

COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Franklin County, Kansas

Submitted by:

**EFM Integrated, LLC
100 Riverfront Road
Suite A
Lawrence, Kansas 66044**

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BASIC PLAN

1.0 Introduction

The Franklin County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) describes the responsibilities, management, and coordination of resources and personnel during a disaster. This plan was originally developed by committees comprised of members and managers of the Departments and Agencies with key roles during emergencies.

Disaster management has changed since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These new threats have compelled the federal, state and local officials to redefine the complex nature of 21st century preparedness and develop a unified and coordinated approach to disaster management. The Franklin County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) has been developed based on this approach as provided in the Kansas Planning Standards, County Response Plan, the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which has been adopted and incorporated by Franklin County as the primary tool for coordination and response during a disaster.

1.1 Table of Contents

The NavBar (left) serves as the Table of Contents for the online plan. This section serves as a placeholder to maintain the numbering system indicated in the State of Kansas Planning Standard. The Table of Contents is provided in print format.

1.2 Promulgation Document

County Promulgation

1.3 Approval and Implementation

This plan supersedes previous Emergency Operations Plans and annexes for Franklin County. It incorporates guidance from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Franklin County. The Coordinator for each Emergency Support Function has been delegated the authority and responsibility of reviewing, modifying, and preparing for implementation of their respective support functions. The plan includes the following:

- Defines emergency response in compliance with the State mandated Emergency Operations Plan process.
- Establishes emergency response policies that provide Departments and Agencies with guidance for the coordination and direction of county plans and guidelines.
- Aligns the basic structures, processes and protocols of the National Response Framework (NRF) guidelines into the plan.
- Incorporates NIMS concepts and guidelines into the County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) utilizing integrated command and control guidelines for local, regional and/or national response collaboration in the event of a disaster.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises.

Ultimate responsibility for this Emergency Operations Plan resides with the Franklin County Board of

County Commissioners (BOCC). The BOCC has delegated Plan management responsibilities to the Emergency Management Director. Plan updates and changes will be made in real time, and users are expected to review the plan on a routine basis to stay abreast of changes and additions. In the interest of public safety, this plan is not intended for use by any organization other than the Franklin County Emergency Management Department, and Franklin County, Kansas.

Hazardous materials planning in conjunction with SARA Title III has been incorporated into the various annexes, and in particular, ESF 10. Guidance for hazardous materials planning is provided in NRT-1 (updated 2001), and NRT-1A, which are included in the EOP References section of this online program.

2.0 Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish a comprehensive all-hazards approach to disaster management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, in accordance with the Franklin County Emergency Management Resolution No. 94-24. The EOP serves as a multi-faceted policy document where pertinent information regarding disaster operations and planning can be accessed easily. Additional purposes of this instrument include, but are not limited to the following:

- Assist in the preservation of life and property of Franklin County citizenry and residents.
- Establish the capabilities for protecting the population from the effects of a disaster.
- Designate the agencies and personnel necessary which have the capabilities/responsibilities to mobilize in a disaster situation.
- Provide prompt and effective response to disasters.
- Provide for the recovery to normal operations after a disaster.
- Provide for mitigation and/or mitigation guidance in regard to disasters.

The EOP provides the framework for interaction with municipal governments; the private sector; and NGOs in the context of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Finally, the EOP serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and guidelines to effectively and efficiently implement disaster management activities and assistance in the context of specific types of disasters. The EOP, using the NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of disaster related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
- Improve coordination and integration of county, municipal, private sector, and non-governmental organization partners.
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective disaster management and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) protection and restoration.
- Improve disaster management communications and increase situational awareness across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors.
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and emergency support to municipal governments.
- Provide a proactive and integrated response to disasters.
- Address linkages to other disaster management and emergency response plans developed for specific types of disaster or hazards.

A number of plans are linked to the EOP in the context of a disaster, but remain as stand alone documents that provide detailed protocols for responding to routine incidents normally managed by county agencies without the need for supplemental coordination. The EOP also incorporates other existing emergency response and disaster management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans.

2.2 Scope

This EOP contains the Basic Plan, Appendix, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, Support Annexes, Incident Annexes, and References that provide direction for Emergency Management and other managers. Although not a component of the Plan, Emergency Operations Guides (EOGs), checklists, and other documents that support the ESF's contain technical and detailed operational information for departments and individuals to carry out assigned roles and responsibilities.

The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a county approach to disaster management designed to integrate the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Basic Plan includes the legal authority, purpose, situation,

assumptions, and concept of operations, organization, and assignment of responsibilities, administration, logistics, planning and operational activities to protect the citizens of Franklin County.

This plan has been developed as a guide for emergency operations in a disaster, and not for normal day to day operations. The normal day to day operations of the Franklin County Government, its departments, and agencies are covered by the individual organization's Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

Each agency, department, or division of County government maintaining operations outside of the Emergency Operations Center, are required to have their own emergency plan. These internal plans are referenced in the appropriate annex, and are considered addendum's to this plan.

Facilities within Franklin County that store, manufacture, or package hazardous materials, are mandated by federal law to prepare a risk management plan if the reportable quantity (RQ) thresholds of extremely hazardous chemicals are exceeded. These plans are in effect for the protection against, and response to, disasters that occur within their specific property. Outside of that area, the jurisdiction is that of the local government and Franklin County.

Briefly stated, the Franklin County Emergency Operations Plan is meant to protect life and property through the use of preparedness, planning, training, mitigation, response and recovery operations for all citizens within Franklin county.

The CEOP considers relevant natural (natural) and technological (chemical) hazards and addresses the four phases of emergency management: Mitigation; Preparedness; Response; and Recovery. These phases are addressed to the extent possible based on existing resources and current capabilities. The EOP considers relevant hazards that are identified in the Franklin County Hazard Analysis.

Through the use of this plan, the population and property of Franklin County are better prepared to respond and recover when disaster strikes.

2.3 Situation Overview

Franklin County covers approximately 577 square miles in the north-central part of Kansas. The population in 2010 was 25,992 persons with an average density of 45.5 persons per square mile. Approximately 96% of the land area in Franklin County is grassland and pasture. Most of the development and population within the County reside in the incorporated towns of Lane, Ottawa, Princeton, Pomona, Rantoul, Richmond, Wellsville, and Williamsburg.

The County seat is Ottawa, the largest community in the County. The governing body of Franklin County is a Board of five County Commissioners, with staggered elections every two years.

Franklin County's climate is characterized by hot, humid summers with temperatures occasionally climbing above 90 degrees Fahrenheit and moderate to cold winters with temperatures averaging 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are no tribal lands located within Franklin County.

Interstate 35 provides major highway access through the County. Rail service is provided by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad, and Midland Railway.

Medical facilities include the Ransom Memorial Hospital located in Ottawa. The ambulance services are located in Ottawa and Wellsville, with both helicopter and fixed wing ambulances available.

Fire response agencies serving the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the county include Centropolis Township Fire, Cutler Township Fire, Harrison Township Fire, LOH Fire District, Ohio Township Fire, Ottawa Fire Department, Pomona Fire Department, Pottawatomie Township Fire, Richmond Consolidated Fire Department 1, Wellsville Fire Department, and Williamsburg-Homewood Township Fire

The Franklin County Sheriff's office, located at 305 South Main Street in Ottawa is the primary law and order agency in the County, and is responsible for 911 emergency dispatch. There are two local municipal police departments, located in Ottawa and Wellsville. The Kansas Highway Patrol is primarily responsible for managing highway traffic safety on state and federal highways.

The Emergency Operations Center is located in the Franklin County Annex Building, 1418 South Main Street, Ottawa, Kansas, 66067.

The County Road and Bridge Department facility is located in Ottawa and is responsible for County roads.

There are eight elementary schools, three middle schools, and four high schools in Franklin County. Three private and/or parochial schools serve Ottawa, including Sacred Heart Catholic School, Ottawa Christian Academy, and Bethel Christian Academy.

Ottawa University is a private four year liberal arts college that provides many cultural events for the citizens of Ottawa, as well as, providing a general atmosphere of higher education. Ottawa University was organized in 1860, under the name of Roger Williams University. Ottawa is also the home to a satellite campus of Neosho County Community College, a two year junior college.

The primary industry in Franklin County is agriculture.

Four libraries are located in the county, including Myers Library, Ottawa Public Library, Richmond Public Library, and Wellsville City Library.

Museums include the Old Depot Museum and the Dietrich Cabin, both located in Ottawa.

Reference the Franklin County Mitigation Plan and Hazard Analysis for other information.

2.3.1 Capability Assessment

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

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

The County, with its mutual aid partners, has the resources and ability to respond to many types of emergencies before it calls on the resources of other local, state, and federal emergency response partners.

Current activities include development of typed resources which identifies local equipment, personnel, and training at the county level.

2.3.2 Hazard Analysis

The information developed in the Hazard Analysis and hazardous materials prioritization assessment (risk and vulnerability) provides the basis for SARA Title III requirements for emergency planning and Community Right to Know, and is based on a multi-hazard approach, providing both the factual basis to set priorities for planning and the necessary documentation for supporting future hazard planning, response, and mitigation efforts. Hazard maps are included in the Hazard Analysis and also provided as

attachments to the ESFs. The Franklin County Hazard Analysis is provided under separate cover and can be accessed from the following link.

2.3.3 Mitigation Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan for Franklin County is a guide for citizens to prepare for possible natural disaster events by taking action to help mitigate the effects of potential hazards. Hazard maps are included in the Mitigation Plan and also provided as attachments to the ESFs. The Franklin County Mitigation Plan is provided under separate cover and can be accessed from the following link.

2.4 Planning Assumptions

No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this plan or any of its appendices, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), implementing instructions, or guidelines. Since Franklin County Government assets and systems are vulnerable to natural and technological disasters, they may be overwhelmed. Franklin County will make its best effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time of the disaster.

It is assumed that:

- Franklin County would continue to be exposed to the hazards noted in the hazard and vulnerability analysis and elsewhere in this Plan, as well as others that may develop in the future.
- County and local government officials recognize their authority and responsibilities regarding the public safety and well being, and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- If properly implemented, this plan will abate or mitigate disaster related losses and damage.
- Some situations may occur after the implementation of warning and other preparedness measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.
- In the event of severe devastation throughout Franklin County, fundamental resources such as water, food, first aid supplies, utilities, fuels, shelter and sanitation supplies and basic survival supplies may be needed. Franklin County does not have sufficient supplies and equipment for long term use.
- The arrival of state and/or federal assistance may be delayed for several days after the occurrence.
- Special purpose facilities (fire, school, drainage, water and sewer, hospital, flood control districts) may develop mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery planning and capabilities for their own jurisdictions.
- The Executive may respond with County resources to requests for assistance from cities and special purpose districts when lives or public property is at stake, and resources permit.
- The Executive may choose to invoke the emergency powers granted by resolution.
- Emergency plans and guidelines have been prepared by those emergency response agencies having primary operational responsibilities, and are evaluated and updated as necessary.
- Franklin County will be unable to satisfy emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster.
- Franklin County residents, businesses and industry should assume utilization of their own resources and be self sufficient following a disaster event for a minimum of three days. Priority of response will be to life safety, protection of public property, the economy and the environment. Reestablishment of government functions and basic infrastructure (utilities, transportation, and economy) will be critical to returning to a “normal” situation.
- A free market economy and existing distribution systems will be maintained as the primary means for continuing operation of the County’s economic and private sector systems.
- Normal business guidelines may require modification to provide essential resources and services.
- Disasters occurring near or across jurisdictional borders will require multijurisdictional coordination, communications and/or response.
- Although natural and technological hazards are addressed separately, most response activities in any specific situation overlay those of another situation.
- Technological accidents may occur at any time. The initial response will be by the normal departmental response based on incident type (fire, police, emergency medical, and public works).

Specialized training in hazardous materials response is provided by a small number of State response teams. During times of disaster these teams may be overloaded by multiple events.

- Franklin County uses a mix of landline and cellular telephone systems and several radio systems (repeater and direct) to meet its primary communications needs. Communications may be a problem in any major emergency or disaster, as these systems get loaded beyond their designed capacities and/or experience physical disruption or loss of staff.
- Continuing terrorist attacks upon the U.S. is considered possible. Although specific attack objectives cannot be predicted with assurance, it is assumed that military and governmental centers, concentrations of industry and population, will be principal targets. In acts of terrorism, it is unlikely that warning will be issued. The first terrorist event may serve to warn other areas.

3.0 Concept of Operations

3.1 Normal Operations

A basic premise of emergency management is that disasters are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health, medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for disaster management at the local level. Accordingly, in order to protect life and property from the effects of a disaster, government is responsible for emergency management activities. When operating under such conditions Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) will utilize available resources from within the County, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting other assistance. Upon documenting that the emergency exceeds local capacity to respond, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions and the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM). Upon a Presidential declaration, assistance as requested by the state may be provided through Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and/or other resources.

The normal day to day operations of the Franklin County Government, its departments, and agencies are covered by the individual organization's Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

The readiness state for day to day operations generally includes training and exercises, maintenance of plans, SOGs, and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), and monitoring of weather or other disturbances and events that may cause a threat.

Most agencies and organizations within Franklin County and its municipalities have emergency functions to perform in addition to their other duties. Each agency and/or organization with ESF responsibilities, in conjunction with support agencies and organizations, will develop and maintain Standard Operating Guidelines. These guidelines provide for detailed direction and coordination of ESF responsibilities and critical emergency tasks.

Organizational responsibilities are included in each ESF. In the event that a MOU becomes necessary, coordination will be handled through the Chairperson of the County Commission, Emergency Management Director or designee with ESF responsibilities.

3.2 Emergency Operations

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordination, preparedness, operation, and execution of actions which must be taken to combat the effects of natural or technological disasters; and for the purpose of rendering duties for the protection of lives and property.

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave a disaster site. In some instances, a county agency in the area may act as a first responder, and the assets of county agencies may be used to advise or assist municipal officials in accordance with agency authorities and guidelines. Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the Incident Command. When resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, the County may request State assistance under a Governor's disaster or emergency declaration.

Franklin County utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for on scene direction and control operations.

- Command-Overall management of the disaster is provided by the first responder on the scene until command is relinquished to a more senior/higher ranking individual in accordance with ICS policies.
- Other ICS Functions-Other ICS functions include, but are not necessarily limited to: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration will be in accordance with accepted ICS practices and Standard Operating Guidelines, and fall under the purview of the Incident Commander.
- NIMS operating (ICS) guidelines are provided in ESF 5-Emergency Management.

Departments, organizations, and agencies within the Franklin County Government are required to provide assistance to the Franklin County Emergency Management Director by utilization of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources as directed by Franklin County Resolutions and State of Kansas statutes, laws, and regulations.

Outside responders will utilize the Incident Command System and be incorporated into said system by the use of agency/department liaisons.

Coordination between the disaster scene and the EOC will be accomplished with direct radio or telephone communications between the Incident Commander and the Emergency Management Director or agency representatives. The relationship between the two main elements of a response; the operations at the EOC, and the operations at the disaster site are interfaced. This is accomplished through the use of communications and delegation of responsibilities. Utilizing the Incident Command System, this interface takes place under the normal operation of this IC system. It is the responsibility of the onsite Incident Commander to forward pertinent information to the EOC through whatever channels are necessary.

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director, upon notification, is responsible for the activation of the EOC. The EM Director assembles the EOC staff, initiates the necessary functional guidelines and also initiates scaling down and eventual deactivation of the EOC when the situation no longer warrants an active Emergency Operations Center. The EOC will be activated/deactivated in specific levels depending upon the severity of the disaster and the need for resources. These levels are designated: Level I, Level II, and Level III. These response levels (EOC Staffing Guidelines) are provided in ESF 5-Emergency Management, Attachment 5.15.

Initial staffing of the EOC will be the Emergency Management Director, the Franklin County Sheriff's Office Shift Supervisor, and the 911 Dispatcher, (or designated representatives). This is the minimum staffing for the EOC. Depending upon the magnitude of the situation, the EOC staffing will be expanded as needed. The EOC function chart is provided in ESF 5-Emergency Management.

Representatives from agencies and organizations that are responsible for emergency support functions may staff the EOC. The Emergency Management Director provides direction and coordination for the EOC. Emergency operations will generally be conducted within the EOC. Either full or partial activation may be required based on the severity of the emergency situation. However, if the situation warrants, the EM Director may request that the agency or organization with ESF responsibility report to the site of the emergency.

The officials, agencies, and departments listed below have a vital service to perform in the event of a disaster. The Franklin County departments/agencies are required to render assistance in accordance with the appropriate county resolution. Those agencies/departments not part of the county government have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or agreements on file with the Franklin County Office of Emergency Management. In addition, upon concurrence, this document

will serve as an MOU. These officials, departments, and agencies have the following listed responsibilities. These include but are not limited to:

Franklin County Board of County Commissioners (Chairperson)

- Declares local disaster emergency
- Requests military assistance to civil authorities when applicable
- Requests State and Federal disaster assistance
- Issues executive orders to deal with emergency situations, and establishes policies for expenditure of funds
- Responsible for public information releases to the media

Franklin County Emergency Management Director

- Promotes coordination among public and private agencies regarding emergency management
- Coordinates and compiles local damage assessment reports. Assists with the compiling of local, state, and federal preliminary joint damage assessment reports
- Coordinates requests for state and federal assistance
- Provides public information and education during phases of emergencies
- Coordinates resource management including donations of materials, equipment and services
- Conducts local emergency management activities which include, but are not limited to, risk vulnerability assessment, incident reporting, emergency notification, emergency response operations planning and management, and exercise planning and evaluation
- Assists with for planning and coordination of emergency response operations to cope with accidental or un-planned releases of hazardous substances
- Manage and coordinate activities of the Franklin County EOC
- Provides comprehensive emergency management planning
- Trains staff and other emergency personnel
- Responsible for local Hazard Mitigation concerns and assists in the update of the State Hazard Mitigation plan when requested

Franklin County Public Information Officer

- Serves as advisor to the Board of County Commissioners on matters related to the preparation and release of public information.
- Works with agencies and private-sector for news releases
- Establishes a Public Information Center
- Acts as a liaison in a Joint Information Center

Franklin County Clerk

- Maintains vital statistics
- Safeguards vital records and documents
- Pays outstanding bills

Franklin County Treasurer

- Advises Commissioners on matters relating to public finances

Franklin County Appraiser

- Acts as Damage Assessment Officer and establishment of the “Damage Assessment Team” for the county
- Serves as the principal advisor relating to property damage
- Receives and records damage data for reimbursement or litigation and manages and compiles the “Initial Damage Assessment Report”, information and statistics for the Chief Executive and Emergency Management

Franklin County Extension Agent

- Acts as an advisor relating to the care and welfare of rural residents
- Functions as liaison between the rural area and governmental and private agencies
- Educates population in effective vector and rodent control
- Works with USDA County Emergency Board in assessment of damage, sanitation conditions, and other board functions

Franklin County Public Works

- Provides engineering service and advice
- Performs damage assessment (streets, bridges, and roads)
- Provides equipment and manpower
- Assists with traffic control
- Assists with the procurement of resources
- Assist in the contract process for debris removal
- Condemns and posts unsafe structures
- Monitors utilities
- Assigns priorities on materials
- Issues temporary repair contracts

Franklin County Rural and City Water Departments

- Provides engineering services and advice
- Take action necessary to prevent contamination of the water supply. Provide necessary service to the fire department when mains are closed, by reopening or rerouting
- Restore water service to the disaster area as soon as possible
- Coordinate efforts in the restoration of essential utilities at the scene
- Take necessary action to minimize radiation or chemical contamination of the water supply in the event of a radiation or hazardous materials incident

Franklin County Coroner/Medical Examiner

- Operates as senior medical officer relating to the deceased
- Provide direction in body tagging and marking at the scene of the disaster.
- Provide coordination and expertise in establishing and operating centers for body processing to encompass needed services
- Establish positive identification of deceased victims utilizing available means
- Provide information as required to establish the cause of death, and other information as needed, to establish immediate and historical perspective on the disaster
- Provide liaison with local funeral Coordinators in the disposition of victims, and releasing bodies to the next of kin
- Provide expertise where needed in planning for future disasters and mitigation of casualties
- Provides assistance in maintaining the County's Mass Fatalities plan
- Secures temporary morgue sites

Franklin County Sheriff's Office - Emergency Communications

- Dispatch or notify emergency departments as required according to information received. Dispatch additional equipment as required during emergency operations
- Provide notification to elected officials and key personnel as outlined in department standard operating guidelines
- Issue Watch and Warning information or other pertinent information to agencies and communities that might be affected
- Activate the outdoor warning system sirens according to established guidelines

Franklin County Health Department

- Provides community health services as required by the situation
- Assist in the determination and elimination of health hazards in the disaster area
- Provide a representative to assist on the Franklin County Hazardous Materials Response Team
- Provides guidance in bio-hazard incidents
- Investigate sanitation conditions
- Coordinates public health education
- Provides EOC support
- Provides medical personnel and equipment
- Coordinates special immunization programs
- Monitors exposure to radiological, chemical, and biological agents

Franklin County Emergency Medical Services

- Provide the Incident Commander for incidents where EMS is the primary agency with responsibility. In other instances, serve as a resource to the Incident Commander for the agency with primary responsibility
- Assist in the rescue of victims and provide immediate emergency medical triage, care, and transport to the appropriate hospital
- Coordinate the dispatch of ambulances and the number and types of injured to area hospitals
- Provide emergency medical service for areas of Franklin County not directly affected by the disaster
- Provide transportation to and communication with hospitals

Franklin County Fire Departments (Rural and Urban)

- Provide the Incident Commander (IC) for incidents where fire departments are the primary agency with responsibility (fire). In other instances such as hazardous materials, serve as a resource to the Incident Commander for the agency with primary responsibility
- Extinguish fires at or near the scene of the disaster
- Operate mobile warning system
- Provide radiological defense, decontamination and monitoring
- Assist in the rescue and triage of disaster victims
- Provide personnel to assist in the "Initial Damage Report" survey at the scene of the disaster if requested
- Survey the scene of the disaster for the presence of hazardous materials or radiation where applicable
- Notify and advise the law enforcement agencies and operating departments of dangers to personnel at or near the scene of the disaster
- Maintain fire protection for those areas of the county and cities not affected directly by the disaster
- Franklin County Fire Departments serve as the primary resource for hazardous materials response.

Franklin County Attorney

- Act as legal advisor on items related to public safety
- Assist in legal problems that may arise due to disaster situations

3.3 Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies

The definitions and responsibilities for the ESF Coordinator, Primary Agency and Support Agencies are provided in the "Introduction to the ESFs".

Coordination between the disaster scene and the EOC will be accomplished with direct radio or telephone communications between the Incident Commander and the Emergency Management Director or agency representatives. The relationship between the two main elements of a response; the

operations at the EOC, and the operations at the disaster site are interfaced. This is accomplished through the use of communications and delegation of responsibilities. Utilizing the Incident Command System, this interface takes place under the normal operation of this IC system. It is the responsibility of the onsite Incident Commander to forward pertinent information to the EOC through whatever channels are necessary.

In the event of a disaster, the Franklin County Emergency Management Director, as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners, is responsible for Plan activation, and will coordinate the emergency response effort within the political jurisdictions of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county.

The Emergency Operations Plan will be implemented and activated in accordance with pre-established guidelines. The Plan may be implemented in part, or in whole, depending on the level of response for the disaster.

- A Disaster Declaration may be authorized by the Chief Executive of the affected political subdivision within the county when it appears that response and recovery efforts will exceed local capabilities. The declaration of a local disaster emergency shall activate the response and recovery aspects of any local and inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plans which are applicable to such county or city, and shall initiate the rendering of aid and assistance thereunder. Any Disaster Declaration will be filed promptly with the County Clerk of the affected jurisdiction, the Franklin County Emergency Management Department, and the State of Kansas Division of Emergency Management.
- Key information will be distributed via WebEOC and/or situation reports on pre-established email rosters.
- The declaration of a local disaster emergency in Franklin County remains in effect for a period of seven days unless earlier terminated or renewed by consent of the Board of Commissioners. The proclamation may be extended by reissuing the legal instrument.
- The County Attorney acts as legal adviser on items related to public safety, and assists in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to disaster situations. The County Attorney acts as legal adviser on items related to law enforcement, and legal problems that may arise due to disaster situations.
- If an emergency or disaster is determined to be beyond the normal capabilities of local government, a local proclamation of emergency is made by the executive heads of the involved governments. If the emergency or disaster is beyond the normal capabilities of county government a local proclamation of emergency is made by the county commissioners to request State assistance. The county proclamation is a prerequisite for state and federal assistance.
- A State Disaster Declaration is issued by the Governor of the State of Kansas and would activate the State Emergency Operations Plan. For the State to initiate a disaster declaration, the local jurisdiction will have implemented and exhausted local and regional resources and declared a disaster for the County.

3.4 Functional Needs Populations

Relative to ADA, this EOP uses the words "vulnerable", "functional", "special", and "sensitive" interchangeably.

Functional Needs Populations-Types of impairments which should be considered include, but are not limited to, having cognitive impairments, physical disabilities, having limited English proficiency, who are deaf or hard of hearing, are totally or legally blind, may live independently, in community based/assisted living settings, in long term care facilities, or may be homeless. These disabilities may

be permanent or temporary, visible or not readily identified, chronic, episodic, psychiatric, physical, mental, or psychological.

The EOP will comply with Title II of the ADA to the maximum extent feasible when developing emergency management programs, services, and activities by using its available resources. Once those resources are used, or it is confirmed that those necessary resources do not exist in the county, then regional resources will be pursued to fulfill that need. If regional resources cannot meet the need, then state level resources will be requested. It may be necessary for the county to address some ADA issues as outlined in the "ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters". This process will allow for immediate decision making in times of disaster to effectively address exceptional circumstances and request outside assistance (see the EOP References located on the Menu Bar for the ADA Checklist).

The Vulnerable Populations Plan is provided as Incident Annex IA-6 to this CEOP.

3.5 Household Pets and Service Animals

The County recognizes the elements of the Kansas Planning Standard for Animal Sheltering of household pets. The County is currently in the process of implementing an Animal Sheltering Plan, refer to the Franklin County Animal Sheltering Plan provided as Incident Annex IA-4.

The sheltering of domestic or household animals will be accomplished by each individual owner working with private veterinarians and animal care facilities in coordination with the Primary Agencies for ESF 6-Mass Care and ESF 11-Agriculture. Additionally, livestock and equine (horse) care is the responsibility of the individual owners. Reference the FAD Plan, and Attachment 6.14-Animal Health, for county guidelines regarding centralized veterinary service activities to address domestic animal needs.

Service animals will be allowed access to any facility that is established as a shelter for ADA populations. The region has limited primary or excess capabilities in this area and the County will seek these resources when applicable.

3.6 Pre-Staging Resources

Based on the forecast of an imminent emergency, it may be necessary to stage resources in advance, to better position them geographically for a timely response into an affected area. That decision will be made with the concurrence of the EOC Team Coordinators. Once that mission has been tasked, the resources should be prepared for deployment and sent to the identified staging area. The staging area designated must be under the direct supervision of a Staging Area Director, provide the necessary logistical support to accommodate the deployed resources for a prolonged time period, and provide a for the safety and security of the deployed resources. Once deployed to a staging area, resources shall be considered in "active mission" status. Staged resources will only be released into an affected area after confirming mission orders have been issued from the Incident Command.

Pre-staging is accomplished depending on the type of disaster (technological or natural) and county and the departments that would be involved. Pre-staging areas in Franklin County may include the following:

Lane

- Main Street

Ottawa

- Elizabeth Layton Center, 2537 Eisenhower

- Ottawa Municipal Airport, 2178 Montana
- Juvenile Detention Center, 226 S. Beech
- Orli Cox Ball Fields, 106 S. Beech
- Ottawa High School, 1120 S. Ash

Pomona

- West Franklin High School, 510 E. Franklin
- Pomona Sports Complex, 3164 California Terrace

Princeton

- Princeton Community Building, 1413 Highway 59

Rantoul

- Behind the Cutler Fire Station, 119 E. Main

Richmond

- Central Heights School, 3521 Ellis Road

Wellsville

- Saddle Club Parking Lot, 320 Pendleton
- Wellsville High School, 602 Walnut
- Wellsville Elementary School, 218 Ash

Williamsburg

- West Franklin Grade School, 140 N. Louisa

If security is needed at staging areas, Franklin County will exhaust local resources, mutual aid and then request support from the SEOC. Refer to ESF 7, which is structured to provide direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the response and recovery phases following a disaster. Private companies requesting security support will be responsible for costs associated with assistance.

County receiving and distribution is addressed in ESF 7-Resource Support. Reference ESF 12 for emergency fuel resources.

3.7 Other Response/Support Agency Plans

Each department, agency, office, and division of the Franklin County Government is charged with the development of plans to be activated and used in the event of an emergency situation and/or disaster. These entities, including; schools, nursing homes, hospital, medical facilities, industry, and other emergency response organizations, will develop, maintain, and periodically test, review, and update their respective plans. This is to include:

- Standard Operating Guides (SOGs)-The SOGs from the various response agencies will correspond with their respective ESF or Annex. As the SOGs are changed or updated, those changes, where deemed appropriate, will be changed in the EOP. When plans and SOGs are updated it is recommended they each support this plan.
- Resource Lists-Resource lists and checklists used and developed by the response agencies, should be written in such a manner as to correspond to, and emphasize the CEOP.

Other plans that may affect this plan include:

- SNS Plans-Health Department

- Disease Containment Plan-Health Department
- Biological Incident Annex-Health Department
- Hospital EOP-Hospital
- Foreign Animal Disease Plan-Emergency Management
- Mitigation Plan-Emergency Management
- Emergency Action Plans for the Pomona Dam, the Melvern Dam, and the Hillsdale Dam are maintained in the Emergency Management Office under separate cover.

3.8 NIMS Typed Resources

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), in partnership with the Kansas Homeland Security Regions, launched a new comprehensive resource management tool in September of 2011. The Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS) tool allows county emergency managers and emergency response agencies the ability to credential personnel, provide information on availability of assets and personnel during an emergency, the ability to track those assets on scene, and complete disaster visibility via the internet. The resource information is collected and stored in the web based resourceMGR web™ (RMW)/interTRAX® exchange system. Resources in the RMW system will be typed by the FEMA Tier I NIMS standards. Assets that fall outside those standards will be identified and given state specific Tier II types as defined by the subject matter experts in the appropriate discipline/Emergency Support Function (ESF). These standards for typing and credentialing are being developed now and the project is expected to be complete in 2014.

Franklin County Emergency Management will manage the CRMCS tool and will provide local department/agency access to the system for data entry of resources and assets. It is the intent of the county to monitor data entry for completion by 2014. The status of data entry will be reviewed annually.

3.9 Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid is provided per Kansas Statute 48-950: all political subdivisions within the state, upon enactment of this act, are automatically a part of the Kansas mutual aid system. A political subdivision may elect not to participate or to later withdraw from the system by adoption of an appropriate resolution by its governing body declaring that it elects not to participate in the statewide mutual aid system and providing a copy of the resolution to the division. This act does not preclude participating political subdivisions from entering into supplementary agreements with another political subdivision and does not affect any other agreement to which a political subdivision may currently or in the future be a party under other Kansas statutes.

Franklin County has adopted KSA 12-16,117, which provides automatic mutual aid, as needed.

3.10 Damage Assessment

ESF 5-Emergency Management coordinates with ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering, and ESF 14-Long Term Community Recovery, and supporting agencies to begin disaster recovery operations once the disaster area is stable and the immediate threat has passed. ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering is responsible for damage assessment for both public and private property.

A Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA), or windshield assessment, will be completed within a few hours of the disaster, while detailed assessments may take days or weeks. As information becomes available, assessment updates will be made to the Franklin County EOC and passed through to KDEM. Centralized reporting through the EOC eliminates duplicates and allows for review of data.

A RIA is a quick evaluation of what has happened and used to help prioritize response activities, allocate resources and determine the need for outside assistance. During rapid assessments, emphasis will be placed on collecting and organizing information in a manner that will facilitate timely decision making. This will allow both field personnel and the EOC to:

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

It is anticipated that most rapid assessment information will be forwarded to the EOC from the field by phone and radio. In most cases, rapid assessment information will come from first responders already in the field. But if the situation dictates, personnel may be deployed specifically to conduct damage assessments and to report information to the EOC as quickly as possible. Franklin County will work closely with the KDEM throughout the disaster assessment process. Franklin County Disaster Assessment Teams and the County EOC will use disaster assessment forms consistent with those developed by KDEM to provide a standard reporting method for assessment activities that meet State and Federal requirements.

If the nature of the disaster dictates, rapid assessments will include structural safety evaluations to determine building integrity and protect the safety of emergency responders. This type of technical guidance will be provided to first responders as long as necessary.

If necessary, rapid assessments will also include safety inspections of critical facilities and infrastructure, such as hospitals, the EOC, potential shelters, evacuation routes, and others as needed. Rapid assessments will also include utility safety checks for electric hazards and combustible gas. The structural integrity of emergency shelters and other emergency facilities will be determined by a team composed of representatives from the Public Works, County Appraiser, the American Red Cross, fire departments and other essential personnel as identified by the EOC.

Based on information gathered during the rapid assessment phase, ESF 14 will coordinate with ESF 3 to decide when and where to conduct detailed disaster assessments. Both rapid and detailed disaster assessments will consider private property damage (i.e., losses by persons and damage to residences and small businesses), as well as public damage (i.e., damage to infrastructure, including but not limited to roads, bridges, utilities, government facilities and private not for profit entities).

The RIA will enhance initial response activities. Damage assessment also provides the necessary documentation to assist in the decision making process when requesting a State and Presidential Disaster Declaration. If it appears that the County may meet the threshold for federal disaster assistance, the Franklin County Office of Emergency Management will complete a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). Damage assessment guidelines and forms are provided in ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering and ESF 14-Long Term Community Recovery.

It is the responsibility of the County Public Works Department to provide centralized and coordinated removal and disposal of debris associated with disaster situations. The Director of Public Works is charged with overall responsibility for the county. Refer to ESF 3–Public Works, which provides coordination, resources, and criteria for debris cleanup activities for access to the impacted area(s).

3.11 State and Political Subdivision Limitation of Liability

Kansas Statute 48-915 (Immunity from liability of the state, local governments and certain individuals; Kansas tort claims act, applicability):

- Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state, nor the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by any person appointed or acting as a volunteer worker, or member of any agency, engaged in emergency management activities. The foregoing shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits or compensation to which such person otherwise may be entitled under the workers compensation law or any pension law or any act of congress.
- Whenever a proclamation is issued declaring a state of disaster emergency pursuant to K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith, the employees, agents, or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, nor any volunteer worker, or member of any agency, engaged in any emergency management activities, complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with this act, or any proclamation, order, rule and regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this act, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to blackout or other precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state, shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons, or for damage to property, as a result of any such activity performed during the existence of such state of disaster emergency or other such state of emergency.
- Any member of a regional medical emergency response team created under the provisions of K.S.A. 48-928, and amendments thereto, shall be deemed a state employee under the Kansas tort claims act, K.S.A. 75-6101, et seq., and amendments thereto.

Kansas Statute 48-922 (Purchase of accident insurance for volunteer workers by cities; coverage; immunity; definitions):

- The governing body of any city which has a disaster agency pursuant to K.S.A. 48-929, and amendments thereto, or is participating in an interjurisdictional arrangement under an interjurisdictional disaster agency pursuant to K.S.A. 48-930, and amendments thereto, may purchase accident insurance for the protection of those volunteer workers engaged in emergency management activities sustaining injury or death by accidental means as a result of such emergency management activities as the volunteer worker may be called on to perform when called into services in such capacity. The governing body of such city may purchase accident insurance from private insurance companies in such amounts and for such coverages as the city governing body may deem necessary and pay for such insurance out of the emergency management fund. The purchase of such insurance shall not constitute a waiver of the immunity of the city from any action or suit provided for in K.S.A. 48-915, and amendments thereto.
- As used in this section: (1) "Volunteer workers" means those natural persons who volunteer their services for the purpose of engaging in emergency management activities under a disaster agency established and maintained under K.S.A. 48-929 or 48-930, and amendments thereto; and
- "Injury" means and includes all injuries to a volunteer worker received by accidental means while such volunteer worker is actually engaged in performing duties arising out of and in the course of such emergency management activities.

3.12 Public Safety Enforcement Actions

For information regarding public safety enforcement actions during crisis disaster in Franklin County, refer to ESF 13–Public Safety and Security and the Terrorism Incident Annex. For Official Use Only (FOUO) documents should not be submitted to media.

3.13 State of Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center

The Franklin County Emergency Management Department will act as liaison between the county and the State of Kansas Fusion Center. As necessary, dissemination of information will be in accordance with ESF 2-Communications and ESF 15-External Affairs/Emergency Public Information. For Official Use Only (FOUO) documents should not be submitted to media.

4.0 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities 4.1 County Government

Emergency responsibilities of the senior elected official of the respective Jurisdiction are summarized as follows:

- Coordinate resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters involving hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies.
- Dependent upon law, has extraordinary powers to supersede laws and ordinances, such as implement curfews, direct evacuations, and, in coordination with the health authority, order quarantines.
- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating with the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of disaster within the jurisdiction.
- Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource sharing.
- Requests state and, if necessary, federal assistance through the Governor when the jurisdiction’s capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

The Franklin County Board of Commissioners has charged the Emergency Management Director with the responsibility for coordination, preparedness, operation, and execution of actions that must be taken to combat the effects of natural or technological disasters to protect life and property.

4.1.1 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

The EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of municipal and county departments and agencies, and the American Red Cross into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during a disaster. The County response to actual or potential disasters is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. The ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to municipal governments or to county departments and agencies conducting tasks of primary county responsibility.

Each ESF is composed of primary and support agencies. The EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect the resource typing categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF

coordinators, primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Note that not all Incidents result in the activation of ESFs. It is possible that an Incident can be adequately addressed by agencies through activation of certain EOP elements without the activation of ESFs. Similarly, operational security considerations may dictate that activation of EOP elements be kept to a minimum, particularly in the context of certain terrorism prevention activities.

The following listing of emergency support functions provides a summary of responsibilities for the Primary Agency. Supporting information, applicable regulations, and documentation for each ESF may be provided as an Attachment to the specific ESF, in the Appendix of the Basic Plan, and/or under separate cover for "Official Use Only". Maintenance of communication for point of contact is by use of the established communication network described in ESF 2.

ESF Summaries

ESF 1-Transportation Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for coordinating county-wide transportation support to local governments and voluntary organizations.

- Overall coordination of transportation assistance to other emergency support functions, local governments, and voluntary agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform emergency response missions.
- Prioritization and/or allocation of county transportation resources.
- Processing transportation requests from county, municipal, and voluntary agencies. This ESF will coordinate evacuation transportation as its first priority.
- Operational coordination of ground, air, and rail.

ESF 2-Communications Primary Agency: Franklin County Sheriff's Office / 911 Communications Center

Responsible for the provision and coordination of communications support to other emergency support functions within the county emergency response team and agencies as required.

- Coordination of local participation in the federal Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System guidelines.
- Provision of communications equipment and capability including telephone, radio, and data.
- Identification of communications facilities and resources available for use.
- Coordination of operations, installation, and restoration of commercial communications services.
- Coordination, acquisition, and deployment of additional resources, equipment, and personnel to establish point-to-point communications as required.
- Prioritization and coordination of restoration activities with public utility communications providers.

ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering Primary Agency: Franklin County Public Works Department

Responsible for providing technical advice and evaluation for engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting, facilities management, emergency road and debris clearance, emergency traffic signalization, flood control and solid waste facilities.

- Emergency clearance of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes.
- Temporary construction of emergency access routes which include damaged streets, roads, bridges, waterways, airfields and other facilities necessary for passage of rescue personnel.
- Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to the public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the execution of rescue operations.
- Coordination of damage assessment operation, and provision

ESF 4-Firefighting Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for managing and coordinating local fire services operations, and the use of personnel, equipment, and resources to support other emergency support functions in hazard mitigation and search and rescue operations.

- Detection and suppression of fires.
- Mobilization of personnel, equipment, and supplies to support fire services and prevention operations.
- Supports urban search and rescue activities.

ESF 5-Emergency Management Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for coordination, preparedness, operation, and execution of actions which must be taken to combat the effects of natural or technological disasters; and for the purpose of rendering duties for the protection of lives and property of the population.

- Maintains the LEOP in coordination with government and the LEPC.

ESF 6-Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Primary Agency: Franklin County Ambulance Service (EMS)

Responsible for coordinating efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, and emergency relief, and for coordinating bulk distribution of supplies to victims.

- Establishing and operating mass care and special need shelters.
- Coordinating the provision of relief efforts by volunteer organizations actively engaged in providing assistance.
- Establishing and administering a system to provide casualty information and shelter registration lists to human service agencies.
- Establishing mass feeding facilities.

ESF 7-Resource Support Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for providing logistical management and resource support to emergency support functions in response and recovery efforts to include emergency relief supplies, facilities, equipment, fuel, office supplies, contracting services, and other resources which may be required.

- Maintenance of inventories of resources available locally.
- Location and identification of necessary logistical support and resources.
- Establishment and administration of depot and distribution facilities.
- Coordination of state and federal resources.
- Negotiation of contracts for support of emergency actions.
- Provision of requested resources to other emergency support functions and other agencies and governments active in emergency response.

ESF 8-Public Health and Medical Services Primary Agency: Franklin County Health Department

Responsible for providing supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the general health and welfare requirements of victims and for provision of emergency first aid and pre-hospital emergency medical services to the affected population.

- Assessment of general health and medical needs of the affected population.
- Surveillance and monitoring of conditions that could impact general health.
- Evaluation of food, drug, or medical safety.
- Assessment of worker health and safety.
- Identification of biological, chemical, or radiological physiological hazards.

- Evaluation of the mental health of victims.
- Implementation of vector controls.
- Advise on potable water sources and the disposition of solid waste and wastewater.
- Victim identification and mortuary services.
- Provision of emergency public health information.
- Provision of pre-hospital and hospital emergency medical care.
- Identification, coordination, and mobilization of medical equipment, supplies, and personnel.
- Coordination and support of the registration of people with special needs.
- Overall management of special needs program.
- Coordination of transportation of people with special needs.
- Identification of facilities and resources available for sheltering and care of people with special needs.
- Coordination of staffing of special needs shelters.

ESF 9-Search and Rescue Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for the conduct of urban search-and-rescue operations including locating, extricating, and providing disaster medical treatment for victims.

- Mobilization and management of search-and-rescue teams.
- Initiation of a search for victims throughout the impacted area.
- Provision of strategic command and control of emergency rescue teams.

ESF 10-Oil and Hazardous Materials Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for providing a coordinated response to major releases or spills of hazardous materials.

- Detection and identification of hazardous materials discharges.
- Coordination of initial incident command at the scene of a release.
- Support of protective action decisions by field command.
- Coordination of the overall containment and cleanup.
- Provision of equipment, personnel, and technical assistance.

ESF 11-Agricultural and Natural Resources Primary Agency: Franklin County Health Department

Responsible for agricultural resources mobilization and response in conjunction with Kansas Animal Health and Kansas Department of Emergency Management.

- Food/Water Supply Safety
- Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

ESF 12-Energy and Utilities Primary Agency: Franklin County Public Works Department

Responsible for coordination, prioritization, and restoration of public utilities and services to include emergency power and gas.

- Assessing system damages and requirements to restore such systems.
- Prioritizing restoration of services.
- Coordinating public utility equipment and personnel as required.
- Providing guidance for utility information and conservation.

ESF 13-Public Safety and Security Primary Agency: Franklin County Sheriff's Office

Responsible for maintaining law and order in Franklin County.

- Implements and monitors traffic control.
- Controls restricted areas.
- Provides warning support.

- Prepares and maintains an expanded jail.
- Provides communications.
- Provides EOC support.

ESF 14-Long Term Community Recovery Primary Agency: Franklin County Planning and Building Department

Responsible for hazard mitigation efforts for the county to reduce exposure to disaster incidents.

- Serves as an advisor relating to property damage.
- Receives and records damage data for reimbursement or litigation.

ESF 15-External Affairs/Emergency Public Information Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management Department

Responsible for coordination of information relating to the preparation and release of public information materials.

- Compiles reports and data for the Public Information Officer.
- Coordinates with the Emergency Management Director and the County Board of Commissioners.
- Works with agencies and private sector for news releases.
- Establishes a Public Inquiry Center.

4.1.2 Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the model tool for command, control, and coordination of a response and provides a means to coordinate the efforts of individual agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing the disaster and protecting life, property, and the environment. County Organization Chart-Incident Command

County Incident Command

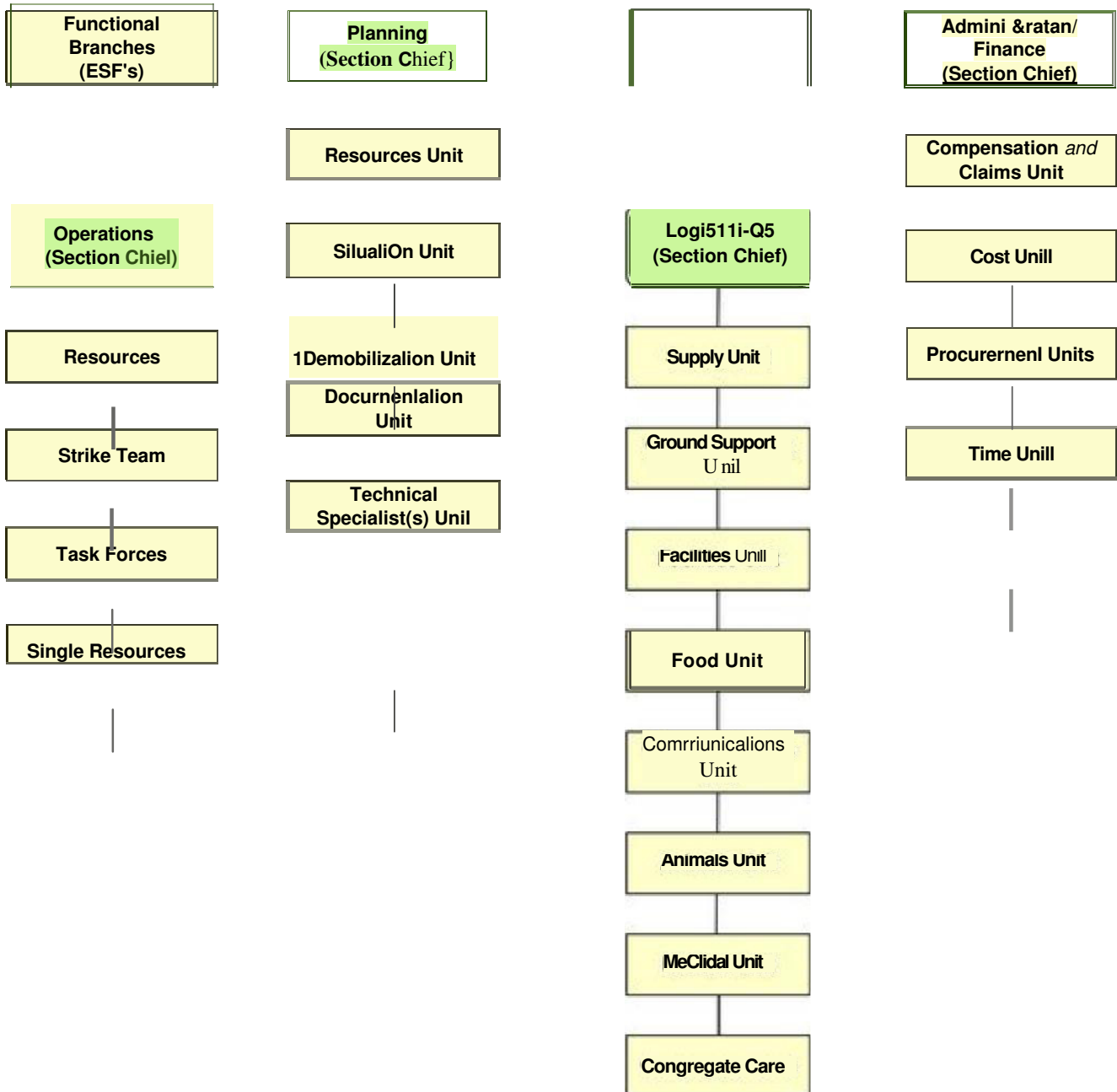
**Incident Command
(Incident Commander)**

**Public information Officer
(JIS .11C)**

Safety Officer

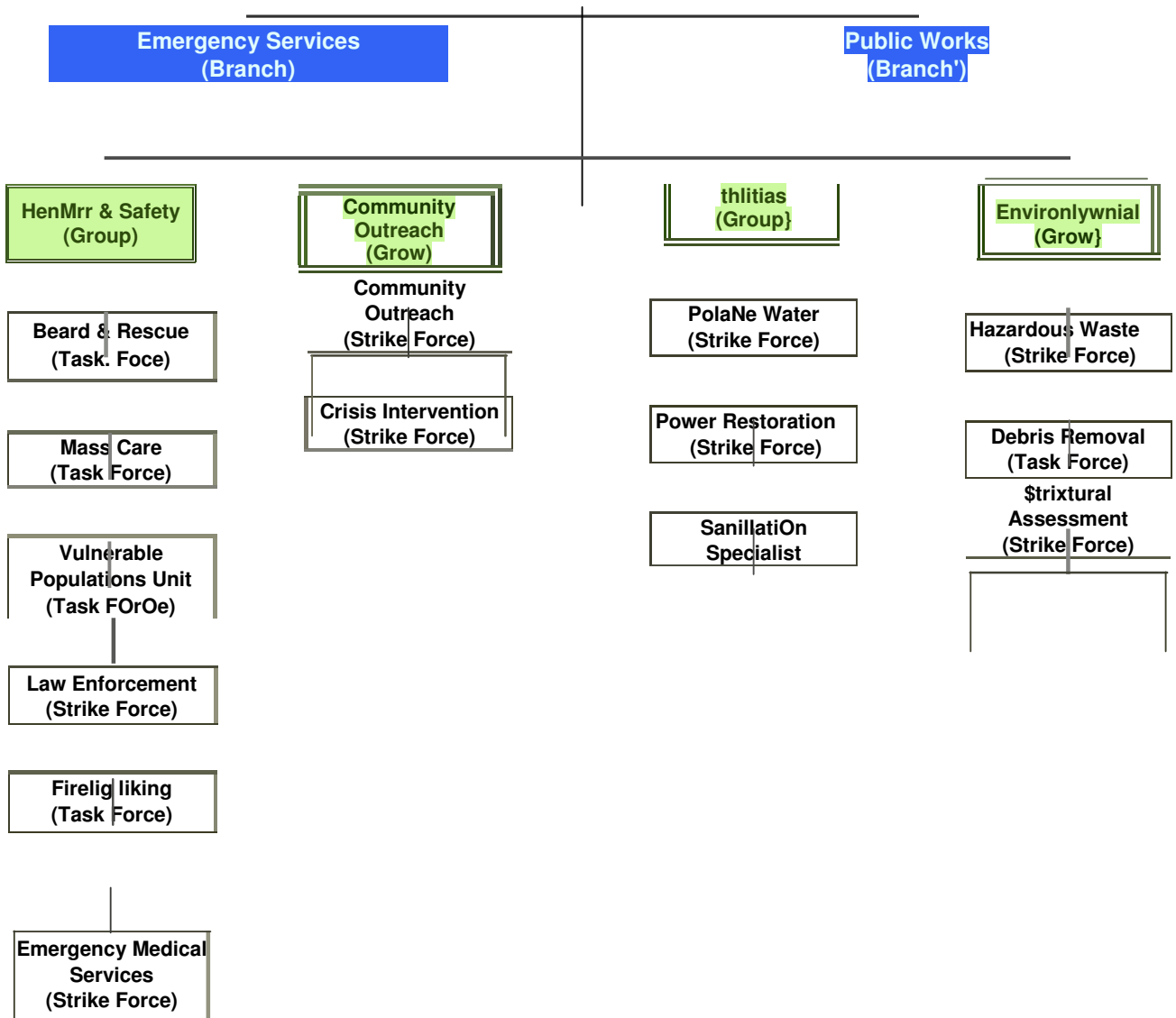
Liaised Officer

Intelligence Officer

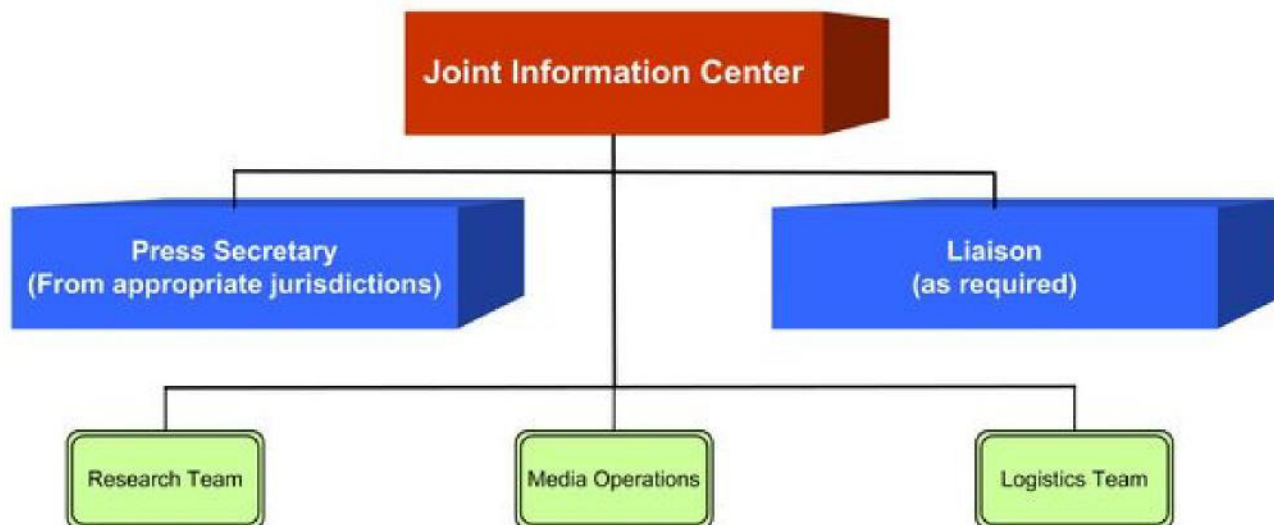


County Incident Command

Operations Sections (Operations Section Chief)



Public Information Systems



4.2 Municipal Government

A city's response to a disaster in its jurisdiction may be conducted from a local emergency operations center as designated by the Chief Executive of that city. In those emergencies affecting multiple jurisdictions, the County EOC will be activated and communications established with each affected city to coordinate response. City representatives may be present in the County EOC.

The County EOC may be activated in response to single jurisdiction emergencies at the request of the affected city and on approval of County Emergency Management.

4.3 Non-Governmental Organizations and Volunteer Agencies

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also supports ESF 6—Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services. Community based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

The Wyandotte County Chapter of the American Red Cross disaster relief focuses on meeting people's immediate emergency disaster caused needs. When a disaster threatens or strikes, the Red Cross provides shelter, food, and health and mental health services to address basic human needs. In addition to these services, the core of Red Cross disaster relief is the assistance given to individuals and families affected by disaster to enable them to resume their normal daily activities independently.

The Red Cross also feeds emergency workers, handles inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area, provides blood and blood products to disaster victims, maintains field canteens, provides counseling, coordinates VOLAG's, and helps those affected by disaster to access other available resources.

The National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) is a consortium of more than thirty recognized national organizations of volunteers' active in disaster relief. Such entities provide significant capabilities to disaster management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies.

For additional information regarding volunteer activities during a disaster in Franklin County, refer to the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or the specific Incident Annex.

4.4 Private Sector Emergency Management Responsibilities

Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear certain emergency management responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing disasters from occurring, and responding to a disaster once it occurs. For example, some facilities are required by law or regulation to report stored chemicals (Tier II), maintain emergency (disaster) preparedness plans, guidelines, and perform assessments, prompt notifications, and training for a response to a disaster.

The private sector will be a resource for goods, services, and potential manpower in the event of a disaster. The continued analysis of prevention and preparedness will forecast the need for these categories. Effort should then be made to have a contractual relationship in place prior to a disaster. The Hazard Analysis and EOC Resource Guide maintain information relevant to private sector owner/operators, public utilities, and other resources that may be available in a disaster.

4.5 Citizen Involvement

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

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.

Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs provide opportunities for special skills and interests, develop targeted outreach for special needs groups, and organize special projects and community events.

Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training. They also 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.

Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of response to disasters.

The Citizen Corps works through a Citizen Corps Council that bring together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other emergency management, volunteer organizations, elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

Refer to ESF 6-Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services for additional information regarding the roles of Volunteer Agencies, the Private Sector, and Citizen Involvement during crisis response.

4.6 Tribal Government

There are no tribal jurisdictions within Franklin County.

4.7 State Government

When an emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance can be requested from the State of Kansas Adjutant General's Division, Department of Emergency Management. The State's role is to supplement and facilitate local efforts before, during, and after emergencies. The State must be prepared to maintain or accelerate services and to provide new services to local governments when local capabilities fall short of disaster demands.

Kansas Division of Emergency Management:

- Provides warning support
- Provides hazardous materials and radiological support
- Informs and educates the public
- Provides communications
- Trains and Exercises Staff
- Supports EOC through State EOC

Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP):

- Assists with law enforcement
- Assists with traffic control
- Conducts search and rescue operations
- Homeland Security Operations is assigned to the Patrol's General Headquarters and is responsible for the agency's homeland security related functions and administers the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Grant Program which is designed to equip, train, and exercise first responders for a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident.

Military (Kansas National Guard, Active and Reserve):

- Provides warning support
- Provides radiological support
- Assists with traffic control
- Informs and educates the public
- Conducts search and rescue operations
- Clears debris
- Provides shelter facilities and supplies
- Provides communications
- Supports EOC through military liaison
- Provides manpower and equipment for mass feeding and evacuation

Other State Departments:

- Monitors public welfare
- Provides resources as appropriate
- Provides law enforcement enhancement when needed
- Provide health and medical services
- Clears debris
- Informs and educates the public
- Informs and educates the public

- Trains staff
- Supports EOC and State EOC liaison
- Provides critical resources for chemical analysis, environmental assessments, biological sampling, plume movement tracking, contamination surveys, etc.

Civil Air Patrol (Requested through KDEM):

- Provides aerial damage surveys
- Provides aerial surveillance
- Provides light transportation flights
- Provides aerial and ground radiological monitoring

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Officer:

- Organizes amateur radio operators for deployment
- Coordinates weather spotters activities
- Assists other agencies with disaster communications

4.8 Federal Government

The federal government recognizes the roles and responsibilities of state and local authorities in domestic disaster management. Initial responsibility for managing domestic disasters generally falls on state and local authorities. The federal government will assist state and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when federal interests are involved.

The National Response Framework (NRF) was established to develop a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic disaster management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery for assistance to state and local jurisdictions.

Additionally, Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 directs federal agencies, states and local jurisdictions to adopt and implement a National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic disasters, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, and local capabilities, the NIMS will include a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the Incident Command System; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of disaster information and disaster resources.

5.0 Direction, Control, and Coordination

5.1 County Level

The Chairperson of the County Commission is responsible for emergency management for Franklin County. The Chairperson provides direction to the Emergency Management Director.

The final responsibility for emergency management functions belongs to the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners and local government officials. Although these officials are legally responsible for policy level decisions, the Franklin County Emergency Management Director is empowered by the County Commissioners and municipal governments to direct and control emergency management/preparedness activities in Franklin County, Kansas. The line of succession of Authority and Command for the Franklin County Emergency Management Department is as follows:

- Emergency Management Director
- County Administrator
- Chair, Franklin County Commission

ESF 2-Communications plans, coordinates and implements communications support to county disaster response element, including emergency warnings, communications equipment, and communication services from local, county and state agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry and the military. The ESF Primary Agency will coordinate with Support Agencies and State and Federal officials in directing communication resources and prioritizing the needs for communication services.

5.2 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster from enemy attack or other cause (natural or otherwise) including sabotage and subversive acts and direct attacks by bombs, shellfire, and atomic, radiological, chemical and bacteriological means, and other weapons. The prompt, full and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states, including such resources as may be available from the United States government or any other source, are essential to the safety, care and welfare of the people thereof in the event of enemy action or other emergency, and any other resources, including personnel, equipment or supplies, will be incorporated into a plan or plans of mutual aid to be developed among the civil defense agencies or similar bodies of the

states that are parties hereto. The Coordinators of civil defense of party states will constitute a committee to formulate plans to take necessary steps for the implementation of this compact.

Franklin County participates in the SLA Program (State and Local Assistance) Program with Kansas Division of Emergency Management, which provides support to other Kansas jurisdictions within the State of Kansas.

5.3 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The EMAC is a mutual aid agreement and partnership among states to allow for the exchange of resources when state and local resources are overwhelmed and federal assistance is inadequate or unavailable.

Requests for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires soliciting states to be responsible for reimbursing all out of state costs and be liable for the actions and safety of out of state personnel.

Providing assistance to other states through EMAC is not an obligation. Kansas became a signatory to the compact in 2000 (KSA 48-9a01).

6.0 Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

6.1 Information Dissemination Methods and Protocols

The public information activities will be directed by the Franklin County Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO is responsible for the collection, coordination, and dissemination of emergency public information to the residents and populace of Franklin County. The PIO is appointed by the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), is the official spokesperson for disasters, and is a member of the Emergency Operations Center staff.

The PIO will appoint a support staff as needed to assist in the public information functions and verify the capability of 24-hour operations. For additional information regarding information dissemination methods and protocols during Incidents in Franklin County, refer to the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or the specific Incident Annex.

6.2 Critical Information Needs and Collection Priorities

Emergency response collection priorities are based on immediate danger to life and health (IDLH), security of the Incident, and environmental impact. Response organizations, and those agencies and department having specific duties and tasks related to the emergency situation will coordinate releases of information through the PIO. It is the policy of the BOCC that no one, with the exception of the Public Information Officer, or their designee, will release any emergency information to the media or public. Emergency information efforts are the responsibility of the PIO. These efforts will focus on specific event related information. The public information program requires a coordinated flow of information from every level of government and private agency through a central release point to verify that only accurate information is presented. The PIO is responsible for the close coordination and exchange of information with key staff and department heads, including collection, compiling, and verifying information at the Inquiry Center (Rumor Control) before authorizing releases.

6.3 Long Term Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Strategies

Over the last few years, there has been tremendous activity and progress in the homeland security arena. Now, as we assess where we are, we need to create and reinforce a common operating picture to provide consistency in operational systems. This includes an emphasis on planning and management; timely, factual, and consistent information collection and sharing; consistent standards and guidelines; efficient use of resources; and comprehensive lists of assets. Consistency in these functions will allow stakeholders

to work together in a coordinated, efficient manner that prepares the County for disaster response. Methods to achieve an effective strategy include the following:

- Prevention through analysis of risk. The County must be committed to providing a coordinated approach to the identification, prioritization, and protection of critical infrastructure and key resources, and that information must be shared with important stakeholders and emergency response personnel.
- Enhance interoperability capacity. The county will continue to expand and integrate communications between government and private sectors for information sharing.
- Implement a resource management database. A database will be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in response and help determine future resource needs and human resources.
- Implement and utilize the CRMCS system to track resources. This database will be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in response and help determine future resource needs.

- Strengthen and expand partnerships for prevention and preparedness. The objective is to create a comprehensive set of partners; bring different perspectives, skills, and strengths to the table; increase compliance with state and federal regulations; and minimize duplication of effort—which contributes to information collection, analysis, and dissemination of information to enhance emergency preparedness.

6.4 General Public Collaboration

The process for the dissemination of information to the general public and vulnerable populations is as follows:

- General Public-The general public will be informed of pertinent information from the PIO by various means. This includes television media, written media (newspapers), radios, signage, and public address systems.
- Vulnerable Needs Populations–Types of impairments which have to be considered include, but are not limited to, having cognitive impairments, physical disabilities, having limited English proficiency, who are deaf or hard of hearing, are totally or legally blind, may live independently, in community based/assisted living settings, in long term care facilities, or may be homeless. These disabilities may be permanent or temporary, visible or not readily identified, chronic, episodic, psychiatric, physical, mental, or psychological. The intent of Title II, ADA will be considered when developing emergency management programs, services, and activities accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities without causing undue financial or administrative hardship on state or local governments when providing the emergency and disaster related response and recovery operations and services.
- Nursing Homes-The Nursing Homes will be notified of important information by the means described above or by individual telephone calls to nursing home facilities.
- Specialized Information Protocol-Relative to the methods described in this Plan, additional information regarding reentry into a disaster area, security for restricted access, emergency assistance and information on casualties will be handled by the most expedient means possible.
- Pre Scripted Information-Camera ready copy and pre-scripted releases are kept by the county and can be readily disseminated to the appropriate television stations, radio stations and print media as necessary. Television and radio stations in the area maintain a selection of public service announcements related to emergency preparations. Information regarding specific activities of the Public Information Office and pre-scripted announcements are provided in ESF 15-External Affairs/Emergency Public Information.

7.0 Communications

The possibility of a state emergency or federal disaster occurring with little warning requires that government and community agencies take automatic, predetermined actions under varying conditions. However, with advance warning, an established system of preparedness will assist with response actions. Communications functions are outlined in ESF 2-Communications.

7.1 Communication

Effective communications are essential to the success of any emergency operation. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office and 911 Dispatch Center conducts emergency communications on a daily basis. These organizations have communication with other jurisdictions in addition to the departments within Franklin County.

7.2 Warning

Efficient warning guidelines are also vital to emergency operations. In most situations the Franklin County Sheriff's Communications Center has the capability to warn city and county public safety agencies on a 24-hour basis. Warnings can be transmitted and received via radio or telephone.

Upon receipt of a warning, the Franklin County Sheriff's Office activates the system from the Emergency Communications Center, or Franklin County Emergency Management may activate from the EOC.

KDEM may be of assistance with radio or telephone warnings and updates to other agencies and organizations.

The Franklin County Emergency Communications (911) Center is the primary warning point for Franklin County. Upon notification of an emergency situation or disaster, the center will notify the Franklin County Emergency Management Director or duty officer.

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordination, preparedness, operation, and execution of actions which must be taken to combat the effects of natural or technological Incidents; and for the purpose of rendering duties for the protection of lives and property.

Franklin County utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for on-scene direction and control operations.

7.3 Command

Overall management of the incident is provided by the first responder on the scene until command is relinquished to a more senior/higher ranking individual in accordance with ICS policies.

7.4 Other ICS Functions

Other ICS functions include, but are not necessarily limited to: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration will be in accordance with accepted ICS practices and Standard Operating Guidelines, and fall under the purview of the Incident Commander. NIMS operating (ICS) guidelines are provided in ESF 5 - Emergency Management.

Departments, organizations, and agencies within the Franklin County Government are required to provide assistance to the Franklin County Emergency Management Director by utilization of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources as directed by Franklin County Resolutions and State of Kansas statutes, laws, and regulations.

Outside responders will utilize the Incident Command System and be incorporated into said system by the use of agency/department liaisons.

Coordination between the Incident scene and the EOC will be accomplished with direct radio or telephone communications between the Incident Commander and the Emergency Management Director or agency representatives. The relationship between the two main elements of a response; the operations at the EOC, and the operations at the Incident site are interfaced. This is accomplished through the use of communications and delegation of responsibilities. Utilizing the Incident Command System, this interface takes place under the normal operation of this IC system. It is the responsibility of the onsite Incident Commander to forward pertinent information to the EOC through whatever channels are necessary.

7.5 Communication Plans

For the purpose of communications interoperability planning and implementation, the State of Kansas has adopted a regional approach. Planning and project regions are defined by the seven Kansas Homeland Security Regions, and the jurisdictions they contain. Each region has developed a governing council comprised of multi-disciplinary membership. The regional councils identify and leverage common solutions to critical needs. Along with the regional councils, the Kansas Adjutant General's Department has employed seven regional coordinators, one for each region. The coordinators assist local officials in coordinating homeland security activities and act as a state liaison to establish response community partnerships at the local, regional, state, and federal levels.

Currently, there are two statewide communications projects within the state of Kansas. Both projects complement each other and share existing infrastructure. The primary state agency responsible for the projects is the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT).

Although regional projects have been developed, few of the regions have written multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary SOP's to govern the use of the systems. In most cases, the projects have recently been initiated and the regions are still acquiring and installing equipment.

7.5.1 800 MHz Conventional and Digital Trunking Radio System (DTRS)

The Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) currently maintains seventy-six tower sites spread throughout the state. These sites were constructed to support the 800 MHz radio system used by KDOT and the Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP).

7.5.2 MOTOBRIDGE

Utilizing the same tower sites as the DTRS, the Kansas Department of Transportation; in cooperation with the Kansas Highway Patrol and local emergency response agencies, is constructing a fixed site interoperability gateway solution. Emergency responders can use this system to connect disparate radio systems together during a time of need.

The system uses MOTOBRIDGE technology that uses nationally recognized interoperability channels in the VHF low band, VHF high band, UHF, 700 MHz, and 800 MHz spectrum, which will allow a responder that uses equipment on one radio spectrum to be connected with that of another.

7.6 Communications Systems

Warnings can be received via telephone or facsimile from the Kansas Emergency Management.

Warnings can also be received by means of the following:

- Regional National Weather Service
- Attack warnings by the National Warning System (NAWAS) direct from the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), located near Colorado Springs, Colorado, or from the alternate warning center, National TWO Warning Center, near Washington, D.C.

7.6.1 Emergency Alerting System (EAS)

Telephone or facsimile from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. Upon receipt of information, Emergency Communications will issue the appropriate warning, using necessary systems. Warnings will continue until such time as they are no longer required.

7.7 External Notifications

The primary point for initiating external notification processes is the Franklin County Emergency Communications (911) Center. Upon notification of an emergency situation, the communications center will notify the Franklin County Emergency Management Director. Upon receipt of information, the EM Director will institute the external notifications system as appropriate. Warning Notifications are provided at the appropriate point in the process by the notification system in ESF 2-Communications. There are several methods used to warn the populace of Franklin County:

- Outdoor Warning Systems-Fixed warning sirens are located throughout Franklin County. The Communications Center activates the outdoor warning sirens for the communities in Franklin County.
- Cable TV Group Alert-There is presently a cable override warning system available to assist in notifying residents of Franklin County.
- Door to Door-Personnel for conducting door to door notification of warning will be utilized from the uniformed members of the Ottawa Police Department and city and rural Fire Departments within Franklin County.
- Weather Radio-Weather alert radio/pagers are presently utilized to warn the schools, hospital, and nursing homes in the county.

In some areas, due to their remoteness and rural surroundings, additional warning must be provided. Methods utilized for this include vehicle mounted public address systems and door to door notification.

The following are the departments and their assignments regarding the responsibilities of notification:

Franklin County Emergency Management Department

- Relay severe weather warnings from the National Weather Service to emergency management volunteers and public.
- Provide notification of hazardous material incidents to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.
- Request the media (television, cable TV or Radio) to assist in an on-going public awareness program of lifesaving measures to be taken concerning emergency or disaster events.
- Request the media to disseminate warning messages to the general public as rapidly as possible in the event of a pending or actual emergency.

Franklin County City and Rural Fire Departments

- Provide mobile public address units to supplement warning coverage and/or manpower for door-to-door warning, if possible.

Franklin County Emergency Communications (911)

- Provide communications necessary for the city and county governments to communicate to governmental entities as well as higher echelons of government and to support mutual aid communications to adjacent counties.
- Coordinate the operation of city and county government(s) communication systems as needed to fulfill a total emergency communication capability in the county.
- Assign personnel for proper operation of the communications center.

Franklin County and Municipal Law Enforcement

- Provide additional siren-equipped mobile units where necessary to supplement sound coverage in the event of activation of the outdoor warning system.
- Alert hospital, nursing home, schools, fire services, rescue squads, ambulances, other large institutional groups, private industry, and radio and television stations.
- Be responsible for the repair and maintenance of mobile siren units assigned to the particular law enforcement agency.
- Provide mobile public address units, if necessary.
- Provide manpower for door-to-door warning, if necessary.

Electronic Broadcast Media

- Provide programming on the commercial radio and television stations to inform the public as to the situation and actions to be taken.

Kansas National Guard

- Provide support communications through aircraft radio relay to the Guard units and public address systems.

Kansas Turnpike Authority

- Provides emergency information to KTA travelers.

Kansas Highway Patrol

- Assist in the early warning for communities and rural areas where no organized storm warning systems are available; and alert local law enforcement agencies of emergency situations.

Kansas Department on Aging

- This agency will provide for the needs of the elderly.

Flood Warning System

- The National Weather Service has established a network of rain and river gauges to collect data for flood warning purposes.
- If excessive rainfall occurs, the data is forwarded to NWS in Pleasant Hill, Mo. and the River Forecasting Center in Kansas City where flood predictions are made and if necessary warnings are issued.

Emergency Alerting System (EAS)

- The EAS provides a means for supplying emergency information to the public. It utilizes commercial radio and television broadcast services which are provided on a voluntary basis by the transmitting stations.

School Warning System

- Schools monitor weather conditions via commercial broadcast stations or NOAA Weather Radios. Most schools are located in close proximity to warning sirens, with the exception of Central Heights.

For additional information regarding communication support during crisis Incidents in Franklin County, refer to the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or the specific Incident Annex.

8.0 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

8.1 Documentation

Each agency, department, or division of the Franklin County government, maintaining facilities outside of the Emergency Operations Center, is required to have their own emergency plan, with guidelines for safeguarding documents, data, and reports. These internal plans are considered addendums to this plan.

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) has specific requirements for documentation, reporting, and tracking of information required.

Primary and Support Agencies, per each Emergency Support Function, are responsible for safeguarding government resources.

Funding for disaster operations will be accomplished by the local jurisdiction in which the disaster occurs. In the event Franklin County resources are needed and used during the disaster situation, funds will be allocated out of the County's General Revenue Funds, and any other funds as determined by the Chairman of the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners.

Tracking Local/County Disaster Costs-Each Department/Agency Executive and Elected Officials within Franklin County are charged to track non-federally declared disaster expenditures. The mechanism to track disaster related federally declared disaster costs include use of ICS Reporting Forms, modified for Franklin County use.

During an actual response, each ESF Department/Agency is responsible for allocating, tracking and submitting response costs to the County Emergency Management Department for filing, or if the disaster is declared at the federal level, the disaster costs logs documentation is processed through the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners, in coordination with the Franklin County Treasurer who is responsible for coordination and disbursement of disaster relief funds.

When major disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference will be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals, residing or doing business within Franklin County. Under disaster or emergency conditions, the Emergency Management Director may utilize the most expedient means possible in securing purchases; this includes and is not limited to suspending the normal and usual county bidding and purchasing policies.

Resources obtained through mutual aid are considered local resources and must be exhausted before requesting state or federal assistance.

8.1.1 Recordkeeping

Deliberate financial tracking is required to provide state and federal reimbursement in the event of a Presidential disaster declaration. During response and recovery operations, agencies will:

- Maintain records of expenditures to provide clear and reasonable justification for budget requests or reimbursement.
- Develop procedures that provide clear financial records, and unambiguously identify disaster-related expenditures.
- Use available resources and personnel as reasonable to cope with the emergency situation.

- Maintain sight of the mission identified in this CEOP when taking actions and incurring costs.

Under the provisions of EMAC, Kansas is responsible for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by responding states during the delivery of mutual aid or for the out of state sheltering or repatriation of Kansas residents. Kansas is likewise responsible for the computation and submission of bills for reimbursement of expenses incurred while responding to a requesting state.

8.1.2 Paper Based Emergency Information Management

Records and reports generated by the Franklin County Emergency Management Department are retained in hardcopy format for ten years.

8.1.3 Record Storage

Presently, written (paper) documents are accessible by the Emergency Management Department. No microfilm or microfiche system is in place for emergency management usage.

8.1.4 Record Retention

Retention of records involving emergency/Incident situations will be maintained for a period of ten (10) years from the date of occurrence by the Franklin County Emergency Management Department. In addition, records regarding hazardous materials exposures will be maintained by the office for a period of the life of the person(s) exposed plus twenty (20) years.

8.1.5 ICS Forms

Records for personnel, equipment, communication and other Incident response activities are recorded on ICS forms during an emergency or Incident.

8.1.6 Consumer Protection

Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the County Attorney's Office referring to Consumer Fraud Protection for investigation.

8.1.7 Nondiscrimination

There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, or economic status in the execution of emergency management functions. The policy applies equal to government, contractors, and labor unions.

Duplication of Benefits-No person, business concern, or other entity will receive assistance with respect to any loss of which they have received financial assistance under any other program or for which they have received insurance or other compensation.

It is the responsibility of the elected officials to verify legal documents of both a public and private nature recorded by a designated official (i.e. city clerk, tax appraiser, tax collector) be protected and preserved in accordance with applicable state and local laws. (Examples include: ordinances, resolutions, and minutes of meetings, land deeds, and tax records).

8.1.8 After Action Review

In consultation with appropriate support agencies, the agency having primary lead responsibility will develop a written critique report following the conclusion of disaster or exercise, which will be provided to the Emergency Management Director.

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

8.2 Finance (Disaster Assistance Programs)

A Federal Disaster Declaration is issued by the President of the United States. There are two types of disaster declarations available to the President; Emergency and Major Disaster. A brief description is as follows:

Emergency

“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 United States.”

Major Disaster

“Any natural catastrophe including hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or drought, or, regardless of any cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the effects and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.”

Based on the Governor’s request, the President may declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, thus activating an array of federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort.

8.2.1 Assistance Available

Not all programs are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered. FEMA/EPR disaster assistance falls into three general categories:

- Individual Assistance-aid to individuals and households.
- Public Assistance–provides aid to public (and certain private non profit) entities for certain emergency services and the repair or replacement of disaster damaged public facilities.
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance-funding for measures designed to reduce future losses to public and private property. Some declarations will provide only individual assistance or only public assistance. Hazard mitigation opportunities are assessed in most situations.

The Public Assistance program is the largest program from an expenditure perspective, and requires a state to meet the following criteria for evaluating a Governor's request for a disaster declaration:

Major Disaster

FEMA identified two specific financial thresholds, as well as several other less specific criteria, such as severe local impact, previous actions taken that helped mitigate the disaster damages, and the overall impact of multiple recent disasters in the state. Any or all of these, as well as "other relevant information", can be used to determine whether a disaster declaration should be recommended under the Public Assistance program. Based on the preliminary damage assessment, an estimate of total damages is made. The state cost share in a federally declared disaster is determined by the FEMA/State Agreement and is specific to each disaster.

Small Disaster

To better use disaster resources and devolve major management responsibility for the Public Assistance program to the states, the Director of FEMA implemented a pilot project in 2000 to allow those states that have the capability to do so to manage the Public Assistance segment of their own small disasters. Small disasters are defined as those whose estimated infrastructure damages do not exceed an estimate of \$15 million (Public Assistance projects) and do not exceed \$2 per capita statewide. National Response Framework (NRF) Implementation-the NRF can only be implemented by a Federal Disaster Declaration. This request must come from the Governor of the State of Kansas.

8.2.2 Response and Recovery Costs

Funding for disaster operations will be accomplished by the local jurisdiction in which the disaster occurs. In the event Franklin County resources are needed and used during the disaster situation, funds will be allocated out of the County's General Revenue Funds, and any other funds as determined by the Chairman of the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners.

During response and recovery operations each ESF Department/Agency is responsible for allocating, tracking and submitting response costs to the County Emergency Management Department for filing, or if the disaster is declared at the federal level, the disaster costs logs documentation is processed through the Franklin County Treasurer who is responsible for coordination and disbursement of disaster relief funds.

When disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference will be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals, residing or doing business within Franklin County. Under disaster or emergency conditions, the Emergency Management Director may utilize the most expedient means possible in securing purchases; this includes and is not limited to suspending the normal and usual county bidding and purchasing policies.

Resources obtained through mutual aid are considered local resources and must be exhausted before requesting state or federal assistance. Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding are in effect with surrounding jurisdictions.

8.2.3 Public Assistance Programs

The State of Kansas Public Assistance Program provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non Profit (PNP) organizations. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The state determines how the non-federal share (up to 25%) is split with the applicants.

Eligible applicants include the states, local governments, Indian tribes and certain private non-profit organizations (PNP).

Eligible PNP facilities must be open to the public and perform essential services of a governmental nature. Eligible PNP facilities generally include the following:

- Medical facilities, such as hospitals, outpatient and rehabilitation facilities.
- Custodial care facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision and some physical constraints in their daily activities.
- Educational facilities, such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities.
- Emergency facilities, such as fire departments, rescue squads, and ambulance services.
- Utilities, such as water, sewer, and electrical power systems.
- Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety services of a governmental nature.

To be eligible, the work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental federal disaster grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work.

Emergency Work:

- Debris removal from public roads and rights of way and private property when determined to be in the public interest.
- Emergency protective measures performed to mitigate immediate threats to the public, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures.

Permanent Work:

Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. Work ranges from minor repairs to replacement.

Categories of permanent work include:

- Roads, bridges and associated features, such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting and signs.
- Water control facilities including drainage channels, pumping facilities, and the emergency repair of levees. Permanent repair of Flood Control Works is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Buildings including their contents and systems.
- Utility Distribution Systems, such as water treatment and delivery systems; power generation facilities and distribution lines; and sewage collection and treatment facilities.
- Public parks, recreational facilities and other facilities, including playgrounds, swimming pools and cemeteries.

8.2.4 Individual Assistance Activities

The State of Kansas, through the Division of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the federal government administers the Individual & Households/Other Needs Assistance Program (ONA) which provides financial assistance to individuals or households who sustain damage or develop serious needs because of a natural or man-made disaster. The funding share is 75% federal funds and 25% state funds.

The ONA program provides grants for necessary expenses and serious needs that cannot be provided for by insurance, another federal program, or other source of assistance.

Current maximum allowable amount for any one disaster to individuals or families is \$29,900. Program funds for disaster related necessary expenses and serious needs, including the following categories:

- Personal Property
- Transportation
- Medical and Dental
- Funeral
- Essential Tools
- Flood Insurance
- Moving and Storage

In accordance with the Stafford Act, the program is initiated by inclusion in the Governor’s request for a presidential declaration.

The Individual & Households, Other Needs Assistance Program (ONA) provides financial assistance to individuals or households who sustain damage or develop serious needs because of a natural or man made disaster. The funding share is 75% federal funds and 25% state funds. The ONA program provides grants for necessary expenses and serious needs that cannot be provided for by insurance, another federal program, or other source of assistance.

The ONA Program is not intended to indemnify a victim against disaster losses or to purchase or replace items or provide services that could be characterized as non-essential, luxury, recreational, or decorative. The program provides individuals or households with assistance to recover from a disaster and establish a habitable and sanitary living environment.

FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMA) provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.

Other FEMA flood assistance programs include: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMPG), Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), Repetitive Flood Claims (RCL), and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM).

The SBA Disaster Assistance Program provides low interest loans to businesses following a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDA). The loans target businesses that need to repair or replace uninsured disaster damages to property they own, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible, as well as non-profit organizations.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides grants to local governments for community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low and moderate income people. The CDBG program also provides grants for post disaster hazard mitigation and recovery following a PDA. Funds can be used for activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and for the redevelopment of disaster areas.

8.2.5 Education Process

Franklin County Emergency Management coordinates and prepares for all-hazards disaster planning, community education, warning, training, grant funding, response and disaster recovery efforts to prepare and protect the citizens of Franklin County before, during and after disasters.

8.2.6 Property Insurance Claims

Insurance is the primary cost recovery mechanism available to the public and private sectors in the event of a disaster. Property insurance claims, where applicable, must be processed with the insurance company and provided to the FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator as soon as possible. The PAC will obtain an insurance specialist to review the documentation and determine the amount of insurance proceeds available on the recovery project. If the facility is rented, a copy of the lease or rental agreement may be necessary.

FEMA must reduce all PA project grants for insured property by the amount of actual insurance proceeds received or by the amount of proceeds that can be reasonably anticipated from a review of the insurance policy. This reduction will be made prior to project approval.

8.2.7 Household Pets and Service Animals

The County recognizes the elements of the Kansas Planning Standard for Animal Sheltering of household pets. Reference Section 3.5 Household Pets and Service Animals. The County is currently in the process of implementing an Animal Sheltering Plan, refer to the Franklin County Animal Sheltering Plan provided as Incident Annex IA-4.

On October 6, 2006, the PETS Act was signed into law, amending Section 403 of the Stafford Act.

Section 403, as amended by the PETS Act, authorizes FEMA to provide rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs for individuals with household pets and service animals, and to the household pets and animals themselves following a major disaster or emergency.

The following link provides a synopsis of the FEMA Public Assistance Program and eligibility requirements.

8.3 Logistics

Resource Shortfalls

Resources needed for ongoing preparedness and mitigation activities, including training, drills, and exercises, and responsibility for identification of emergency response related resource shortfalls (pre-disaster), are addressed by SOP's of individual departments and organizations with responsibilities assigned in this plan. Many of the resources listed below would be critical in both an immediate response and long term recovery period within the county. These critical resources may include:

- Personnel
- Equipment
- Facilities
- Information
- Commodities
- Temporary housing units
- Tarps/plastic
- Bottled water/ice
- Generators
- Portable toilets/dumpsters

8.3.1 State Aid/Resources

If regional resources are inadequate, state resources are requested as follows:

A State Disaster Declaration is issued by the Governor of the State of Kansas. The Kansas Emergency Operations Plan may be implemented by contacting the State of Kansas Division of Emergency Management. This should be done as soon as it is determined that the Incident requires the intervention of the State Government.

For the State to initiate a disaster declaration, the local jurisdiction will have implemented and exhausted local and regional resources and declared a disaster for the County.

When seeking a State Disaster Declaration, it is necessary for the local jurisdiction to contact the State of Kansas Division of Emergency Management to implement the request process for State assistance.

State funds are not generally available for reimbursement for county disaster costs. In the event of a federal disaster declaration, and as determined by the FEMA/State Agreement, the state may pay a portion of the non-federal cost share.

State of Kansas resources become available during a State Declared Disaster.

A State Disaster Declaration allows local governments to suspend bidding guidelines when the nature of the disaster requires expedient response.

When major disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference will be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals, residing or doing business within Franklin County. Under disaster or emergency conditions, the Emergency Management Director may utilize the most expedient means possible in securing purchases; this includes and is not limited to suspending the normal and usual County Bidding and Purchasing Policies.

8.3.2 General Resource Availability

Primary and Support agencies are identified in each ESF relative to potential hazards and specific manpower and equipment needs for emergency response. Each organization/agency maintains emergency response plans, SOP's, or SOG's which are incorporated into this plan by reference. These documents may contain listings of resources which are available as part of each organization/agencies effort to execute its plan. Specialized equipment and personnel are also available through state and county regional response groups that assist with a variety of FEMA typed resources during a disaster, including groups such as Regional IMT, Regional Search and Rescue, HazMat, etc.

Franklin County does not have a certified HazMat Team and relies on assistance from the State of Kansas Fire Marshal's Office, Hazardous Materials Division to support hazardous materials incidents, accidents, and acts of terrorism.

The county is currently developing a resource and credentialing inventory to aid with regional response efforts, and will revise county level information at each Plan update.

8.3.3 Vulnerable Populations

There are two ADA compliant shelter facilities in Franklin County with limited specialized equipment.

Franklin County does not have any personnel trained or assigned specifically to support children, individuals with disabilities, or others with access and functional needs. The county will continue to accommodate functional needs individuals, as it has in the past. The county will use its available resources, and any regional resources that may be available at the time of the event, or, when needed, will ask for deployment of state level resources.

There may be currently unidentified resources in the region which will be added as a resource when identified in the future.

8.3.4 Mutual Aid

Resources obtained through Mutual Aid are considered local resources and must be exhausted before requesting State or Federal assistance. Mutual Aid Agreements are in effect with adjacent counties. Franklin County has adopted by resolution, KSA 12-16,117 which provides automatic mutual aid, as needed.

The listed agencies/departments in this Plan have a vital service to perform in the event of a disaster. The Franklin County departments/agencies are required to render assistance in accordance with the appropriate county resolution. Those agencies/departments not part of the county government have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or agreements on file with the Franklin County Office of Emergency Management.

In addition, upon concurrence, this document will serve as an MOU.

For additional information regarding administrative protocols during crisis Incidents in Franklin County, refer to the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or the specific Incident Annex.

8.3.5 Tracking Resource Costs

Each Primary Agency is responsible for procurement and accounting of costs of resources (goods and services) in support of mission assignments.

Ideally the training for and the use of CRMCS will facilitate cost tracking in the future.

The County utilizes the National Incident Command Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) forms to track resources and personnel during disaster response. Reference ESF 5– Emergency Management.

9.0 Plan Development and Maintenance

9.1 Plan Review, Coordination, and Evaluation

The Franklin County Emergency Operation Plans is the principal source of documentation of emergency management activities. Almost every agency within the county government has some level of responsibility for developing and maintaining their portions of this plan. Overall coordination of this process will be carried out by the Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

The EOP is maintained by Franklin County Emergency Management through EFM's online Hazard Vulnerability and Assessment Tool (HZVAT), a software program developed to house emergency plans and reports. The fact that EFM Integrated, LLC and the Kansas Division of Emergency Management have assisted in the initial development of this plan, it is not meant to be interpreted as relieving agency chiefs of their responsibilities for emergency planning on a continual basis. Major changes involving emergency management policy will be approved by the agencies Directors. Plan updates, and routine changes such as corrections, updated staffing lists, telephone lists, map annotations, reporting requirements, etc. will be made by the Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

Each agency, department, or organization with responsibilities under this plan will develop and maintain written guidelines for carrying out their assigned tasks. Those Standard Operating Guidelines, policies, and practices will be considered supplements to this plan.

The EOP incorporates by reference, other existing emergency response and Incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans. Cities having county recognized plans will conduct operations within their own city limits pursuant to those plans. Emergency operations in cities not having such plans and in the unincorporated areas of the county, as well as emergency support activities by agencies of Franklin County government, will be conducted in accordance with the provisions and policies contained in this plan

9.1.1 Reviews and Revisions

This plan, ESF's, annexes, appendices, and guidelines will be updated annually by each Primary Agency. Additionally, portions of this plan including guidelines will be thoroughly reviewed and updated as necessary. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director will verify that this review process is carried out on a timely basis. Resubmission and approval of this Plan with KDEM shall be completed every five years. Verification requirements include the following:

- One exercise based on this plan must be conducted every year. (Note: one actual emergency response that tests the resources of the plan may be substituted for an exercise. The use of an actual disaster instead of an exercise may only be done every other year.)
- An update to this plan must be completed annually, or based on a review of the text and any problem(s) identified in an actual disaster or exercise. A report of the review, and any updates to this plan must be submitted to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management when completed.
- ESF 10 must be reviewed annually pursuant to "EPCRA, Public Law 99-499, Section 303 [42 U.S.C. 11003]"

9.1.2 Organization/Agency Responsibilities

Primary and support agencies will provide summary recommendations as part of the submission of final record keeping and reporting. In order to enhance the ability to respond and mitigate cost, agencies should review their plan, allocation of resources, methods of communication, and overall interaction with other agencies. Recommendations for improvement should result from the review and should be implemented within the agency. Recommendations which apply outside the agency should be forwarded to the Emergency Management Director for consideration.

9.2 Plan Distribution

Upon approval of this Emergency Operations Plan by the State of Kansas, a user name and password will be distributed to the following departments, agencies, and personnel for access to the online emergency plan:

- Franklin County Emergency Operations Center
- Board of County Commissioners
- Franklin County Sheriff's Office
- Franklin County Public Works Department
- Franklin County Public Health Department
- Franklin County Clerk
- Franklin County Rural/Municipal Fire Departments
- Franklin County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

In addition to the above listed departments, those persons/departments who appear on the concurrence page may also receive access. Additions to the list(s) will be distributed to the appropriate agency/department involved within Franklin County as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

9.3 Public Access

Portions of this EOP may be made available to the public upon request through the Franklin County Emergency Management Department, and may also be available in limited form through the county website.

9.4 Training and Exercise

It is the responsibility of the Franklin County Emergency Management Director to develop and implement a comprehensive, all-hazard, risk based training and exercise program. To accomplish this task, the State of Kansas Division of Emergency Management should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

The training needs, requirements, programs, and schedules will vary by department and agency within Franklin County. This training will be made available through the Franklin County Emergency Management Director to required personnel and departments.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)-County emergency management will determine the appropriate level(s) of instruction for each member of the Franklin County Emergency Organization, including department/field personnel. The determination will be based on the individual's potential assignment during emergency response.

9.4.1 Agency Exercise Programs

Hazardous Materials Training-The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) through the Franklin County Emergency Management Director is responsible for encouraging, supporting, and participating in a full range of training and exercise programs for hazardous materials emergency response personnel, to increase the skills and coordination of local response needs.

In addition to the Emergency Management functions regarding exercises and testing, the schools, nursing homes, licensed daycare centers; airports, correctional facilities, and hospital located in Franklin County, Kansas are required to conduct specific exercise programs.

9.4.2 Jurisdictional Training and Exercises

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance based exercise program that provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

HSEEP provides tools and resources to facilitate the management of self sustaining exercise programs including the Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) User Handbook, which provides the necessary information and documentation to assist the Franklin County Emergency Management Department in conducting annual workshops for overall exercise coordination. The TEPW is a living document that should be updated and refined annually.

The HSEEP evaluation methodology is an analytical process used to assess the demonstration of capabilities during exercises. According to this methodology, exercise evaluation incorporates three distinct levels of analysis: task level analysis, activity level analysis, and capability level analysis. This information is then reviewed by participants, and finalized to develop the After Action Report and Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).

The AAR captures observations of an exercise and makes recommendations for post exercise improvements; and an IP identifies specific corrective actions, assigns these actions to responsible parties, and establishes target dates for action completion. The finalized corrective actions captured in the AAR/IP should be tracked through continual updates as part of the exercise program.

10.0 Authorities and References 10.1 Local

The County Board of Commissioners (BOCC) is charged with overall responsibility for emergency management, and will appoint an Emergency Management Director to serve at the will of the BOCC. The Emergency Management Director is delegated sufficient authority to effect coordination and accomplish actions required incident to the functions and duties described in the resolution.

Each political subdivision will have the emergency management power and authority to: appropriate and expend funds; execute contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to victims; direct and coordinate development of emergency management plans and programs in accordance with federal and state policies and plans; appoint, employ, remove or provide, with or without compensation, chiefs of services, warning personnel, rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers; establish a primary and one or more secondary control centers to serve as command posts; and acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease or otherwise [identify] sites required for installation of temporary housing units and prepare or equip such sites. (KSA 48-904 through 48-936, as amended).

Departments, organizations, and agencies within the Franklin County Government have the authority, and are tasked, to provide assistance to the Franklin County Emergency Management Director by utilization of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources as directed by Franklin County Resolutions and State of Kansas statutes, laws, and regulations.

The function of government will be the same with the responsibility of disaster related policy decisions given to the Franklin County Emergency Management Department and other emergency operational groups defined in this Plan. Due to the unique requirements placed on Franklin County during a disaster additional guidance and resources need to be allocated. This is the responsibility and authority of the Franklin County Emergency Management Department with supplemental assignments given to existing agencies and/or personnel.

10.2 State

- KSA 48-201 through 48-406.
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management, Kansas Planning Standards (KPS), 2011.
- Executive Order 05-03. This Executive Order designates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for Incident management in the State of Kansas.
- KSA 48-904 through 48-936, as amended. This state statute establishes the duties, roles and responsibilities for emergency management within the state, and establishes basic requirements for counties to establish and maintain emergency management programs. It outlines the

organization, policies and procedures governing the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), establishes the powers and authorities of the Governor, state and local officials to deal with emergencies/Incidents before, during and after their occurrence.

- KSA 65-5701 through 65-5711. This state statute is the state level implementation of SARA, Title III. It defines the HAZMAT roles and responsibilities of state agencies, makes counties HAZMAT emergency planning districts and establishes a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in each county.
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01. This Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a mutual aid agreement and partnership that allows states to assist one another during emergencies. EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation for states to send assistance to, and receive assistance from other states.
- KSA, 12-16, 117. This state statute empowers municipalities (counties and cities) to establish policies regarding the rendering of aid to other municipalities during times of declared disasters. It streamlines the process of mutual aid over the “inter-local agreement” mechanism contained in KSA 12-2901.
- Kansas Administrative Regulation (KAR) 56-2-1 through 56-2-2. This regulation defines the requirements of local emergency management agencies. It establishes the minimum functions of such agencies, the minimum support counties must provide to such agencies and the minimum qualifications of county emergency management coordinators.

10.3 Federal

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-920, as amended.
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 USC 2.1 (October 1, 1980).
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Objectives for Local Emergency Management, CPG 1-5, July 1984.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Planning Job Aid Manual, SM 235, September 1990.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Planning Job Redesign, March 1996.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Guide for The Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, CPG 1-8, September 1990.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Operating Centers Handbook, CPG 1-20, May 1984. Change 1, May 1989.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Guide for the Development of a State and Local Continuity of Government Capability, CPG 1-10, July 1987.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Guide for Increasing Local Government Civil Defense Readiness during Periods of International Crisis, SLG 100, May 1990.
- Department of Homeland Security, National Response Plan, NRP, December 2004. This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic Incidents. It forms the basis of how federal departments and agencies will work together and how the federal government will coordinate with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during Incidents. It establishes protocols to help protect the nation from terrorist attacks and other major disasters.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, Management of Domestic Incidents. This directive is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic Incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8, National Preparedness. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.
- National Incident Management System (NIMS). A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and

non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic Incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

- Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135. This Act established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended, 42 U.S.C., Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-707. This act provides the authority for the provisioning of disaster relief and assistance by the federal government. It also establishes roles and responsibilities for state and local governments during federally declared emergencies and disasters.
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 C.F.R., Chapter 1. (Oct. 1, 1992). This portion of the US Code implements the Stafford Act and delineates the organization, policies and procedures governing the activities and programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies, and further defines the role of state and local government in the Emergency Management structure.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986. (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986), Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This federal legislation outlines the requirements for emergency planning and notifications pertaining to emergencies involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT).
- FEMA State and Local Guide (SLG) 101. Establishes non-regulatory guidance on the conduct of the emergency planning process and the development of Emergency Operations Plans.

END OF DOCUMENT