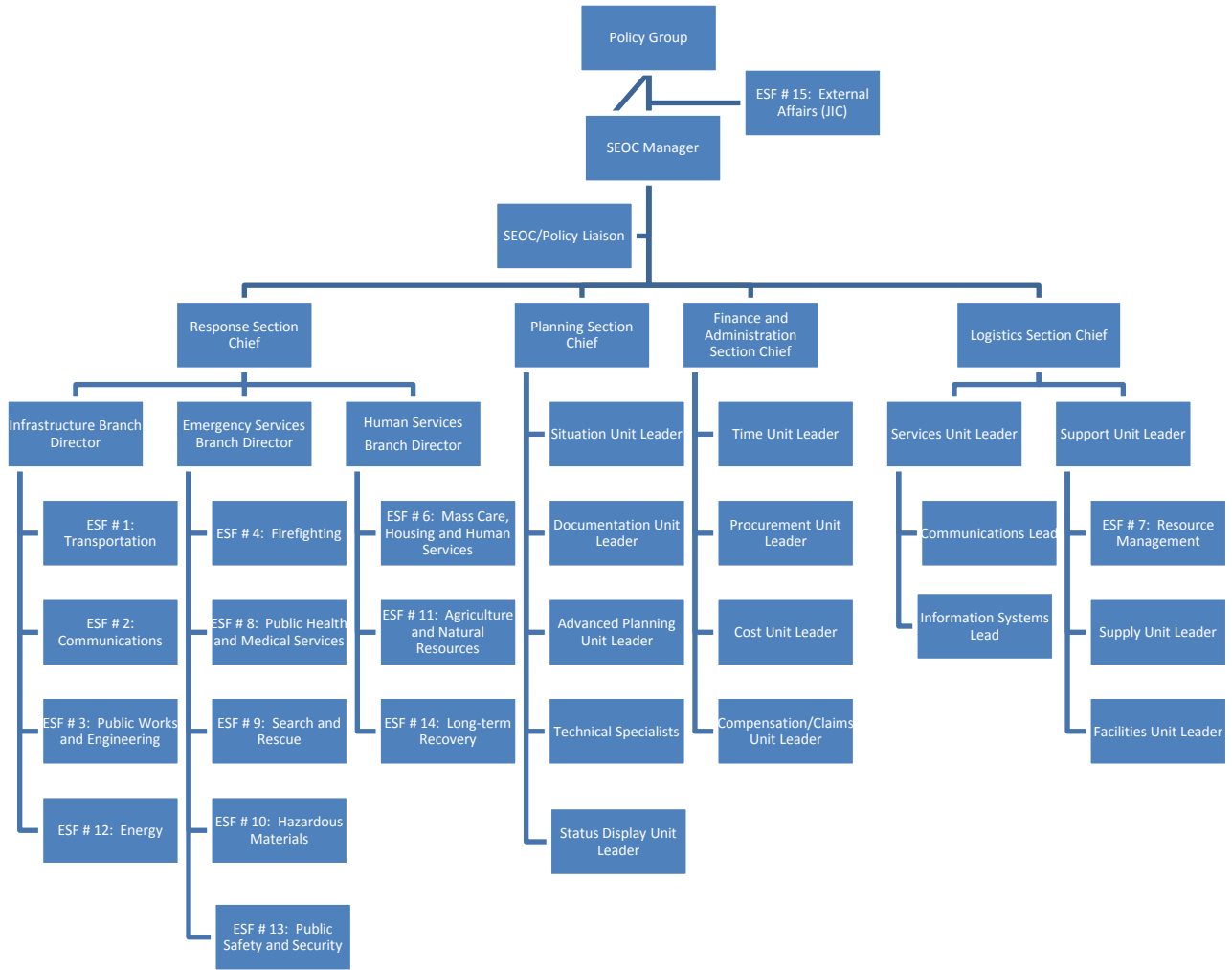


Chart 2 SEOC Organizational Chart

SEOC Policy Group

The TAG as the governor's authorized representative (GAR) performs policy-making authority and commitment of state resources at the SEOC. This process is coordinated through the SEOC policy group which is composed of the KDEM deputy director and the coordinating and/or primary agency with principal interest and/or statutory responsibility for the incident. This group provides the lead decision making authority for SEOC activities. Broadly, this group coordinates the TAG's policy decisions and provides direction for the SEOC manager. The SEOC manager then provides objectives for the SEOC team to achieve the policy group's decisions.

SEOC Team

The SEOC team implements the decisions and policy directives issued by the SEOC Policy Group. These decisions and policy directives flow through the SEOC manager and are formed into actionable objectives. These objectives are then mission tasked to the respective ESF according to ESF capability. The ESFs are authorized to use the resources of their respective agency or organization to carry out response and recovery missions.

Departmental Operations Centers (DOC)

A Department Operation Center (DOC) is a physical facility or location similar to the SEOC. A DOC may be established by individual agencies to command and control actions specific to a department's statutory responsibilities. DOCs may activate independently, in response to incidents that require extraordinary attention for the particular agency. A DOC may also be activated 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 position will provide coordination of information at both the DOC and SEOC. During such activations, the liaison or a DOC designee will provide the situation report from the DOC to the SEOC. The responsibility will fall to the SEOC to provide a coordinated situation report to leadership.

SEOC Management

The SEOC management for emergency operations operates under a two tiered system. The two tiers consist of the SEOC Policy Group and the SEOC manager.

SEOC Management Hierarchy

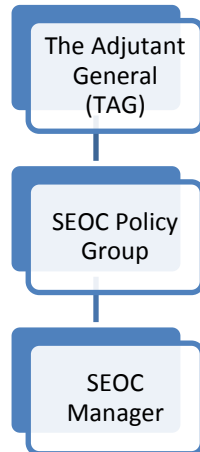


Chart 3 SEOC Organizational Management

The SEOC teams response efforts are then directed by the SEOC manager. Using a modified Incident ICS organizational method, there are four sections in SEOC operations. These sections include response, planning, logistics, and finance

These sections are led by section chiefs who report directly to the SEOC manager. The SEOC manager provides the section chiefs with objectives based on the priorities set by the SEOC Policy Group. The section chiefs coordinate with their support staff and implement the objectives.

Response Section

The Response Section is comprised of three branches: Human Services, Emergency Services, and Infrastructure. The response section chief is responsible for developing and implementing strategies and tactics 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. The response section chief works very closely with the planning section chief, finance and administration section chief, and the logistics section chief to coordinate activities.

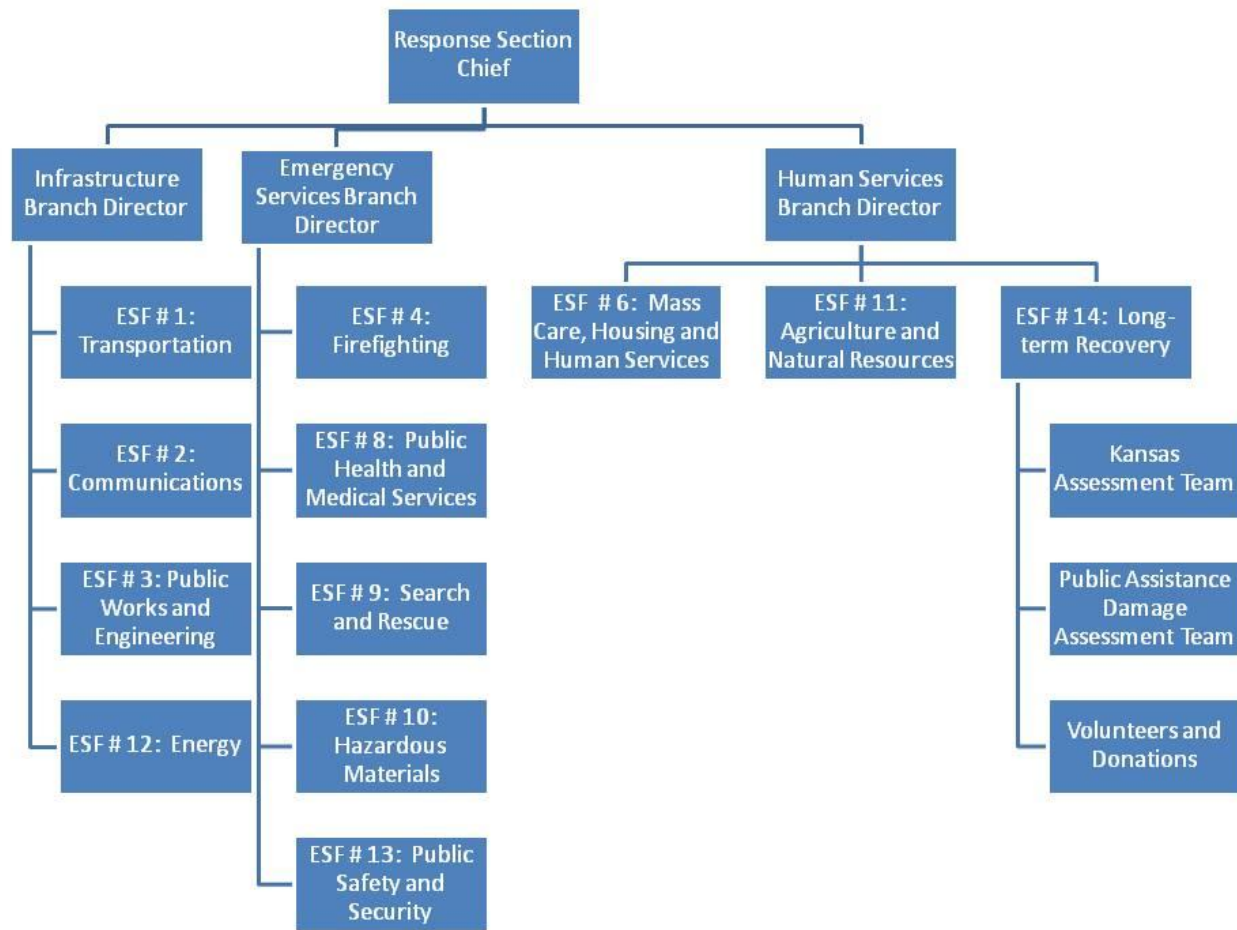


Chart 4 Organization of the State Response Section

Planning Section

The Planning Section includes the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information regarding the threat or incident. This section performs a support role to the SEOC Team by performing the above tasks to help enhance response and recovery activities. The planning team consists of the following elements:

- 1) **Situation Unit Leader:** Responsible for the immediate needs planning which includes incident action plans, situation reports, and other reports as requested;
- 2) **Documentation Unit Leader:** Responsible for the collection and organization of SEOC documentation during SEOC activation;
- 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 OTAG's GIS Section; and
- 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.

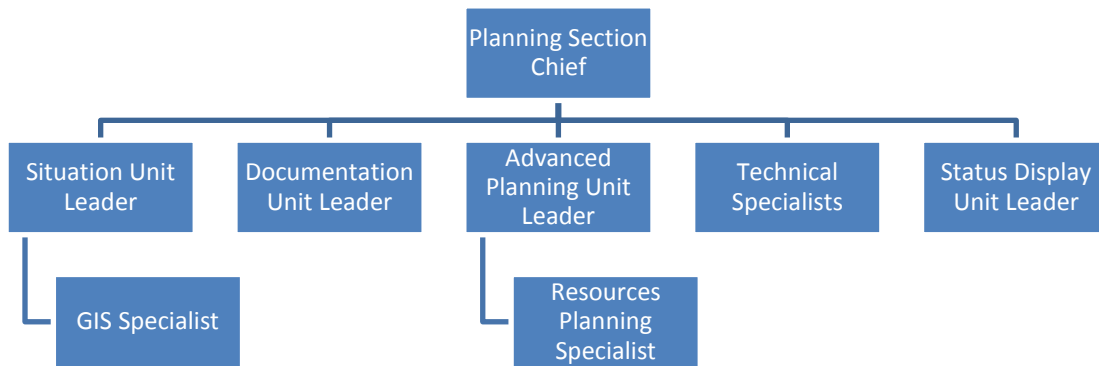


Chart 5 Organization of the State Planning Section

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;
- 2) Resource procurement;
- 3) Resource coordination;
- 4) Facilities and logistics;
- 5) Personnel augmentation;
- 6) Logistics management; and
- 7) Volunteer and donations management.

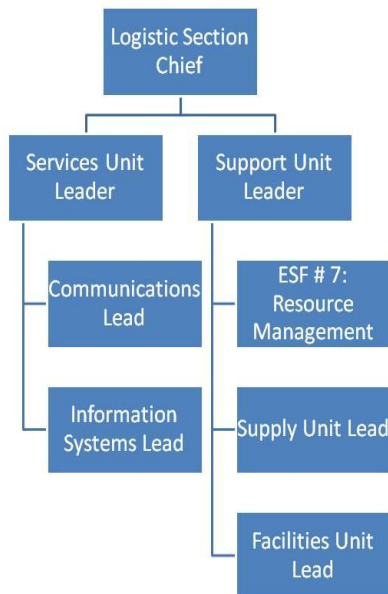


Chart 6 Organization of the State Logistics Section

Finance Section

The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for coordinating the measures necessary to process and track expenditures. These measures include:

- 1) Recording SEOC personnel time;
- 2) Monitor cost expenditures and document statutory rules are met;
- 3) Administers all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts;
- 4) Prepares and signs equipment rental agreements and processes administrative requirements;
- 5) Maintains files on injuries or illnesses associated with the incident;
- 6) Maintain accurate information on the actual costs of all assigned resources.

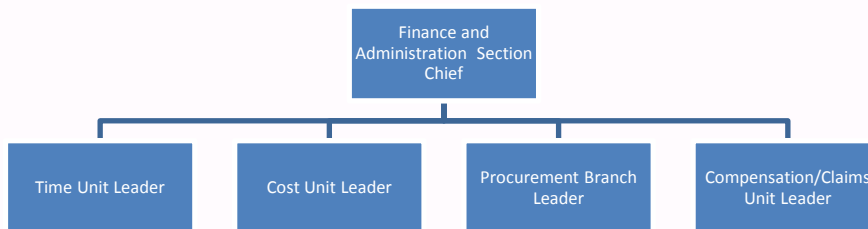


Chart 7 Organization of the State's Finance Section

Coordination

State Assistance Requests - Intrastate

In most situations, the counties will be the first and primary responders. Counties will be required to exceed their abilities or deplete their resources before requesting state assistance. Under certain circumstances such as terrorist threats, wild land fires, hazardous material emergencies, public health emergencies, or mass migration events, state or federal agencies may have the primary jurisdiction for the overall response effort. However, local resources will likely provide the first response for all incidents impacting their jurisdictions. When the resources of local government are exhausted or when a needed capability does not exist within a local government, the local units of government call for assistance from the state.

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

- 1) Capability does not exist within the affected county and/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 and/or written county disaster declaration;
- 6) All requests for assistance will be made to KDEM from the county emergency manager or his/her designee on file, from the affected county; and
- 7) All calls for state assistance will be made to the SDO at 785-296-3176 (natural) or 785-296-8013 (HazMat). This pager is staffed 24-hours a day by the KDEM SDO. The KDEM SDO will follow the applicable policies set forth in the concept of operations section of this plan.

County has:

1. Exhausted all county resources
2. Exhausted all Mutual Aid resources
3. Exhausted all contractual resources or event is likely to immediately exhaust all above resources

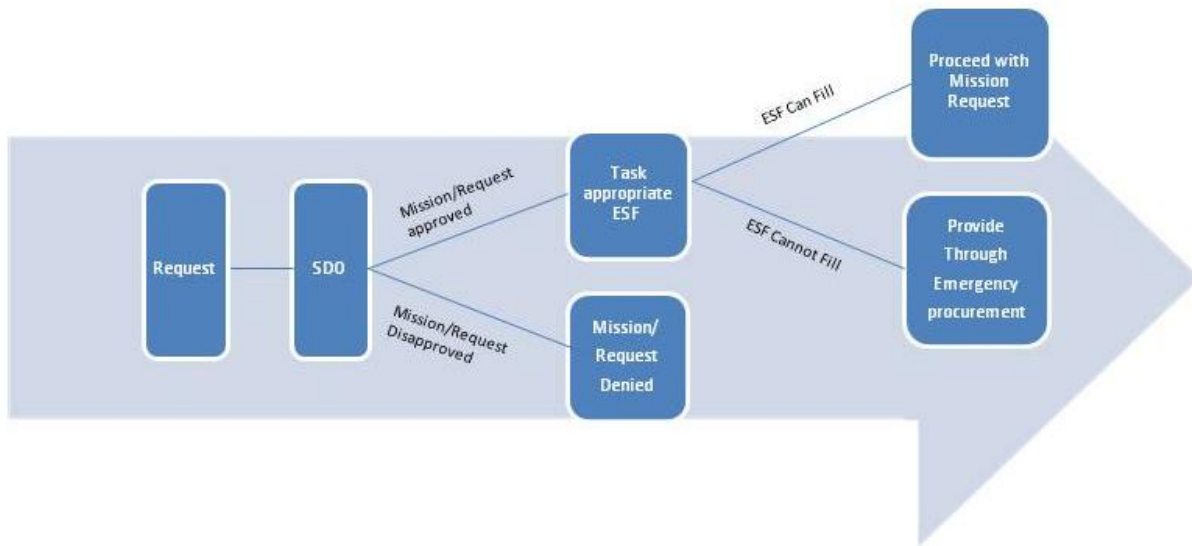


Chart 8 Mission request process: SEOC not activated

County Request when SEOC is activated, all calls for state assistance will be made to the emergency numbers listed above. The center is staffed continuously during activation and routes calls to the appropriate personnel in the SEOC.

County has:

1. Exhausted all county resources
2. Exhausted all Mutual Aid resources
3. Exhausted all contractual resources or event is likely to immediately exhaust all above resources

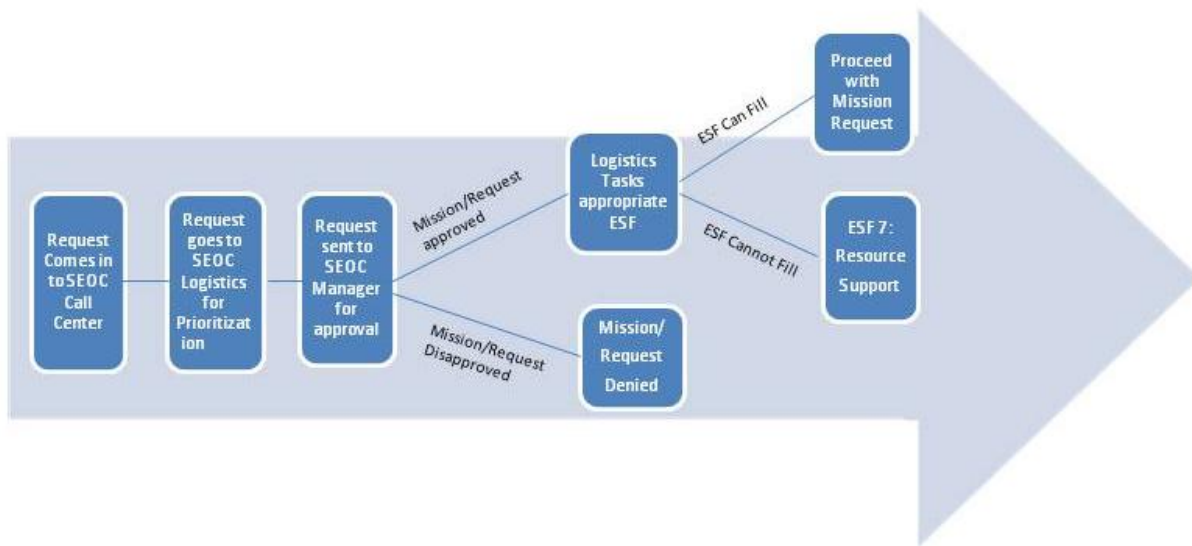


Chart 9 Mission request process: SEOC is activated

State Assistance Requests: Interstate Requests through 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.

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 will be administered through the Response and Recovery Section located at KDEM.

Requests for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires soliciting states to be responsible for reimbursing all out-of-state costs and be liable for the actions and safety of out-of-state personnel. While providing assistance to other states through EMAC is not an obligation, the state became a signatory to the compact in 2000 (K.S.A. 48-9a01).

Requesting EMAC Assistance

- a) Governor declares state of emergency;
- b) SEOC manager contacts National Coordination Group (NCG) and requests deployment of an A-Team to SEOC or activates state EMAC A-Team members to deploy to SEOC;
- c) If necessary, the NCG contacts and coordinates deployment of A-Team member to SEOC;
- d) The A-Team initially reports to SEOC manager upon arrival and receives preliminary situation report;
- e) The A-Team reports to SEOC logistics chief;
- f) The A-Team maintains coordination between KDEM logistic chief and NCG to coordinate EMAC requests; and
- g) The A-Team provides updates to KDEM logistics chief and/or RCT and NCT. (See EMAC Operations Manual page I-6, for details on A-Team responsibilities.)

Deploying EMAC Assistance (responding to requests for assistance)

- a) EMAC coordinator receives request for assistance from NCG via email;
- b) SEOC Manager and/or response actions chief solicit resources from county emergency managers;
- c) If needed, EMAC coordinator validates the need for A-Team deployment to SEOC;
- d) If needed, EMAC coordinator forwards request to SEOC logistic to identify resources in the state;
- e) SEOC Logistics forward request to county emergency managers and ESF coordinators to find requested EMAC resources;
- f) SEOC Logistics selects identified resources to deploy;
- g) SEOC Logistics completes the Requisition (REQ) A form and briefs EMAC deployments;
- h) EMAC coordinator negotiates reimbursement with requesting state and forwards EMAC contract to KDEM's Fiscal Section;
- i) KDEM Fiscal Section tracks EMAC contracts to reimbursement;
- j) EMAC coordinator deploys EMAC request; and
- k) EMAC request reports to position identified in REQ A.

Resource Coordination

Intrastate Mutual Aid

This act creates a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating state political subdivisions. Each participant of this system recognizes that emergencies transcend political

jurisdictional boundaries and intergovernmental coordination is essential for the protection of lives and property and for best use of available assets both public and private.

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

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

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

Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts. MOUs are on file at KDEM and/or the agency with statutory authority for the specific agreement.

Federal level

Through the NRF, the federal government provides assistance using 15 federal ESFs. Upon request, these ESFs will establish liaison with state ESF representatives in the SEOC.

If the disaster is major or catastrophic, KDEM will contact FEMA Region VII and request a Federal Liaison and/or alert them that the governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.

If the president authorizes federal assistance, a federal coordinating officer (FCO) is appointed. The FCO is charged with direction and control of the federal response. The FCO is authorized to use the full authority of the Stafford Act to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund. A detailed description of the federal response and recovery is found in the "incident management actions" section.

Direction and Control

State Direction and Control

Resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level practicable. If the issues cannot be resolved at that level, they are forwarded up to the next level for resolution. At the state level, the TAG

as the GAR and CAO of KDEM performs policy-making authority and commitment of state resources at the SEOC. The instrument of this authority is the SEOC Policy Group.

The KDEM response and recovery branch chief is responsible for the provision of state assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the SEOC. The response and recovery branch chief may issue mission assignments to state agencies to perform duties consistent with state policy and the processes set forth in this KRP. The state mission assignments and mutual aid assistance are tracked in the SEOC.

The TAG may authorize a state field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations will be under the direction and control of the SEOC manager located at the SEOC and involves the deployment and staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area.

Coordination

Coordination of regional and multi-regional protective actions will occur between all affected risk and host counties, other states, and the SEOC under the direction and control of the TAG or his designee. In addition, counties that are not impacted by an emergency/disaster situation may be requested by the TAG to activate their emergency operating centers (EOCs) to provide emergency assistance.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

In the event federal assistance is required; the governor will appoint a SCO. The SCO will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the SCO determines that 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 and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases.

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 SCO begins coordination and implementation of recovery programs.

EMAC

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 the EMAC to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Response Section located in the SEOC. The process will use the standards set forth previously in this plan.

Communications

Notification and Assessment

Local, tribal, private-sector and non-governmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents by calling the natural or technological hazards reporting line.

Upon notification and initial assessment, KDEM provides U.S. DHS/FEMA information regarding activation of the SEOC, announcements of emergency proclamations or declarations, activation of mutual aid agreements or compacts in response to incidents.

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 emergency management community using a variety of communications systems such as:

- a. **National Attack Warning Alert System (NAWAS):** NAWAS is the primary system for emergency communications from the federal government to state and county warning points;
- b. **Emergency Alert System (National EAS):** Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), the National EAS is a nationwide network of broadcast stations and cable systems that provide a readily available and reliable means to communicate emergency information to the American people;
- c. **Kansas Health Alert Network (KS-HAN):** KDHE manages the KS-HAN system which serves as the state's primary health alert communication tool to health and medical providers.
- d. **WebEOC®:** A web-enabled software that allows emergency staff to share information, make decisions, and deploy resources without the requirement to be physically present in the emergency operations center;
- e. **Mass Communicator:** A message sorting and distribution system with the capability to log and track multiple varied notifications; and
- f. **Email Distribution Lists:** KDEM maintains an SEOC distribution list which is used to broadcast emergency information to key SEOC Team stakeholders. ESF coordinators are also encouraged to develop similar lists for quick broadcast of emergency information to ESF planning team members.

The State Warning Point

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 and/or local) that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the state's population.

The State Warning Point is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of federal, state, and local emergency systems. Developing or existing emergency conditions which should be reported to the warning point include those that have or may result in multiple loss of life, environmental or property damage, or evacuation of a populated area whether or not state or federal resources are needed to support local emergency response efforts.

Incident Management Actions

The incident management portion of the KRP outlines the framework through all phases of emergency management. Incident management actions are the actions which take place during the phases of emergency management, which are preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Preparedness

Preparedness activities include:

- a. Plan development and maintenance;
- b. Public information; and
- c. Training and exercises

Plan Development and Maintenance

Development: KDEM will provide technical assistance to the appropriate officials, at both the local and state level, about their roles in emergency management and their role in the KRP.

All tasked agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan as set forth in roles and responsibilities. Tasked agencies are responsible for maintaining internal plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), 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 or the TAG's or the deputy director of KDEM. Mitigation and preparedness functions of the plan are continuously in effect by the EO of the governor.

Maintenance: The KRP shall be re-promulgated by the governor in three year cycles; or when the changes submitted at the bi- annual meeting, substantially change the nature of the KRP.

KDEM is responsible for coordinating the overall review of this plan. Each ESF coordinator is responsible for revisions to their respective ESF. Upon making revisions, the ESF coordinator will document the following:

- 1) Changes made to plan;
- 2) Date of change; and
- 3) Person and agency completing change.

There is a "Record of Changes" document which will be provided to all ESF coordinators upon promulgation of this plan. To ensure a current response plan, all ESF coordinators will meet on a bi-annual basis. During this time, ESF coordinators will brief on the changes made and recommend additional system-wide changes as appropriate. Furthermore, to commit to planning and team building, ESF coordinators will meet with their respective planning teams on annual basis. These reports will be briefed at the bi-annual ESF coordinators' meeting.

As appropriate, ESF planning teams may find additional plans are necessary to supplement the KRP. These plans will be identified by the respective ESF planning team and presented to the ESF representatives for coordination at the bi-annual meeting.

Public Information

Before an emergency or disaster occurs, public information is critical for citizens to take the necessary protective actions. The state's public information program focuses on how to better communicate emergency information to the public before, during, and after a disaster.

The Basic Plan shall be available electronically on the KDEM website for public viewing. The contents of the plan are reflective of a comprehensive Kansas emergency management program. This public document will lack specific operational guidelines and procedures, which could comprise security information and procedures of a public agency protected from disclosure under K.S.A. 45-221(12), as amended, which is part of KORA and states:

“Records of emergency or security information or procedures of a public agency, or plans, drawings, specifications or related information for any building or facility which issued for purposes requiring security measures in or around the building or facility or which is used for the generation or transmission of power, water, fuels or communications, if disclosure would jeopardize security of the public agency, building or facility.”

For specific details on public information, please reference ESF #15: Public Information and External Communications.

Training and Exercise

For the state’s emergency management program to be successful, an effective and comprehensive training and exercise program is essential. Therefore, the KDEM has designed a program with annual training and exercise components to evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to minor, major, and catastrophic disasters. The program is also designed to enhance the training of local, state, and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in this plan.

This is 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.

Mitigation

The mission of hazard mitigation is to protect lives and prevent or reduce the loss of property from hazardous events. In the state, the Hazard Mitigation Section is housed under the Planning and Mitigation Branch of KDEM. The Mitigation Section is responsible for the administration of both pre and post disaster hazard mitigation grants programs.

Pre-Disaster State Mitigation Programs

The purpose of pre-disaster mitigation is to reduce risk posed by hazards, before disaster strikes. Pre-disaster mitigation grants applicable to the state include:

- a. Pre-disaster Mitigation (PDM);
- b. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA);
- c. Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC); and
- d. Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL).

PDM

The PDM program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 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 natural hazard mitigation program. The goals of PDM are to reduce overall risk to the population and structures

from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding from future major disaster declarations.

FMA

The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

RFC

The RFC program is authorized by Section 1323 of the NFIA, 42 U.S.C. 4030, with the goal of reducing flood damages to individual properties for which one or more claim payments for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time.

SRL

The SRL program is authorized by Section 1361A of the NFIA, 42U.S.C. 4102A, with the goal of reducing flood damages to residential properties that have experienced severe repetitive losses under flood insurance coverage; and will result in the greatest amount of savings to the NFIP.

State Mitigation Activities (Post-Disaster)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) - 404 Mitigation

Post-disaster hazard mitigation is accomplished 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. 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 utilize rebuilding as an opportunity for enhanced local codes and ordinances;
- 8) Identify and document proven mitigation actions and projects; and
- 9) Quantify the benefits of hazard 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 (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to provide the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters; which is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. 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 to the applicant is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the major disaster declaration.

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 DFA for repairs and improvements to eligible damaged public facilities. Mitigation measures (improvements) must be identified in the Project Worksheets (PW's). The award of Section 406 hazard mitigation projects is at the discretion of FEMA's regional director.

Response

The state must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the SEOC is activated to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat. The state's response effort is then initiated through the SEOC policy group and SEOC team. All state agencies and volunteer organizations that comprise the SEOC team are grouped into 15 ESFs to carry out assigned missions.

The incident management actions for response are covered under the "concept of operations" section of this plan.

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 preliminary coordination of the recovery process. The recovery process consists of the following elements:

1. Recovery field operations
2. Preliminary damage assessments (PDAs)
3. Federal declaration (if applicable)

Recovery Field Operations

Following a disaster, with or without a presidential declaration, the county/state may deploy several specialized recovery teams (personnel) and centers (facilities) into a disaster area.

Recovery Personnel

- 1) **Kansas Assessment Team (KAT)** – Teams of qualified personnel, including building inspectors, structural engineers, and architects, who will gather information by performing an assessment of all structures and property in the disaster area; and teams of administrative personnel who will compile the gathered information to facilitate the application process for local, state, and federal disaster assistance programs;
- 2) **Community Relations (CR) Team** – A team that is deployed to disseminate information and collect data to assist disaster-affected communities and eligible individuals in receiving assistance. 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) **Unmet Needs 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) Office to help counties assess and report the most immediate needs of disaster victims; and
- 5) **Insurance Department Team** – Members of the Kansas Insurance Department assist policy owners following a disaster.

Recovery Facilities

- 1) **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)** – Centers that are set up in a disaster area to provide information on the of disaster assistance that is available. 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 (TSA). 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.

PDAs

Following the initial response activities by the SEOC, rapid reports are provided by county governments of damages sustained during the event. These reports are provided to KDEM's Response and Recovery Branch to determine need for formal PDAs. If PDAs are necessary, they are coordinated by the KDEMPA officer and the KDEM human services officer (if applicable). This process consists of the following steps:

- a. Collect rapid assessment data from the county emergency manager;
- b. Identify areas for assessment;
- c. Request joint-PDA through FEMA Region VII;
- d. Identify members of PDA team and perform initial briefings;
- e. Conduct PDAs;
- f. Compile collected PDA data and submit to FEMA;
- g. FEMA provides the state with summary of assessed damages per county;
- h. Determine need to request a federal declaration, based on county damage thresholds; and
- i. Draft federal request letter if appropriate.

IA PDA teams are composed of the following individuals:

- a. KDEM representative;
- b. KAT representative;
- c. Small business association (SBA) representative;
- d. FEMA representative; and
- e. Affected county representative.

PA PDA teams are composed of the following individuals:

- a. State PA field supervisor;

- b. State project specialist(s);
- c. FEMA PA field supervisor;
- d. FEMA project specialist(s); and
- e. Affected county representative.

Federal Declaration

Presidential Disaster Declaration

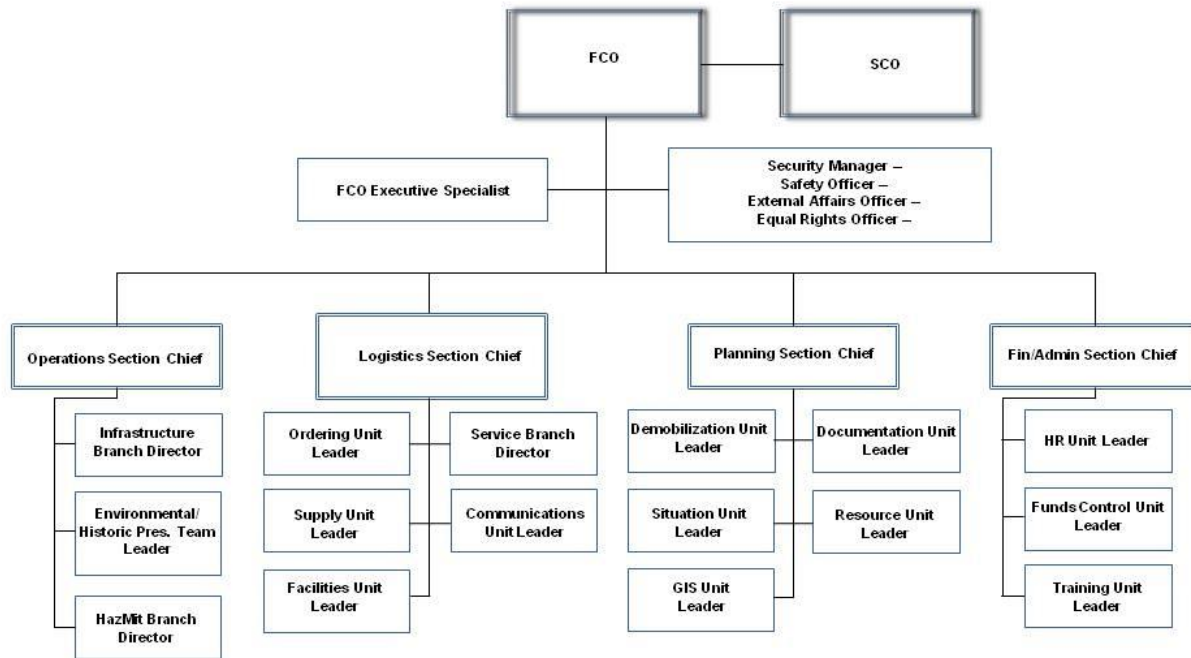
Requests for federal disaster assistance will be predicated on the requirements outlined in the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288). After local government conducts a rapid disaster assessment and reports to the SEOC, the KAT will deploy and conduct a joint local/state comprehensive disaster assessment on homes and businesses. Based on the KAT's data and/or damage reports from county emergency managers, a PDA may be requested from FEMA VII. Upon approval of PDA request, the PA Program will coordinate PDA teams (outlined above) to inspect affected areas and determine PA Program eligibility for federal assistance.

JFO

If a disaster declaration is granted by the president, federal assistance to disaster victims may become available through three program areas: IA, PA, and Hazard Mitigation (HAZMIT). The JFO is the primary field location for the coordination and administration of these programs. The administration of these programs is coordinated through a joint federal/state effort in a JFO. The JFO is typically located near the impacted area and is under the leadership of the SCO. Recovery and mitigation operations, logistics, information and planning, financial management and general administration are coordinated at the JFO. In most cases, the JFO will be staffed with the following elements:

- 1) The SCO is the person appointed by the governor to manage the state's incident management programs and activities in a presidentially declared emergency or major disaster;
- 2) The state hazard mitigation officer (SHMO) who reports to the SCO manages the Hazard Mitigation Section. The section is comprised of a floodplain management coordinator, mitigation program specialist, and a mitigation environmental specialist. The section oversees the state and local mitigation planning activities, the 404 HMGP and the NFIP activities;
- 3) The KDEM human services officer and PA officer report directly to the SCO during a federally declared disaster;
- 4) A PA Branch oversees three (3) program areas -- Project Worksheets, Special Projects, and 406 Mitigation, and manages the PA Branch;
- 5) The Human Services Branch is managed by a human services officer who oversees nine (9) 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;
- 6) The OTAG's Office/Public Affairs Office, leads the Public Affairs Section. (See ESF #15 – External Communications)

Joint Field Office



As of (Date)

DFA

DFA provides Goods and services requested by and provided to the affected state and local jurisdictions when they lack the resources to provide specific types of disaster assistance, either because of the specialized nature of the assistance or because of resource shortfalls. DFA is eligible after a federal emergency or disaster declaration.

PA Activities

A presidential disaster declaration initiates a process that begins with applicants filing a request for PA at an applicant's 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. The state PA officer will coordinate with their federal counterpart and operate the state system. PA activities include:

- 1) Project worksheets are prepared for eligible emergency costs and eligible costs for restoration of damaged facilities;

- 2) The federal share for reimbursement under most federal 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 and approved by the state³;
- 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; and
- 5) Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by KDEM and FEMA.

IA Activities

Once a presidential declaration has been issued that authorizes IA, the state IA officer will coordinate with a federal counterpart on all related IA programs, as defined and prescribed in 44 C.F.R., Part 206, Subparts D, E, and F. IA activities include:

- 1) The primary means of applying for IA will be made through a national tele-registration toll-free number;
- 2) Disasters that do not support the criteria for requesting IA as part of a presidential disaster declaration may meet the criteria for other federal assistance.

Continuity of Government

The continuation of government consists of the following elements:

1. Succession of authority;
2. Delegation of emergency authority;
3. Emergency actions;
4. Preservation of records; and
5. Protection of government resources.

This Basic Plan outlines the general principles within these respective areas. Attached to the KRP is the state Continuity of Government (COG) plan, which specifically provides the strategy to maintain a functioning government in the state.

Succession of Authority

Office of the Governor

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state. In accordance with K.S.A. 75-125, and Article 1, Section III of the state's Constitution, the line of succession for the governor is as follows:

- 1) Governor;
- 2) Lieutenant governor;
- 3) President of the Senate; and

³ See K.S.A. 48-938.

4) Speaker of the House.

Pursuant to K.S.A. 48-1501, the governor, by proclamation, may declare an emergency temporary location for state government to such a place, or places, as the governor deems advisable under the circumstances. If the situation warrants, the state government will relocate to a pre-identified location.

KDEM

The line of succession for the TAG will be the KDEM deputy director. In the absence of both the TAG and the KDEM deputy director, a representative will be designated to assume those duties.

State Agencies

The lines of succession for each coordinating, primary, or support agency are established by state statutes and/or agency SOPs.

Delegation of Emergency Authority

The delegation of emergency authority is outlined in K.S.A. 48-904 through 48-939 and/or other statutory regulations governing state agencies.

Emergency Actions

The KRP assigns responsibilities to state agencies as coordinating, primary, and/or support agencies as specified in this plan. The head of each executive agency and commission have designated a person as the emergency coordination officer for that agency.

Preservation of Records

It is the responsibility of tasked agency officials to provide that important documents are safeguarded in accordance with agency SOP's and state records management policies.

Protection of Government Resources

The state must continue to provide security, protection and assistance for recovery. Every effort has been made to protect government resources through the following methods:

1. Plans and procedures;
2. Backup of computer data;

3. Off-site storage of computer files;
4. Backup generators; and
5. MOUs.

Administration and Support

Support

The state acts as the intermediary between the local and federal government. The local government will exhaust all local resources, mutual aid and area contractor support before requesting assistance through the KDEM.

If the situation warrants, KDEM will request the governor to issue a "state of disaster emergency proclamation." At this point, the governor will authorize the activation of the response and recovery portions of the KRP.

If at any time the resources available to the state for disaster response or recovery prove insufficient, requests for federal assistance will be made through the SEOC to FEMA VII.

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.

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.

Expenditures and Record Keeping

Non-Federally declared disasters

When SEOC actions are taken absent a federal disaster declaration, the costs incurred by state response efforts are paid for in two ways:

- a. State agencies acting within their own statutory authority or obligation are responsible for the costs of such actions, or
- b. KDEM, as part of the OTAG, is responsible for all other state response costs which fall outside the specific statutory authority or obligation of state agencies.

Assistance to the Private Sector

In rare cases an emergency may require deployment of state assets to private sector partners for response assistance (i.e. electric utility providers, natural gas utility providers, etc). 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.

Federal Reimbursement

When county and 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. There are four Stafford Act grant programs which may provide federal reimbursement and/or post-disaster grant funding. These programs include:

- a. DFA;
- b. PA;
- c. Individual Assistance (IA); and
- d. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

The eligibility for reimbursement and/or post-disaster grant funding is set forth by the Stafford Act. Based on these regulations, KDEM will coordinate the collection of records from work performed by state agencies and county PDAs. These records will be included in preliminary damage assessment calculations and forwarded to FEMA for an eligibility determination.

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:

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)

Funding State Disaster Costs

The state provides matching funds for federally declared disasters. All state funding for disaster relief is managed by the OTAG. The TAG has two alternatives to request funds to pay for the state's share of federally declared disasters:

- 1) Request funds through the normal budget process, which is approved by the Legislature; or
- 2) Request action by the State Finance Council to release state general fund monies from the Emergency Fund.

The TAG requests funds from the State Finance Council only if it does not have enough funds already appropriated to pay estimated obligations and the additional funding is needed when the Legislature is not in session. The State Finance Council has the authority to release monies for disasters from the state emergency fund. Amounts approved are transferred from the state general fund to the state emergency fund, upon certification by the director of the budget.

Record Keeping

Emergency Response and Recovery Actions

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

Stafford Act Grants

Record keeping for grant dollars awarded by federal disaster declaration will follow the procedures set forth by the Stafford Act.

Critiques or After Action Reports (AARs)

In consultation with appropriate support agencies, the agency having primary lead responsibility will develop a written critique report following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise, which will be provided to the KDEM response section chief.

The critique conducted will entail both written and verbal input from all appropriate participants, including field personnel.

Appendices to the Basic Plan

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 Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management	S	S	C/P	S	C/P	P	C/P	S	C/P	C/S		C/P		C/P	S
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Civil Air Patrol	S	S			S			S	S						S
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Civil Support Team					S					S					
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Homeland Security					S								S		S
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas National Guard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		S
Adjutant General's Office, Office of Emergency Communications		C/P			S										S
Adjutant General's Office, Office of Public Affairs					S										C/P
Aggreko, LLC							N								
Amateur Radio Operators (ARES)		N													
American Institute of Architects of Kansas														S	
American Red Cross						P									
AT and T		N													
Black Hills Corp.												N			
BNSF Railway	N														
Empire Electric												N			
Federal Communications Commission		F													
Groendyke Transport, Inc.	N														
Governor's Office					S										P

Kansas Animal Health Department	S			S	S		S		S	P				S
Kansas Assessment Team			N											
Kansas Association of Local Health Departments					N									
Kansas Attorney General's Office				S									S	S
Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services				S			S							
Kansas Board of Regents					S									
Kansas Bureau of Investigation	S			S			S	S				S		S
Kansas City Power and Light											N			
Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns				S	S									S
Kansas Corporation Commission	S		S	S				S		P				S
Kansas Department on Aging				S	S		S						S	S
Kansas Department of Administration, Division of Purchasing							P							
Kansas Department of Agriculture			S	S	S			S	C/P				S	S
Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources				S									S	S
Kansas Department of Commerce			S	S									S	S
Kansas Department of Corrections	S			S	S			S				S		S
Kansas Department of Education				S	S					S				S
Kansas Department of Health and Environment				S	S		C/P		P	S			S	S
Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division			S	S	S									S

of Environment															
Kansas Department of Insurance					S									S	S
Kansas Department of Labor			S		S			S						S	S
Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services					S	C/P		S			S			S	S
Kansas Department of Transportation	P	P	P	S	S					S					S
Kansas Department of Veterans Affairs					S	S									S
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks	S				S	S				S	S	S		S	S
Kansas Emergency Management Association						N									
Kansas Ethanol, LLC											N				
Kansas Fire Chiefs Association					S										
Kansas Forestry Service					S	S									S
Kansas Funeral Directors Association										N					
Kansas Gas Service													N		
Kansas Geological Society						S					S				S
Kansas Highway Patrol	C/P		S		S	S			S	S	S			C/P	S
Kansas Housing Resources Corporation						S	S								S
Kansas Human Rights Commission						S	S								S
Kansas Pipeline Association											N				
Kansas Propane Education and Research Council														N	
Kansas Rural Electric Cooperative Association														N	
Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office						C/P	S				S	S		S	S

Kansas Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters						N	N		N						
Kansas Water Office													S		
Kansas Water, Wastewater, Gas & Electric Mutual Aid Program (KSMAP)			N									N			
Midwest Energy												N			
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)					S	N									S
The Salvation Army						N	N								
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency										F					
United Way of Greater Kansas City						N									
United Way of the Plains						N									
Verizon		N													
Wal-Mart					N		N								
Westar Energy												N			
WIBW Radio/KS Ag Network															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

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In 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).

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.

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

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).

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

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.

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..

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

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.

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 U.S.

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

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

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

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.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR): Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the U.S. 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 U.S., 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 U.S. [501(b)].

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 U.S.C. 101); also known as "emergency responder.")

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.

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.

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 U.S."

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.

Event Log: A record of major events during operations.

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

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.

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

Federal: Of or pertaining to the federal governmental of the U.S.

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

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

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.

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.

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 U.S.C. 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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 U.S.C.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 U.S.C.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 U.S.C.2601 et seq.).

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.

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 U.S.C.470(w)(5)].

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.

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.

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

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,

wildland 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.

Information Officer: See Public Information Officer.

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.

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

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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

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

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 U.S.C. 101).

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 U.S., 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.

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 U.S.C.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.

Mission Assignment: The vehicle 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.

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.

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

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.

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 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.

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 U.S.C.64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

Nongovernmental 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.

Nuclear Device: Any assembly or subassembly containing fissionable or fusionable materials and high explosives or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

Planning Section: The Planning Section 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.

POC: Point of Contact

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.

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.

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.

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 is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under state law.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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

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.

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

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Strategic: 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.

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.

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 U.S. or of any state or other subdivision of the U.S.; 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.

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 KSNM, subordinate only to the governor.

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

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

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 U.S.C.1601 et seq.), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians.

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

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.)

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 U.S. 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 U.S.A. 101).

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.

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

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".

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 U.S.C.742f(c) and 29 C.F.R.553.101.)

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.

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.

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.

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

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD): As defined in T18 U.S.C.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

AIAKS	American Institute of Architects of Kansas
ARC	American Red Cross
ARRL	American Radio Relay League, Inc.
BEMS	Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CR	Community Relations
CRS	Community Rating System
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

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
KWP Kansas Wildlife and Parks
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
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
OTAG Office of the Adjutant General
PA Public Assistance
PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO Public Information Officer
PL Public Law
PW Project Worksheets
RACES Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
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
SRS Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services
SNS Strategic National Stockpile
SOP Standard Operating Procedures
TAG The Adjutant General
TSA The Salvation Army
USDA US Department of Agriculture
VIPS Volunteers in Police Service

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, this Plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

State Statutes

1. K.S.A. 2-1201 – 2-1212 Department of Agriculture
2. K.S.A. 2-1215 – 2-1222 Department of Agriculture
3. K.S.A. 2-1226 – 2-1235 Department of Agriculture
4. K.S.A. 2-2801 – 2-2805 Department of Agriculture
5. K.S.A. 2-2807 – 2- 2814 Department of Agriculture
6. K.S.A. 31-132 – 31-150a, Fire Safety & Prevention
7. K.S.A. 31-157 – 31-150a, Fire Safety & Prevention
8. K.S.A. 32-801 – 32-808 Wildlife & Parks
9. K.S.A. 44-1003 – 44-1007 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
10. K.S.A. 44-1009 – 44-1013 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
11. K.S.A. 44-1015 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
12. K.S.A. 44-1016 – 44-1029 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
13. K.S.A. 44-1031 – 44-1039 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
14. K.S.A. 44-1041 – 44-1044 Kansas Acts against Discrimination
15. K.S.A. 48-201 – 48-206 Army & Air National Guard
16. K.S.A. 48-208 – 48-225 Kansas Army & Air National Guard
17. K.S.A. 48-227 – 48-228 Kansas Army & Air National Guard
18. K.S.A. 48-237 – 48-249 Kansas Army & Air National Guard
19. K.S.A. 48-251 – 48-254 Kansas Army & Air National Guard
20. K.S.A. 48-261 – 48-282 Kansas Army & Air National Guard
21. K.S.A. 48-904 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
22. K.S.A. 48-905a Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
23. K.S.A. 48-907 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
24. K.S.A. 48-911 – 912 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
25. K.S.A. 48-914 – 917 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
26. K.S.A. 48-919 – 920 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
27. K.S.A. 48-922 – 945 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
28. K.S.A. 48-9a01 Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact
29. K.S.A. 48-948 – K.S.A. 48-958 – Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act
30. K.S.A. 48-1201 – 48-1210 Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act
31. K.S.A. 48-1301 – 1313 Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act
32. K.S.A. 48-1401 – 1403 Emergency Location of Governments for State Political Subdivisions
33. K.S.A. 48-1501 – 1503 Emergency Location of State Government
34. K.S.A. 48-1601 – 1604 Nuclear Energy Development and Radiation Control
35. K.S.A. 48-1606 – 1625 Nuclear Energy Development and Radiation Control
36. K.S.A. 48-3201 – 3202 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact
37. K.S.A. 48-3301 – 3304 Kansas Department of Civil Air Patrol

38. K.S.A. 65-Articles 1 and 2, Public Health System
39. K.S.A. 65-101 et seq., Duties of the Secretary of Health and Environment, and duties of the Kansas Department of Health & Environment
40. K.S.A. 65-118 Communicable diseases; suspected cases; protection of the public
41. K.S.A. 65-119 Local health officer; qualifications and duties, isolation and quarantine
42. K.S.A. 65-123 Disposal of human remains during state of emergency relating to public health
43. K.S.A. 65-126 Isolation and quarantine
44. K.S.A. 65-127 Violation of law relating to health
45. K.S.A. 65-128 Violation of law relating to health
46. K.S.A. 65-129 (a) – (d) Violation of law relating to health (Isolation & Quarantine)
47. K.S.A. 65-201 Local board of health; powers and duties
48. K.S.A. 65-202 Local health officer; qualifications and duties
49. K.S.A. 65-5701 – 5711 EPCRA
50. K.S.A. 65-5721 – 5731 EPCRA/Commission on Emergency Planning and Response
51. K.S.A. 66-101 – 1157 Corporation Commission
52. K.S.A. 68-406 – 439 Roads & Bridges, State Highways
53. K.S.A. 74-504 – 599 Department of Agriculture
54. K.S.A. 74-601 – 633 Kansas Corporation Commission
55. K.S.A. 74-2105 – 2119 Kansas Highway Patrol
56. K.S.A. 75-101 – 140 Governor
57. K.S.A. 75-702 – 722 Attorney General
58. K.S.A. 75-1503 – 1516 State Fire Marshal
59. K.S.A. 75-5301 – 75-5378 Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services
60. K.S.A. 75-5001 – 75-5078 Department of Transportation
61. Kansas Constitution, Article I

Federal Statutes

- 1) 6 U.S.C. 101-557 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002
- 2) 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206 (2007) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended
- 3) 42 U.S.C. 262a (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
- 4) 50 U.S.C. 2061 (1950) The Defense Production Act of 1950
- 5) 31 U.S.C. 1535-1536 (2002) The Economy Act
- 6) 18 U.S.C. 1385 (2002) The Posse Comitatus Act
- 7) 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act
- 8) 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 (2002) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- 9) 16 U.S.C. 2101-2114 (2002) The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
- 10) 47 U.S.C. 151-615b (2002) The Communications Act of 1934
- 11) 10 U.S.C. 331-335 (2002) The Insurrection Act
- 12) 50 U.S.C. 2301-2368 (2003) The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act
- 13) 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons
- 14) 18 U.S.C. 831(e) (2002) Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials

- 15) 31 U.S.C. 1342 (2002) Volunteer Services
- 16) 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act
- 17) 38 U.S.C. 1785 (2007)The Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002
- 18) 42 U.S.C. 2011-2297 (2003) The Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- 19) 42 U.S.C. 2011 (2007) The Price-Anderson Act of 1988
- 20) 38 U.S.C. 8111A (2002) Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency
- 21) 42 U.S.C. 6901-6986 (2002) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
- 22) 29 U.S.C. 651-678 (2002) The Occupational Safety and Health Act46 U.S.C. 70102-70117 (2002) The Maritime Transportation Security Act
- 23) 33 U.S.C. 701n (2002) Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies
- 24) 33 U.S.C. 1203, 1223, 1321, 2701-2761 (2007) The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- 25) 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q (2002) The Clean Air Act
- 26) 16 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. (2010)The Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
- 27) 16 U.S.C. 791a-828c, 824a(c) (2002) The Federal Power Act
- 28) 42 U.S.C. 7101-7385o(2007) The Department of Energy Organization Act
- 29) 42 U.S.C. 6201-6422, 6231-6247, 6250c (2002) The Energy Policy and Conservation Act
- 30) 49 U.S.C. 5101-5127 (2002) Transportation of Hazardous Material
- 31) 33 U.S.C. 1221 (1978) The Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1978
- 32) 15 U.S.C. 3301-3432 (2002) The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978
- 33) 42 U.S.C. 8301-8484 (2002) The Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978
- 34) 42 U.S.C. 8621-8629 (2002) The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981
- 35) 15 U.S.C. 631-651e (2002) The Small Business Act
- 36) 8 U.S.C. 1101(2007) Immigration and Nationality Act, The Immigration Emergency Fund (IEF)
- 37) 7 U.S.C. 8310 The Animal Health Protection Act of 2002

State Administrative Rules

K.A.R. 28-1-1 et seq.

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.

State EOs

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

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

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

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), U.S. 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

Supporting Documents

Document	Date	Current Level of Integration with the KRP
Kansas Biological Incident Annex		Attached
Kansas Continuity of Government Plan		Attached
Kansas Debris Management Plan		Attached
Kansas Disaster Assessment Team Administrative Plan		
Kansas Division of Emergency Management		

Augmentee Plan
Kansas Donations Management
Administrative Plan
Kansas Food Safety Response Plan
Kansas Foreign Animal Disease Plan
Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan
Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2007
Kansas Individual and Households Grant
Program / Other Needs Assistance
Administrative Plan
Kansas Mass Casualty Plan Attached
Kansas Mass Fatality Plan Attached
Kansas Pandemic Flu Plan
Kansas Plant Health Response Plan
Kansas PA Administrative Plan
Kansas Survivable Crisis Management Plan
Wolf Creek Response Plan