

2021

Harvey County

Emergency Operations Plan



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NOTICE: This document contains information pertaining to the deployment, mobilization, and tactical operations of Harvey County in response to emergencies. It is exempt from public disclosure under Kansas state law.



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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Harvey County is vulnerable to disasters. These disasters can affect the county in a variety of ways, necessitating immediate and sometimes long term assistance to meet the needs generated by them. This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) serves as an overarching policy that considers the risk of disasters and establishes how the County mitigates against, prepares for, responds to, and recovers from them.

Presidential Homeland Security Directives 5 and 8, enacted in 2004, require the State and Local governments to adopt the fundamental principles, language and operational concepts embedded in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Plan (NRP) as a condition for receiving certain categories of federal support for Emergency Management. To meet these requirements, Harvey County created this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Harvey County Board of County Commissioners officially adopted it on 07/27/2015.

The revised Harvey County EOP is the product of a detailed and focused planning process that 1) fully incorporates the NIMS concepts, principles, practice and language 2) capitalizes on the lessons learned from recent disasters, 3) incorporates plans, programs and policies that have emerged since the last revision of the EOP. The EOP establishes a framework through which the County may prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate to prevent the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and or general welfare of the residents and emergency workers of Harvey County. The EOP provides guidance to Harvey County officials or procedures, organization and responsibilities, which will prevent, minimize and/or relieve personnel hardship and property damage associated with disasters or the imminent threat thereof. This plan also provides for an integrated and coordinated county, municipal, state and federal response.

The EOP is operation oriented and addresses communication and warning systems; rapid deployment and pre-deployment resources; evacuation and shelter operations; post disaster response and recovery activities and clearly defines responsibilities of county, municipal, volunteer and other organizations through an Incident Management System/Emergency Support Function approach to planning and operations.

The EOP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanics through which the County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support County Emergency Management efforts through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. To facilitate inter-government operations, the EOP adopts a functional approach that groups the type of assistance to be provided under each Emergency Support Function (ESF). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources and capabilities in the functional area. In addition, other agencies with similar capabilities have been given support assignments to appropriate ESF(s). The ESF(s) serve as the primary operational mechanism through which County assistance is managed. Command staff and other General staff have been assigned to support the ESF(s). County assistance will be provided to impacted communities within the County under the overall authority of the Harvey County Emergency Management, on behalf of the Harvey County Board of County Commissioners.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Operations Plan is to establish a comprehensive, countywide, all-hazards approach to emergency management activities in Harvey County, addressing all phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. It provides an overall framework from within which all entities of local government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to work together and operate in an integrated and coordinated effort before, during, and after a disaster.

Specifically, the EOP establishes the key policies, roles and responsibilities necessary to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and cope with them. The plan is designed to accomplish the following:

- Establish the systems and coordination that will allow for optimal response to and recovery from all disasters. This includes actions to save lives, protect property, the economy, the environment, address basic disaster-caused human needs and restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.
- Establish the legal authority and organizational basis for disaster operations in Harvey County.
- Outline the countywide coordination and key activities required to prevent or lessen the impact of disasters in Harvey County before, during, or after a disaster.
- Define the emergency management policies, roles and responsibilities of local governments, response organizations, and other entities that may be requested to provide assistance before, during or after disasters.
- Guide strategic organizational behavior before, during, and after a disaster.
- Assist in developing an enhanced level of disaster preparedness and awareness throughout the county, cities, organizations, and the population at large.
- Identify linkages to the emergency/disaster policies and plans that guide and/or support the EOP.
- Synchronize with relevant policies, plans, systems, and programs to ensure full integration and unity of effort.
- Outline procedures for requesting and coordinating state and federal disaster assistance.
- Acknowledge the importance of flexibility in disaster response and allow for creative and innovative approaches that will be required to address the problems presented by disasters.

1.3 Scope

The EOP is a major component of Harvey County's comprehensive emergency management program, which addressed all hazards, all phases, all impacts and all stakeholders.

All Hazards: The EOP is meant to address all of the hazards that may require disaster response in Harvey County. The hazards are identified through a thorough 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 the functions common to most disasters.

All Phases: The Comprehensive Emergency Management Model on which modern emergency management is based defines four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- Mitigation consists of those activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disaster.
- 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.

All Impacts: The concepts identified in the EOP are meant to be used to address all types of disaster impacts, regardless of their cause, severity, or duration. For readability purposes, the word disaster is used throughout the EOP to address emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, unless otherwise noted. While the plan focuses primarily on disasters, it addresses and distinguishes between the following types of incidents when appropriate:

Emergencies are routine events which make up the majority of incidents and are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and plans.

Disasters are non-routine events which exceed the capability of local jurisdictions or agencies (or exhaust their resources) requiring countywide coordination and/or assistance from other county, state, or federal governments.

Catastrophes are extremely rare events where most, if not all, of the following conditions exist:

- Most or all of the county is destroyed or heavily impacted,
- Local government is unable to perform its usual services,
- Help from nearby communities is limited or cannot be provided,
- Most or all of the daily community functions are interrupted.

All Stakeholders: Effective emergency management requires trust and close working relationships among all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public. The EOP and the planning process is designed to facilitate communication, build consensus, advocate a team atmosphere, encourage trust, and build sincere relationships among individuals and organization. An integrated team approach is the foundation of an effective disaster response.

All People: The EOP and planning process considers the whole community, all individuals and population segments that may be impacted by disaster including those with functional and access needs.

Those with functional and access needs are defined as; persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. An individual with a disability is defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a person who had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or

a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. The ADA does not specifically name all of the impairments that are covered.

1.4 Methodology

The Harvey County EOP was developed as a team effort consisting of many agencies and organizations.

In addition:

- The Harvey County EOP is adopted by the Harvey County Board of County Commissioners by resolution, which serves as the promulgation letter for the EOP. A copy of the signed promulgation can be found in the file archive of this plan.
- A Record of Changes Log is used to record all published changes as those holding copies of the EOP receive them. The holder of the copy is responsible for making the appropriate changes and updating the Log.
- A master copy of the EOP, with a master Record of Changes Log, is maintained by the Harvey County Emergency Management.

1.4.1 Planning Process

Planning Requirements: Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA) 48-929 requires that each county within Kansas to establish and maintain a disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response to disasters. Each disaster agency is required to prepare and keep current a disaster emergency plan for the area under its jurisdiction. The Kansas Administrative Regulations (KAR) 56-2-2 establishes the standards for local disaster agencies. Pursuant with applicable KSAs and KARs, Harvey County by Resolution (Harvey County, Kansas Resolution #1995-32 dated November 27th, 1995) establishes Harvey County Emergency Management Department as the disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response and recovery activities during and following disasters in Harvey County. This includes the responsibility for the development of a local emergency planning program and maintenance of an all-hazard emergency operations plan for the County.

Planning Guidance: KSA 48-928 requires the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) to establish emergency planning standards and requirements for the counties and to periodically examine and/or review and approve county plans. KDEM establishes emergency planning standards and requirements through the Kansas Planning Standards (KPS). The KPS identifies the key components required for effective county emergency operations plans in the State of Kansas. This plan is based on the KPS adopted February 2020.

The Kansas Planning Standards require emergency operations plans to be structured to the fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). This structure is based on the concept that there are certain functions common in emergency management regardless of the course, size, type, or severity of disasters (all hazards). The Harvey County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consists of a Base Plan with fifteen ESFs.

The basis for the Kansas Planning Standards is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, which provides federal emergency planning guidance for state and local planning. CPG-101 establishes

the federal government's guidelines on developing emergency operations plans and promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and the decision making to help emergency planners produce integrated and coordinated plans.

Planning Process: Emergency management academics and practitioners agree that the true value in creating a plan is the process. The planning process is based on the following planning principles:

- Planning must be community-based, representing the whole population and its needs
- Planning must include participation from all stakeholders in the community
- Planning uses a logical and analytical problem-solving process to help address the complexity and uncertainty inherent in potential hazards
- Planning considers all hazards and threats
- Planning should be flexible enough to address both traditional and catastrophic incidents
- Plans must clearly identify the process for identifying Objectives, Missions and Tasks.
- Time, uncertainty, risk, and experience influence planning
- Effective plans tell those with operational responsibilities what to do and why to do it
- Planning is fundamentally a process to manage risk
- Planning is one of the key components of the preparedness cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective actions.

In order to produce the best results for Harvey County, the cities, response agencies, and most importantly the public they serve, a collective problem solving and learning process was utilized.

Planning Environment and Integration: The EOP is the primary legal document establishing the framework of how Harvey County will coordinate response and recovery activities during disasters. A response relies on a suite of carefully integrated and implemented plans. Harvey County works with its planning partners at the local, regional, state, and federal levels to ensure that emergency response plans are integrated, allowing for a swift, coordinated response to disasters. While the following emergency plans differ in scope, they are all focused on ensuring a coordinated response to meet the needs of a disaster.

- **Individual, Family, and Business Emergency Plans:** The public is responsible for preparing for disasters just as the various levels of government do. Local government and disaster relief organizations in Harvey County are prepared to respond quickly when disasters strike. However, in large events it is unlikely everyone's needs will be met immediately. Therefore the public needs to be prepared as well. An essential component of this preparedness is creating individual, family, and/or business plans that are integrated and coordinated with local response plans and agencies.
- **First Responder Plans:** First responder organizations operating daily in Harvey County have plans and procedures on how they respond to routine emergencies and how they expand and coordinate their efforts during disasters. These plans and procedures are consistent with national standards and local systems and structures ensuring a coordinated response in the field.

- **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** The EOP is the primary legal document establishing how response activities will be coordinated during a disaster in Harvey County. The plan describes the policies and roles and responsibilities during a disaster and is integrated with city, regional, state, and federal plans and systems.
- **Kansas Response Plan (KRP):** The KRP is the document that describes how the State of Kansas will coordinate its resources and efforts in response to disasters in the State of Kansas. The KRP also describes how counties will coordinate with the State and how the State will coordinate with the Federal Government and systems.

Harvey County and KDEM work together to ensure the KRP and Harvey County's EOP are aligned, allowing for a more coordinated response. The information in this EOP is based on the KRP adopted January of 2017.

Federal Planning:

National Incident Management System (NIMS): NIMS provides a consistent framework for incident management, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS provides the Nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards. The Harvey County Emergency Operations Plan institutionalizes NIMS by:

- Using ICS and the multiagency coordination system to manage and support all incidents;
- Integrating all response agencies and entities into a single, seamless system;
- Establishing a public information plan (ESF-15);
- Identifying and characterizing resources according to established standards and types (where available);
- Requiring the need for all personnel to be trained properly for the jobs they perform;
- Ensuring interoperability, accessibility, and redundancy of communications.

National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF describes how the nation will coordinate its response during disasters. It focuses primarily on how the Federal Government is organized to support communities and States in performing immediate actions needed to save lives, protect property and environment, and meet base human needs.

Supporting Documents: The general policies and role responsibilities contained in the EOP may necessitate the development of, or reference to, other documents. These supporting documents will take many forms in order to accomplish a variety of different objectives. The most common of these documents are:

- Mass Fatality Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Rapid Damage Assessment Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plans

Emergency Operations Checklists: Checklists provide the step-by-step guidance needed to perform time-critical emergency operations functions. They do not replace informed judgment by emergency personnel but they can facilitate rapid accomplishment of standard actions needed in an emergency situation. Agencies or organizations which believe they can benefit from such checklists are encouraged to develop, update and

test them.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Agreement (MOA): It is occasionally necessary or desirable for agencies or organizations to specifically outline mutually agreed upon responsibilities and procedures relating to emergency situations. This is sometimes the case when dealing with private organizations which agree to assume responsibilities, in cooperation with government, during emergencies / disasters. Such documents may be adopted between and among any government or private entities however, jurisdictional plans should reference and summarize such agreements.

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA): The purpose of a Mutual Aid Agreement is to provide for mutual aid and assistance between the agencies entering into the Agreement to provide services to prevent, respond to, and recovery from an emergency when local resources are insufficient to meet unusual needs. The safety and well-being of a community will best be protected through the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies providing assistance to one another.

1.4.2 Structure of the Plan

Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) can be structured in a variety of ways. The federal government and many states, including Kansas, utilize a standardized list of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to organize their plans and coordinate their work in disaster response. The ESF structure is based on the idea that, regardless of the cause, size, type, or severity of disasters, there are certain functions (or sets of coordinated activities) that are common in the response to most disasters. By organizing plans and response efforts around these common functions, the County is better prepared for all disasters. The EOP and the organizational structure in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) are structured around 15 ESFs. The Harvey County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consists of a Base Plan, ESF Annexes, Addendums, and Appendices:

Base Plan: The Base Plan provides an overview of Harvey County's approach to emergency management and disaster response. It also describes the roles and responsibilities associated with response including an overview of the ESF Annexes.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes: Most of the content of the plan is captured in the plan's 15 ESF Annexes, addressing the major functional areas required to respond to disasters. Each ESF Annex accomplishes two main objectives:

- Describes the scope of the ESF and the associated roles, responsibilities, and coordination necessary to meet the needs generated by disaster.
- Describes the mission, membership, and key operational concepts of the ESF team in County EOC (when activated).

Addendums: Documents which support the ESF Annexes. These documents support the information contained in the ESF Annex, and are not standalone documents.

Appendices: Documents which support the ESF Annexes but which are standalone documents. These documents are often obtained from sources outside the Harvey County government, and may not always be current as they are not maintained with this EOP.

Both the remainder of the Base plan and the ESF Annexes will explain in detail how they are structured and work together. In Section 2.2.5 of the Base Plan a definition of the three ESF agencies types; Coordinating, Primary and Support can be found.

II. SITUATION

This section of the plan summarizes the hazards that could potentially affect Harvey County. The hazards and risk analysis addresses the major hazards to which the County is vulnerable; provides a summary of the County's vulnerable population; outlines the assumptions that were considered in the planning process; and defines disaster magnitude classifications that will trigger county response under the NIMS.

A comprehensive hazard and risk assessment is contained in the Harvey County mitigation plan. The plan is kept under separate cover and can be accessed by contacting Harvey County Emergency Management.

2.1 Hazard Analysis

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a 4 step common risk assessment process that helps the whole community—including individuals, businesses, faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia and all levels of government—understand its risks and estimate capability requirements. The THIRA process helps communities map their risks to the core capabilities, enabling them to keep the whole-community informed of:

- Desired outcomes,
- Capability targets, and
- Resources required to achieve their Capability targets.

The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including: emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, and hazard mitigation planning. Ultimately, the THIRA process helps communities answer the following questions:

- What do we need to prepare for?
- What shareable resources are required in order to be prepared?
- What actions could be employed to avoid, divert, lessen, or eliminate a threat or hazard?

Harvey County has participated in the development of a regional THIRA which has resulted in the development of 12 vulnerability scenarios, based on different threats and risks that are used to base planning, training and exercises efforts on.

Data collected on Harvey County during the THIRA becomes part of the State Preparedness Report (SPR) from the State of Kansas. The SPR is a self-assessment of a jurisdiction's current capability levels against the capability targets identified in the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 requires an annual report from any state or territory receiving Federal preparedness assistance administered by the Department of Homeland Security.

The SPR supports the National Preparedness System by helping to identify state and territory preparedness capability gaps. States, territories, and the Federal Government use this information to help make programmatic decisions to build and sustain capabilities, plan to deliver capabilities, and validate capabilities.

2.1.1 Risk Assessment

Harvey County is threatened by many hazards with the potential to cause significant community disruption. These hazards include:

- Naturally occurring events, such as floods, tornadoes and disease outbreaks.
- Technological events, such as hazardous materials accidents
- Human-caused hazards, such as acts of terrorism

Due to their nature, hazards may occur consecutively (such as a severe thunderstorm followed by flash flooding) or simultaneously (such as a heat wave during a drought).

Harvey County may also suffer from events occurring elsewhere causing an effect on the supply of goods and services. Such events have the potential to create shortages of essentials such as electricity, petroleum products, natural gas, food or water.

Certain areas of Harvey County are prone to particular problems requiring special attention. Examples include flood plains and the areas vulnerable to hazardous materials spills/releases surrounding the numerous manufacturing facilities and transportation corridors in the County.

Hazard Identification

The Region G Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019, developed by Harvey County and participating jurisdictions provides a comprehensive Hazard Analysis for 22 natural, manmade, and technological hazards. These hazards were analyzed and prioritized based on a calculated priority risk index (CPRI) that considered four elements of risk: probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration. The CPRI for each hazard is provided in this Hazard Summary section.

Using the ranking described in the table below, the formula used to determine each hazard's CPRI, which includes weighting factors defined by MitigationPlan.com, was:

$$\text{CPRI} = (\text{Probability} \times .45) + (\text{Magnitude/Severity} \times .30) + (\text{Warning Time} \times .15) + (\text{Duration} \times .10)$$

Based on their CPRI, the hazards were separated into three categories of planning significance; High (3.0-4.0), Moderate (2.0-2.9), and Low (1.1-1.9)

These terms relate to the level of planning analysis to be given to the particular hazard in the risk assessment process and are not meant to suggest that a hazard would have only limited impact.

In order to focus on the most critical hazards, those assigned a level of significant or moderate were given more extensive attention in the remainder of this analysis (e.g., quantitative analysis or loss estimation), while those with a low planning significance were addressed in more general or qualitative ways.



Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Element Definitions

Element / Level Characteristics	
Probability*	
4 – Highly Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event is probable within the calendar year. • Event has up to 1 in 1 year chance of occurring (1/1=100%) • History of events is greater than 33% likely per year • Event is “Highly Likely” to occur
3 - Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event is probable within the next three years. • Event has up to 1 in 3 years chance of occurring (1/3=33%) • History of events is greater than 20% but less than or equal to 33% likely per year • Event is "Likely" to occur
2 – Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event is probable within the next five years. • Event has up to 1 in 5 years chance of occurring (1/5=20%) • History of events is greater than 10% but less than or equal to 20% likely per year • Event could "Possibly" occur
1 – Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event is possible within the next 10 years • Event has up to 1 in 10 years chance of occurring (1/10=10%) • History of events is less than or equal to 10% likely per year • Event is "Unlikely" but is possible of occurring
Magnitude/Severity**	
4 – Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple deaths • Complete shutdown of facilities for 30 or more days • More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged
3 - Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability • Complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks • 25-50 percent of property is severely damaged
2 - Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and/or illnesses do not result in permanent disability • Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week • 10–25 percent of property is severely damaged
1 - Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and/or illnesses are treatable with first aid • Minor quality of life loss • Shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less • Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged

Warning Time	
4	• Less than 6 hours
3	• 6-12 hours
2	• 12-24 hours
1	• 24+ hours
Duration	
4	• More than 1 week
3	• Less than 1 week
2	• Less than day
1	• Less than 6 hours

Source: MitigationPlan.com

* Based on history, using the definitions given, the likelihood of future events is quantified.

** According to the severity associated with past events or the probable worst case scenario possible in the state.

Hazard Identification

The table below represents the hazard profile for Harvey County. The values provided in the table are classified according to the magnitude of each hazard. Planning significance was formulated from the calculated priority risk index (CPRI). The CPRI considers four elements of risk: probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration. The complete hazard analysis can be found in the Region G Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan., 2019.

Table 4.3: Kansas Region G Natural Hazard CPRI Planning Significance

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude/Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI
Agricultural Infestation	2.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	2.4
Dam and Levee Failure	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
Drought	3.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.5
Earthquake	1.5	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.7
Expansive Soils	1.5	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.5
Extreme Temperature	3.0	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.5
Flood	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Hailstorm	4.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	3.0
Land Subsidence	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.4
Landslide	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.3
Lightning	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.9
Soil Erosion & Dust	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.0
Tornado	4.0	3.5	4.0	1.5	3.6
Wildfire	3.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.1
Windstorm	4.0	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.2
Winter Storm	4.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2

Table 4.4: Kansas Region G Man-Made Hazard CPRI Planning Significance

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude/Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI
Civil Disorder	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5
Hazardous Materials Event	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.3
Major Disease Outbreak	1.5	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.8
Radiological Event	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.8
Terrorism, Agri-Terrorism	1.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.8
Utility / Infrastructure Failure	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.0	2.8

2.2 Economic Profile

Economic Base

Employment The County's economy is primarily based on railroads, agricultural business, health care, and manufacturing. The County seat, Newton, is the predominant trading area for agricultural products including wheat, corn, other small grains, livestock, and dairy products. Over 60.0 percent of packaged flour in the nation comes from wheat milled in Harvey County. This makes up just one piece of the nearly 750 employers that operate in Harvey County. Property Values/Tax Payers In 2020, the assessed value of taxable tangible property increased to \$319,826,410. Of that total, residential property accounted for nearly half of the total appraised valuation in Harvey County. Agriculture property was the second largest with Commercial and Industrial locations accounting for the third highest category of the assessed value of taxable tangible property in Harvey County. Economic Development While many counties and communities throughout the country face poor economic conditions and outlooks, local governments within Harvey County and numerous economic development organizations continue to work together to recruit, retain, and expand the local economy. Some recent economic development success includes:

Kansas Logistics Park is located in Newton, Kansas. In 2016, the Kansas Logistics Park (KLP) was designated as a BNSF Certified Site. BNSF certification ensures a site is ready for rapid acquisition and development through a comprehensive evaluation of existing and projected infrastructure, environmental and geotechnical standards, utility evaluation and site availability. The KLP consists of two 42-acre parcels located on the southeast side of the city and are part of a 400-acre industrial development located just off Interstate 135 and State Highway 50 with access to the BNSF Railway via the Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad. The park takes advantage of both rail and major interstates and offers ample areas for enclosed warehousing or outside storage. The Kansas Logistics Park was developed jointly by Harvey County and the City of Newton. Excel Industries Inc. is a third generation family owned business located in Hesston. It introduced the world's first zero-turn mower in 1964 under the Hustler Turf Equipment brand. Today Excel is one of the leading manufacturers of consumer and professional mowing equipment and was the Kansas Governor's 2013 Exporter of the Year. Excel has expanded multiple times in recent years and recently announced it plans to open a facility in Edgerton, Kansas for warehousing and distribution. AGCO Industries is based in Hesston and is considered to be a global leader in design, manufacture, and distribution of agricultural machinery. This dedication to being a global leader is reinforced by the company's recent \$40+ million investment into a 200,000 square-foot state-of-the-art dip and powder coat paint facility. Park Aerospace Technologies Corp. (PATC) recently expanded their facility to 90,000 square feet of manufacturing, laboratories, and office space. PATC focuses on the development and manufacturing of Advanced Composite Materials for the aircraft and space vehicle industries. Since opening their facility in 2008, PATC has added numerous positions and invested over \$20 million into their facility located at the Newton City/County Airport. PATC continues to expand operations with plans to expand facilities and operations in 2019.

Demographics

According to the US Census 2019 population estimate, 82.4 percent of Harvey County residents report they are White/Caucasian, 1.8 percent Black or African American, 1.0 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.1 percent consider themselves to be Asian, and

2.5 percent from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race accounted for 12.1 percent of the population.

Income and Poverty

Cost of Living/Housing/Income Even with its many amenities, Harvey County maintains a lower cost of living than most places of similar size. Based on the 2017 Wichita MSA, this area's overall cost-of-living index is at 82.1 percent, which is below the national urban area average of 100 making this area of the country very economical for those looking to establish permanent residence. County Profile 2021 Budget Housing is a particular bargain in the Harvey County market. According to the 2019 US Census Bureau data, the median price for (previously owned) single-family homes was \$123,100. There were also 14,872 housing units and 13,383 households in Harvey County during this time. Of those households, 9,713 were family households, which have an average family size of 2.51 per household. The median income for a household in Harvey County was \$56,051. The poverty rate for Harvey County was 10.4, which is slightly below the United States total of 11.8 percent.

Diversity

Harvey County has an extremely diverse population with over 20 different spoken languages. The ethnic diversity has continued to increase in recent years as well. According to 2016 U.S. Census Bureau data, 16.9% of the county population was foreign born. The main race demographics for the county are as follows:

- White Alone - 41.1%
- Black Alone - 22.2%
- Hispanic - 28.3%
- American Indian and Alaska Native - 0.5%
- Asian Alone – 3.7%
- Some other Race – 0.5%
- Identify as two or more races – 3.7%

2.3 Spatial Profile

Named for James M. Harvey (1833-1894), governor of Kansas and U.S. senator, Harvey County's history has included the intrigue of cowboys and saloons, lively railroad activity, and successful settlements of wheat farmers from Russian Mennonite communities. During the 1870s, the county seat, Newton, became known as "the wickedest town in the West" due to the violence in the area. Established in March of 1872, Harvey County began as a railroad center, with the City of Newton located on the Chisholm Trail. Cattle traveled along the Chisholm Trail from Texas, and were loaded on railroad cars in Newton for shipment to eastern cities. The railroad continues to be an important industry in the County. In 1874, Mennonite immigrants moved to the area and begun importing and farming hard, (Turkey Red) winter wheat seed. The wheat, which was successful in Russia, helped shape this region and contributed to making modern day Kansas the "bread basket of the world."

Harvey County is located in south central Kansas, along the Little Arkansas River. The County is approximately ten miles north of the City of Wichita, and is within the northern portion of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The County has a total area of

540.5 square miles, of which 539.3 square miles or 99.8 percent is land and 1.2 square miles or 0.2 percent is water. Harvey County contains seven cities: Burrton, Halstead, Hesston, Newton, North Newton, Sedgwick, and Walton. Of these communities, the cities of Newton, Hesston, and Halstead are the largest. The elevation of Harvey County averages 1,450 feet above sea level. Elevation at the Newton City-County Airport, located two miles east of Newton, is 1,533 feet above sea level.

2.4 Vulnerabilities

The following vulnerabilities have been identified for the Harvey County Emergency Operations Plan.

2.4.1 Critical Facilities

The following have been identified as critical facilities for the Harvey County Emergency Operations Plan.

Name	Location	Description of Agency
Newton City/County Airport	810 N. Oliver Rd, Newton, KS 67114	Airport
Law Enforcement Center	120 E. 7th St, Newton, KS 67114	EOC / PSAP
Newton Fire/EMS Station 3	2520 S. Kansas Ave, Newton, KS 67114	EOC
Newton High School	900 W. 12th. St, Newton, KS 67114	Point of Distribution
Salem United Methodist Church	115 Old Main, Newton, KS 67114	Shelter
Alco Parking Lot (Former)	2300 N. Anderson, Newton, KS 67114	Staging Area
Chisholm Trail Center	601 SE 36th. St, Newton, KS 67114	Staging Area

2.4.2 Population Demographics

Population

Harvey County Population Data

Jurisdiction	Population 2000	Population 2010	Population 2017	Numeric Population Change 2000 - 2017	Percent Population Change 2000 to 2017	Population Density, per Square Mile 2017
Harvey County	32,869	34,684	34,544	1,675	5.1%	64
Burton	932	901	874	-58	-6.2%	971
Halstead	1,873	2,085	2,054	181	9.7%	1,568
Hesston	3,509	3,709	3,782	273	7.8%	970
Newton	17,190	19,132	18,869	1,679	9.8%	1,498
North Newton	1,522	1,759	1,773	251	16.5%	1,970
Sedgwick	1,537	1,695	1,665	128	8.3%	1,181
Walton	284	235	235	-49	-17.3%	653

Source: US Census Bureau

Demographics

According to the US Census 2019 population estimate, 82.4 percent of Harvey County residents report they are White/Caucasian, 1.8 percent Black or African American, 1.0

percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.1 percent consider themselves to be Asian, and 2.5 percent from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race accounted for 12.1 percent of the population.

Income and Poverty

Cost of Living/Housing/Income Even with its many amenities, Harvey County maintains a lower cost of living than most places of similar size. Based on the 2017 Wichita MSA, this area's overall cost-of-living index is at 82.1 percent, which is below the national urban area average of 100 making this area of the country very economical for those looking to establish permanent residence. County Profile 2021 Budget Housing is a particular bargain in the Harvey County market. According to the 2019 US Census Bureau data, the median price for (previously owned) single-family homes was \$123,100. There were also 14,872 housing units and 13,383 households in Harvey County during this time. Of those households, 9,713 were family households, which have an average family size of 2.51 per household. The median income for a household in Harvey County was \$56,051. The poverty rate for Harvey County was 10.4, which is slightly below the United States total of 11.8 percent.

Diversity

Harvey County has an extremely diverse population with over 20 different spoken languages. The ethnic diversity has continued to increase in recent years as well. According to 2016 U.S. Census Bureau data, 16.9% of the county population was foreign born. The main race demographics for the county are as follows:

- White Alone - 41.1%
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- Hispanic - 28.3%
- American Indian and Alaska Native - 0.5%
- Asian Alone – 3.7%
- Some other Race – 0.5%
- Identify as two or more races – 3.7%

2.4.3. Vulnerable Needs

Harvey County recognizes considerations must be made to reasonably accommodate vulnerable populations during emergencies. Harvey County is engaged in a number of activities which aim to improve response plans and operations to accommodate the needs of those most vulnerable during an emergency event. ESF Annexes within this plan outline or identify guidance to better assist supporting vulnerable needs populations. Harvey County at times the best support for such needs is to request assistance from regional and/or state partners. Specifically the following will be addressed in this EOP:

- Identification of Vulnerable populations: Basic Plan, Vulnerable Needs Planning System
- Notification: ESF 2
- Evacuation and Transportation: ESF 1
- Sheltering: ESF 6
- First aid and medical care: ESF 8

- Temporary lodging and housing: ESF 6
- Transition back to the community: ESF 14
- Recovery: ESF 14

2.5 Education

Public School Districts

Harvey County contains five public school districts and six private schools of various faiths. One school that provides an innovative aspect to elementary education in Harvey County is the Walton Rural Life Center, a charter school in Newton’s school district. Believed to be the first in the country to do so, the school focuses on integrating agriculture into every aspect of the school day. The charter school has seen positive growth and success since its inception. Schools from across the United States have visited the Walton Rural Life Center to learn about their successful education model, with the goal of starting similar schools in their states.

The total school enrollment in Harvey County was 5,666 students for the 2020 school year with a minority enrollment total of 30%, according to the County Profile 2021 Budget most recent public school review. The average student to teacher ratio is 14:1. Based on the US Census findings in 2019, 91 percent of Harvey County residents reported having at least a high school diploma. This is above the US average of 87.7 percent.

Colleges

Harvey County residents holding a Bachelor degree or higher accounted for 31 percent of the total population. This was in line with the United States average of 31.5 percent. Residents have access to a number of higher education institutions including Bethel College, Hesston College, Hutchinson Community College and Wichita State University. Of those, Bethel College, located in North Newton, was established as a four-year liberal arts college. Founded in 1887, it is the oldest Mennonite College in North America. The next oldest college in Harvey County is Hesston College. It is a two-year liberal arts college located in Hesston and was founded in 1909.

The following is a list of educational agencies located within Harvey County.

Name of Agency	Area Served	Description of Agency
USD 373	Newton/Walton	School District
USD 460	Hesston	School District
USD 439	Sedgwick	School District
USD 440	Halstead	School District
USD 363	Burrton	School District
Bethel College	North Newton	University
Hesston College	Hesston	University

2.6 Local Culture, Arts, and Humanities

A wide variety of recreational options is available in the Harvey County area including sporting events, movie theaters, parks, swimming pools, golf courses, and tennis courts. Cultural entertainment opportunities such as a community theater, a symphony, and museums are located throughout the County. Events, speakers, and guest performances are held on a regular basis at locations throughout Harvey County.

In addition to this, Harvey County is also home to the Hesston Bethel Performing Arts Series. This series presents five performances of world renowned or regionally acclaimed artist over several months. Harvey County also boasts a community mural, created in 2010 on Main Street in Newton. It is the only painting of its kind in Kansas. “The Imagineers” was painted by County residents as a piece of art for everyone – not to be bought or sold. Since that time, several additional murals have been constructed throughout the community. Just to the north of “The Imagineers” painting, is the train station. Located in the heart of Newton, the station was built in 1929 and is modeled after William Shakespeare’s house in Stratford-on-Avon. Currently, the train station serves as a daily stop for Amtrak, the national railroad passenger system.

The following is a list of culture, art and humanity agencies located within Harvey County.

Name of Agency	Area Served	Description of Agency
Newton Library	Newton	Library
Hesston Library	Hesston	Library
Sedgwick Library	Sedgwick	Library
Halstead Library	Halstead	Library
Burrton Library	Burrton	Library
Hesston College Library	Hesston	Library
Bethel College Library	North Newton	Library
Walton Library	Walton	Library
Newton Pool	Newton	Pool
Hesston Pool	Hesston	Pool
Sedgwick Pool	Sedgwick	Pool
Halstead Pool	Halstead	Pool
Burrton Pool	Burrton	Pool
Kansas Learning Center for Health	County	Health Museum
Kaufman Museum	County	Historical Museum
Sedgwick Historical Museum	Sedgwick	Historical Museum
Newton Historical Society	Newton	Historical Museum
Warkentin House	Newton	Historical Museum
Halstead Heritage Museum	Halstead	Historical Museum
Dyck Arboretum	County	Arboretum
Harvey County-East Park	County	Recreational Lake
Harvey County-West Park	County	Recreational Lake
Harvey County-Camp Hawk	County	Recreational Lake

2.7 Planning Assumptions

This EOP is guided by several assumptions that address a range of issues that potentially impact response and recovery capabilities and the concept of operations, to include:

- Emergency management involves the whole community, incorporating all stakeholders and taking into consideration all threats or hazards that may potentially impact the jurisdiction.
- Considerations must be made to reasonably accommodate vulnerable populations, including children, individuals with disabilities, as well as those with functional or access needs.
- This plan applies to agencies in the Harvey County
- This plan addresses all phases of emergency management; preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
- This plan applies to disasters and/or emergencies outside the scope of normal operations and will not be implemented for the daily emergencies routinely handled by first responder agencies and community organizations.
- Effective citizen and community preparedness can reduce some of the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires continued public awareness and educational programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability, especially during the initial days (first 72 hours) after disaster impact.
- Incidents are best managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational and jurisdictional level.
- Harvey County will fully utilize available local resources, including mutual aid agreements, before requesting state and/or federal assistance.
- Disasters in Kansas often occur with little or no warning, and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of local government to effectively respond. Additionally, disasters may impact multiple jurisdictions simultaneously, both inside and outside of the county, which changes response capabilities and creates numerous demands on the same available pool of local and regional resources.
- During a disaster, there may be fatalities, casualties, property loss, displaced persons, and disruption of normal services and infrastructure.
- Initially, emergency response activities will focus on lifesaving activities (such as rescue and medical care), followed by restoration of critical infrastructure.
- Disasters will require significant information sharing across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors. Additionally, the government has a responsibility to keep its citizens informed about such things as continuing threats and availability of disaster assistance. Widespread power and communications outages may require alternate methods of providing public information and delivering essential services.
- The outcome of any emergency response may be limited by the scope, magnitude and duration of the event. Nothing in this EOP is to be construed as creating any duty of care owed by the County, Cities or any organization cooperating in the execution of this plan to any individual, corporation, firm or other entity.
- In major and catastrophic disasters, the Harvey County EOC will become the central coordination point for county response and recovery.

- Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to emergency operations may be suspended for the duration of the event and efforts normally required for routine activities may be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks. During a declared local emergency, all County and City government employees not otherwise assigned emergency duties may be made available to augment the work of other departments or divisions.
- All local activities will be carried out in accordance with Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 205.16 (Nondiscrimination in Disaster Assistance). It is the policy of Harvey County that no services will be denied on the basis of race, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability.

2.8 Pets and Service Animals

This plan takes into consideration the needs of individuals with disabilities relying on service animals. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects the rights of all individuals with disabilities and requires that State and local governments comply with Title II of the ADA in the emergency and disaster-related programs, services, and activities they provide.

The sheltering and protection of companion animals are the primary responsibility of their owners. When owners are unable to provide for the care and needs of their household pets and service animals, the local jurisdictions will provide assistance as outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS) and FEMA DAP 9523.19. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 requires that local governments plan for sheltering and care of household pets and service animals during emergencies where shelters are established. Harvey County has included pet sheltering as part of ESF 6: Mass Sheltering Annex. The following is specifically addressed in ESF 6:

- Pre-event planning
- Animal sheltering operations
- Animal registration and return
- Coordination with human shelters

FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19

The Policy identifies the expenses related to state and local governments' emergency pet evacuation and sheltering activities that are eligible for reimbursement following a major disaster declaration under Category B, Emergency Protective Measures, and provisions of the Public Assistance Program. The terms household pet, service animal, and congregate household pet shelters are defined. The policy details eligible reimbursements related to shelter facilities, supplies and commodities, eligible labor, equipment, emergency veterinary services, transportation, shelter safety and security, cleaning and restoration, and the removal and disposal of animal carcasses.

2.9 Public Safety

Law Enforcement

Harvey County places a high priority on public safety. Since there are seven cities in the county, teamwork is essential to ensuring the safety of the public. Numerous police, fire, and EMS agencies exist throughout the County, in addition to Harvey County budgeted departments such as: County Attorney, District Court, Communications, Emergency Management, and Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff is elected by the citizens of Harvey County for a four-year term. The Harvey County Sheriff's Office is a modern, full service law enforcement agency with division in patrol, administration, civil process, investigations, and other support services. In addition to these divisions, the Sheriff oversees offender registration and Detention Center operations. The Harvey County Detention Center can hold up to 136 inmates and has a daily average population of just over one hundred inmates.

Communications is the primary answering point for 911 calls in Harvey County and provides dispatch County Profile 2021 Budget services for the Sheriff's Office, Fire/EMS, and police departments located throughout the County. The Emergency Management Department also serves the citizens and local governments within Harvey County by assisting in the mitigation process during times of emergencies and disasters. The Harvey County Attorney's Office exists to enforce the criminal laws of the State of Kansas and prosecute those who commit crimes within Harvey County. In 2018, the County Attorney's Office filed 2,741 field cases. According to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, the Harvey County crime index, which indicates the number of crimes per 1,000 of the population, was 18.9 in 2019. This was lower than the State of Kansas total of 29.3 offenses. This lower total indicates the level of commitment by law enforcement to prevent crime and keep Harvey County a safe place.

Medical Service

Home to a wide array of medical programs, Harvey County strives to provide first-class care for its residents. General and specialized health practices, a cutting-edge hospital, a mental health facility, and nursing homes all make health care accessible.

NMC Health, with more than 103 beds and approximately 794 personnel, is located on the south side of Newton. In 2012, NMC celebrated 125 years of service to the community. It is estimated that over 10,000 people visit the medical facility from outside the city of Newton each year. In 2016, NMC Health opened an urgent care clinic on the northern side of Newton, providing the residents of Harvey County availability of walk-in care during evenings, weekends, and holidays at a lower cost than that of an emergency room visit.

Prairie View, Inc., an inpatient/outpatient mental health facility has over 250 employees that serve Harvey County and a wide area of the State with mental health services. Additionally, seven adult care/assisted living facilities in the County have more than 750 beds for adult care and senior care services.

In addition to these agencies, Health Ministries, a nonprofit organization, seeks to provide medical care for low-income and medically underserved individuals. In 2017, Health Ministries relocated to the NMC Health location where they are now serving a larger customer base throughout Harvey County. The Harvey County Health Department also seeks to empower, preserve, and protect the health and wellbeing of individuals,

organizations, and communities in Harvey County by preventing disease and promoting health.

Fire Service

There are seven cities in the county, generating teamwork as an essential element to ensuring the safety of the public. Numerous fire, and EMS agencies exist throughout the County with eleven fire departments serving Harvey County varying from dual-discipline career departments to volunteer departments. The Fire Chief of each jurisdiction is responsible for coordination, planning, training and the development of firefighting operational policy for that jurisdiction. Included is the coordination of fire services during an emergency/disaster occurring within the boundaries of that department's responsibility. Control over personnel and equipment will be retained within the given jurisdiction at all times. Specialized services available in Harvey County include Disaster Medical Support Units, Search and Rescue, as well as Emergency Response Team, and Hazardous Materials response. Providers of specialized equipment are responsible for ensuring the proper training and certification of equipment operators.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Department serves the citizens and local governments within Harvey County by assisting in the mitigation process during times of emergencies and disasters.

Emergency Communications

Communications is the primary answering point for 911 calls in Harvey County and provides dispatch services for the Sheriff's Office, Fire/EMS, and police departments located throughout the County.

The following is a list of public safety agencies within Harvey County.

They include law enforcement, medical services, fire districts, emergency management and communication and dispatching centers.

Name of Agency	Area Served	Description of Agency
Burrton Police	Burrton, KS	Law Enforcement
Burrton Consolidated Fire Dist. #5	Burrton, KS	Fire
Halstead Police	Halstead, KS	Law Enforcement
Halstead Fire/EMS	Halstead, KS	Fire/EMS
Harvey County Communications	Harvey County	Communication / Dispatch Center
Harvey County Emergency Mgmt	Harvey County	Emergency Management
Harvey County Fire Dist. #1	Walton, KS	Fire
Harvey County Sheriff	Harvey County	Law Enforcement
Hesston Police	Hesston, KS	Law Enforcement
Hesston Fire/EMS	Hesston, KS	Fire/EMS



Newton Police	Newton, KS	Law Enforcement
Newton Fire/EMS	Newton, KS	Fire/EMS
North Newton Police	North Newton, KS	Law Enforcement
Sedgwick Police	Sedgwick, KS	Law Enforcement
Sedgwick Fire	Sedgwick, KS	Fire
Walton Police	Walton, KS	Law Enforcement
Whitewater River Consolidated	Whitewater	Fire

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Federal Government

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

Common Federal Mission Essential Tasks:

- Preserve life or minimize risk to health, which constitutes the first priority of operations;
- Support response and recovery efforts of the state, local, tribal, and private sector;
- Synchronize planning activities, training, exercises, research and development, and after action/corrective action plans related to the response and recovery of all-hazard events/incidents;
- Share information (as appropriate) among federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector entities related to all-hazard response and recovery operations; and
- Provide additional federal government support as needed.
- Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.
- Provide federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the DHS, FEMA and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
- Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.
- Provide assistance to the state and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the National Response Plan (NRP).

Specific FEMA Region VII mission essential tasks:

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

3.2 State Government

Governor

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

- Shall be responsible for coordinating state resources and support actions through all phases of emergency management;
- Under statutory conditions, has powers to make, amend, and rescind state orders and regulations;
- Provides leadership during all phases of emergency management;

- Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the state to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states, tribes, and territories;
- Is the commander-in-chief of Kansas National Guard;
- Requests federal assistance when state or tribal capabilities are insufficient or have been exhausted; and shall execute all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant state law.

Kansas Division of Emergency Management

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

- The development and maintenance of a state level emergency management program involving all applicable government, private and volunteer organizations;
- The development and maintenance of this state emergency operations plan known as the Kansas Response Plan;
- Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and interstate mutual aid agreements,
- Requesting assistance from FEMA;
- The establishment and maintenance of a SEOC;
- All coordinating response and recovery activities performed by the SEOC Team;
- The maintenance of an emergency management program that mitigates the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations;
- The implementation of all policy decisions relating to emergency management and homeland security;
- Directing the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials;
- Coordinating with the SEOC Team to determine appropriate ESF coordinating, primary and support agencies;
- Executing all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant to state law.

Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR)

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

- Advising and assisting state and local agencies in the preparedness and mitigation of the hazards facing the state;
- Review the response to disasters and selected emergencies and recommend improvements for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for future disasters; and

- Carry out all requirements of the federal EPCRA of 1986 (SARA Title III).

3.3 County Government

Harvey County complies with all State statutes and regulations governing the conduct of Emergency Management and Emergency Operations. Overall coordination of the event will be established through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). For more information on EOC operations, see ESF5 – Emergency Management.

The principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used to guide and coordinate activities at the disaster scene(s). The EOC will organize using ICS and NIMS principles in support of field operations.

Harvey County will also:

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

Senior Elected Official

The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Harvey County is the senior elected official in the county government.

Emergency Support Functions

The Harvey County EOP applies a functional approach which groups the capabilities of county and city departments, along with non-governmental agencies into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These ESFs are designed to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services required during an emergency or disaster. Responses to actual or potential incidents are provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure. The respective ESFs operate under the following broad principles:

- Upon activation of the EOC and requested by the Emergency Management Director, the coordinating and/or primary agencies for the ESF may send emergency representatives to the EOC to coordinate ESF activities;
- The Coordinating Agency of each ESF determines which primary and support agencies are required at the EOC;
- ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities;
- Not all incidents will result in the full activation of the EOC. Some incidents can be adequately addressed by response agencies and the Emergency Management Department;
- The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency/intragency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies.

ESF Annex Contents

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

- Provide appropriate staff to support ESF activities, to include coordinating, primary, and support agencies;
- Provide ongoing status reports to be included in:
 - EOC briefings;
 - Situation reports;
 - Incident Support plans; and
 - EOC staffing plans
- Consolidate and provide ESF's current inventories of applicable facilities, equipment, and key personnel to the ESF Coordinator;
- Develop and maintain a roster of 24-hour contact information for primary, support, and non-governmental agencies and provide to ESF Coordinator;
- Maintain appropriate records for time worked and costs incurred by the respective ESF during emergency/disaster event;
- Develop applicable SOGs and/or checklists detailing the process of completing applicable ESF objectives; and
- Perform other emergency management functions as assigned.

3.4 Municipal Government

Cities are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of their citizens, as well as providing initial response, within city capabilities, in the case of emergency/disaster events.

All cities are encouraged to develop and maintain Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). At a minimum, cities should establish emergency response policies and procedures for their jurisdiction. Specific responsibilities of cities include:

- Appoint and support a qualified person to serve as the City Emergency Management Liaison. This position serves as the primary emergency management point of contact between the City and the County and actively participates in the emergency management system. Specific activities include involvement in Mitigation efforts, Planning and preparedness initiatives, Capability assessment & development, Emergency Management training & exercises.
- Ensure emergency management activities of the City and County are integrated and coordinated during all phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery).
- Provide Harvey County Emergency Management with current copies of the city EOP (or EOGs/SOPs), emergency contact information, and lists of critical resources.
- Ensure all potential first responders (fire, police, public works, etc.) are trained to at least the awareness level under 29 CFR 1910.120, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
- Ensure incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the concepts and principles identified by the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Ensure all responders have the appropriate level of NIMS training.
- Establish & train damage assessment teams (for cities desiring to field their own teams) and ensuring their efforts are coordinated with Harvey County's overall damage assessment.
- Ensure that Harvey County Emergency Management is kept informed of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the County EOC.

Ensure that, during a disaster, response activities (including requests for assistance, and public information efforts) are coordinated with Harvey County and that situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for County, State and/or Federal assistance are channeled through Harvey County.

3.5 Special Districts

Special districts (such as Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management, Fire and Rescue, and School) are responsible for establishing liaisons with Harvey County and its organizations to support emergency management capabilities within Kansas. Special districts that involve inter-jurisdictional authority can provide resources and services to support other functionally related systems in times of disaster.

3.6 Private Sector

Primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies. The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during an emergency vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. It is encouraged that members of the private sector develop mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding for actions performed during emergencies.

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies.

3.7 Non-Government and Volunteer Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. These agencies will be responsible for developing mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding for duties and areas of responsibilities to be performed during an emergency.

3.8 Hospitals, Nursing Facilities and Assisted Living Facilities

These facilities are responsible for the safety and well-being of visitors and tenants to their facilities. They have a state mandate to maintain an emergency operations plan.

3.9 School Districts

School districts are responsible for the safety and well-being of students, staff & visitors to their facilities. Emergency plans should be developed taking into account those hazards to which schools might reasonably be exposed. The districts are encouraged to be proactive in developing and implementing these plans.

3.10 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Fifteen separate Emergency Support Function (ESF) Teams make up the vast majority of the EOC staff. When activated, each ESF Team is responsible for support within their respective function. The ESF Team in the EOC can be described as an alliance of stakeholders who have common interests and/or share various levels of responsibilities in the ESF. These ESF members will work together within their networks and statutory / regulatory authorities to ensure a coordinated and effective response to disaster. When the EOC is activated, there may be many ESF teams activated based on the impact of the disaster. It is necessary for all ESF teams to work in conjunction with each other to achieve the EOC objectives. Each of the ESF Annexes in the EOP identifies the organizations

responsible for providing staffing for their ESF.

Each of the ESF Teams is comprised of an ESF Coordinating Agency, ESF Primary Agencies, and ESF Support Agencies. The roles and responsibilities specific to each ESF are identified in their respective ESF Annex. General roles and responsibilities of Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies are provided below:

Coordinating Agencies: Coordinating Agencies are responsible for the overall direction and control of a particular ESF or Incident Annex. The Coordinating Agency is assisted by Primary and Support Agencies that contribute personnel, resources and expertise to accomplish the functional tasks. The Coordinating Agency is responsible for coordinating all mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities of the ESF, including but not limited to:

- Overall coordination of the ESF through all phases of emergency management;
- Incident planning and coordination;
- Maintain ongoing contact with ESF primary, support agencies, non-governmental, and private sectors;
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings;
- Coordinate with the EOC during activation to provide representation of ESF in EOC;
- Coordinate efforts with appropriate private sector organizations;
- Act as coordination point for the collection of post disaster information as/if required;
- Provide representative to participate in EOP Planning Team;

Primary Agencies: An agency designated as an ESF primary agency is chosen on the basis of its authorities, resources, and/or capabilities. When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, the primary agency is responsible for:

- Incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness;
- Providing staff to perform ESF tasks;
- Establishing and maintaining procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24- hour basis for EOC staffing and emergency assignment, and providing this information to the ESF Coordinator;
- Maintaining a current inventory and provide access from the EOC of the following information:
 - Key agency personnel to support emergency operations;
 - Facilities; and
 - Equipment.
- Provide adequate training to its personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

Support Agencies: Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the responsibilities to the ESF.

The responsibilities and role assignments are based on the department's expertise and resources. In most cases, a department's day-to-day activities correlate to their assigned disaster responsibilities, thus allowing the knowledge and skills necessary to respond effectively to be immediately translated from daily activities to emergency situations.

Situations may arise when unanticipated events or special needs are identified. In such cases, additional responsibilities may be assigned to any agency or organization with the appropriate resources and capabilities to assist with the situation. Even if they are not specifically assigned, all County and City departments have emergency responsibilities.

Private entities or non-profit organizations with roles and responsibilities identified in this plan that are not part of Harvey County or the incorporated municipal governments that have adopted this plan, are voluntary. Mutual aid agreements exist with many of these organizations and are kept on file and maintained by the agencies with lead responsibilities.

In addition to their Coordinating, Primary, or Support responsibilities, the head of each agency assigned a role in the EOP will:

- Appoint a qualified liaison and alternates to work with Harvey County Emergency Management in the development and maintenance of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Develop and implement organizational response and recovery plans and procedures in support of assigned disaster functions.
- Establish and maintain procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24-hour basis for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing and emergency assignment.
- Maintain a current inventory of key agency personnel, facilities and equipment, and establish procedures to ensure this information can be accessed from the EOC.
- Establish procedures for assessing damage to departmental facilities and injury to personnel.
- Identify sources of additional personnel, facilities and equipment necessary to augment disaster operations. If appropriate, negotiate, coordinate, prepare and maintain mutual aid agreements.
- Establish procedures to rapidly obtain resources during an emergency.
- Develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure departmental personnel maintain an awareness of their emergency roles and responsibilities and are properly trained to fulfill them.
- Make staff available for Emergency Management training. Unless otherwise specified, costs for these activities will be borne by the respective department, division or agency.
- Provide disaster-related information to the EOC in a timely manner and deploy a representative to the EOC when requested.
- Carry out to the best of their ability the disaster response and recovery activities described in this EOP.

It is recognized that employees will not be at peak efficiency or effectiveness during a disaster if the status of their household is unknown. Harvey County employees, with assigned disaster responsibilities, are encouraged to make arrangements with other employees, friends, neighbors, or relatives to check on their immediate families in an emergency and to communicate that information to the employee through pre-designated means.

In situations not specifically addressed in the EOP or in departmental plans or procedures, agencies will improvise and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances, based on the information available to them at the time.



Emergency Support Function / Coordinating Agency	Summary of Roles and Responsibilities
ESF 1 Transportation <i>Harvey County Road & Bridge</i>	Movement of people, materials, and resources Assessment of transportation infrastructure, systems, and resources Coordination of transportation resources Traffic restrictions and transportation safety (in partnership with ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering, ESF-4 Firefighting, and ESF-13 Public Safety and Security) Mutual aid and private sector transportation resources
ESF 2 Communications <i>Harvey County Communications</i>	Ensuring for the provision and coordination of voice and data communications in support of response operations Facilitating the restoration of the communication infrastructure
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering <i>Harvey County Road & Bridge</i>	Infrastructure protection, assessment, and emergency restoration Provision and coordination of public works resources Engineering and public works services Debris management operations Flood fighting operations
ESF 4 Firefighting <i>Newton Fire/EMS</i>	Fire suppression and mitigation activities Incident management structures Resource augmentation, such as mutual aid
ESF 5 Emergency Management <i>Harvey County Emergency Management.</i>	Activities to support preparedness Emergency decision making and the local declaration process Requesting State and Federal assistance Maintaining, activating and supporting the Harvey County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Overall coordination of mutual aid and regional operations Decision-making and information dissemination Information collection and analysis Coordination of the Planning Section in the County EOC which addresses: Issuing situation reports, bulletins and advisories, briefings for staff and elected officials Technology support
ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services <i>Harvey County Health Department</i>	Emergency Mass Care Housing Human Services
ESF 7 Logistics and Resources <i>Harvey County Emergency Management</i>	County EOC Logistics & Finance Section operations Resource identification Resource procurement Resource coordination Facilities and logistics Personnel augmentation Volunteer and donations management
ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services <i>Harvey County Health Department</i>	Emergency Medical Services Public Health Mental Health Mass fatality management Hospitals
ESF 9 Search and Rescue <i>Newton Fire/EMS</i>	Coordinate Search and Rescue Efforts Structural Collapse Search & Rescue Waterborne Search & Rescue Inland/Wilderness Search & Rescue Aeronautical Search & Rescue



<p>ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response <i>Newton Fire/EMS</i></p>	<p>Pre-identification of hazardous materials facilities Coordination of Hazardous Materials Response and Cleanup</p>
<p>ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources <i>Harvey County Emergency Management</i></p>	<p>Animal and Plant Disease Response Animal Welfare Response (Household Pets, Service Animals, and Livestock) Food safety, security, and support Natural, Cultural, Historic resources preservation and protection</p>
<p>ESF 12 Energy & Utilities <i>Harvey County Road & Bridge</i></p>	<p>Energy and Utility Infrastructure Assessment, Repair, and Restoration Estimate number of customers with utility outages Assess energy and utility system damages Estimate the time needed for restoration of utility systems Support the restoration of utility services Assist in assessing and addressing emergency energy and utility needs and priorities Coordinate restoration efforts with utility providers to prioritize emergency needs Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems</p>
<p>ESF 13 Public Safety & Security <i>Harvey County Sheriff Office</i></p>	<p>Coordination of Law Enforcement Activities Provision of security in support of response operations, emergency shelters, logistical staging areas, distribution/dispensing sites (Incl. Strategic National Stockpile), temporary morgues, and other critical facilities, functions, and/or assets Evacuation and re-entry support Law enforcement public information and risk communication Support correctional facilities (jail, prison, or other place of incarceration) Ensure the safety and well-being of responders Liaison Agency receives, investigates, confirms, and disseminates intelligence information from all agencies to the Kansas Fusion Center</p>
<p>ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery <i>Harvey County Emergency Management</i></p>	<p>Provision and coordination of countywide damage assessment Coordinate community recovery initiative Economic assessment, protection and restoration Mitigation analysis and program implementation Coordination with State and Federal community assistance programs</p>
<p>ESF 15 Public Information and External Communications <i>Harvey County Administration</i></p>	<p>Emergency Public Information and protective actions guidance Media and community relations Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident Identifying and communicating with community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, business, labor, and ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to ensure a rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, and establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange Establishing contact with members of the Harvey County Board of Commissioners and legislative bodies representing the affected areas to provide information on the incident and the status of response and recovery activities. It also includes coordinating responses to inquiries from the Board of Commissioners and legislative bodies.</p>

3.11 Citizen Involvement

The public is responsible for preparing for disasters just as the various levels of government do. Specifically, individual, family, and/or business plans need to be developed and maintained to ensure the appropriate level of preparedness.

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

Vulnerable needs population citizens are encouraged to provide information for disaster planning and response purposes.

IV. METHODS OF OPERATION

4.1 General

Harvey County uses the nearest appropriate responder concept (likely to be a county, municipal, state or nationally available resource) when responding to any threat, event, or disaster. In most situations, Harvey County agencies will be the first and primary responders, and will be required to exceed their abilities or deplete their resources before requesting state assistance. Under some rare circumstances state or federal agencies may have the primary jurisdiction for the overall response effort. However, Harvey County resources will likely provide the first response for all incidents impacting the jurisdictions.

This section provides information on the concept of operations during normal operations through various phases of emergency operations.

4.1.1 Normal Operations

Day to day operations of the jurisdictions located in Harvey County, absent a declaration of a Local Disaster Emergency, are under the authority of local governing bodies. It is the responsibility of governments in Harvey County to protect life and property from the effects of emergencies or hazard events. This Plan is based on the concept that emergency functions for various agencies involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases.

Under normal operations, the Harvey County Emergency Management Department serves as the emergency management agency as a department in Harvey County, Kansas. The Emergency Management Department coordinates with the incorporated cities and county government entities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies that escalate beyond normal operational capabilities.

4.1.2 Emergency Operations

Activation of the Plan

- First responder organizations will keep the Emergency Management Department informed of escalating situations that may require coordinated multi-departmental response and activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Once notified, the Emergency Management Department will monitor the situation and implement procedures to notify key personnel and activate this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Activation of the EOP serves as notice to all County and City departments and cooperating agencies to shift from normal operations to emergency operations. This may require shifts in mission, staffing and resource allocation.
- To the extent practical, the disaster responsibilities assigned to County and City departments and employees will parallel their normal activities. However, during declared emergencies, staff not otherwise assigned emergency duties may be made available to assist with emergency work.
- This EOP will not be implemented for routine emergencies handled by the first response community and other organizations. However, if necessary, portions of this plan (such as a particular Emergency Support Function) may be activated to meet unique needs created by routine emergencies.
- If local resources are severely taxed or exhausted, assistance may be requested from neighboring communities by activating mutual aid agreements.

National Incident Management System

Harvey County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the incident system to be used for planning for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against both natural and man-made disasters impacting the county. The Incident Command System portion of NIMS has proven to be very beneficial during incident operations as it utilizes common terminology, is modular and scalable, incorporates measurable objectives, provides for a manageable span of control, and relies on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) as the principal tool for communicating and carrying out operational objectives in an incident.

Multi-Agency Coordination

In most cases, emergencies are handled by local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, medical service agencies, and communication/dispatch centers; but in larger emergencies or disasters, additional coordination support is needed to ensure an effective response. In these situations, entities such as city EOCs and/or the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) have critical roles in acquiring, allocating and tracking resources, managing and distributing information, and setting response priorities. Each of these entities has their own purpose, scope, and criteria for activation.

Harvey County Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

The Harvey County EOC provides primary coordination and control over County-wide events, including the unincorporated portions of the County. The primary role of the EOC is to bring together relevant disaster information in one central location, organize and present that information in a useful way to the organization's decision-makers, and facilitate the coordination of resources required to meet the needs generated by an emergency/disaster. The EOC provides assistance and resources as requested and serves as the single point of contact and coordination for resources and assistance from the State and Federal levels of government. Harvey County Emergency Management is responsible for the maintenance and activation of the EOC as outlined in ESF-5 Emergency Management Annex of this plan.

The singular purpose of the EOC is to assist in resolving disaster impacts quickly and effectively in order to return an area to normal or better than normal if possible. In its simplest form, the EOC ensures that a series of necessary tasks are identified and successfully completed in a timely manner.

The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management is responsible for overall EOC activities which include:

- Maintaining operational readiness of the EOC
- Updating standard operating procedures
- Developing checklists
- Message tracking
- Conducting briefings
- Activating Mutual Aid Agreements
- Coordinating with State and Federal agencies

Emergency Operation Center Activation

The following are possible criteria for activation of the Harvey County EOC:

- Heightened risk exists within Harvey County
- Coordination of response activities is needed
- Resource coordination is needed for an event
- Conditions are uncertain or could possibly escalate
- A county emergency/disaster declaration is made
- At the discretion of the individuals authorized to activate the EOC

The County EOC may be activated or deactivated by any of the following individuals:

- Emergency Management Director or Assistant
- Emergency Communications Director
- Any designated Emergency Management Duty Officer
- County Administrator

Emergency Operation Center Activation Levels

The following levels of EOC activation are used by Harvey County and consistent with other governmental EOCs throughout the region:

Level I (Steady State)

Steady State activations occur when conditions indicate that a major event or disaster may be imminent. Level 1 activations are normally weather-related incidents requiring close monitoring of the situation by EM, Emergency Communications, or administration staff.

Staffing:

- Emergency Management Staff Members
- Emergency Communications Member
- Administration Staff

Level II: (Enhanced Activation)

Partial activations occur when an incident or impending incident requires the presence of emergency services personnel and others to be in close contact to coordinate activities. Selected individuals/departments may be requested to respond at this level in lieu of a Level 3 full activation.

Staffing:

- Emergency Management Staff Members
- Emergency Communications Member
- Emergency Support Function (ESF) Coordinator (as required)
- Other Department/Agency Staff (as required)

Level III: (Full Activation)

Full activations occur when a major disaster requires coordination efforts of the elected officials and top-level management in conjunction with the emergency services and support agencies.

Staffing:

- County Administrator
- Emergency Management Staff Members
- Emergency Communications
- Member ESF Coordinator (per incident objectives)
- Chair of the Board of County Commissioners
- Other County Department/Agency Staff (as required)
- City Liaison (as required)
- State Liaison (as required)
- Other Non-Governmental Organizations Agency Representatives (per incident objectives)

Emergency Operation Center Organizational Structure

In most cases, the Emergency Management agency will make the determination to activate. If there is a situation where Emergency Management is not actively involved in the incident requiring activation, they need to be contacted immediately. If Emergency Management staff is unavailable, then the Emergency Communications Director, Sheriff, or their designee, will act as the EOC Manager. Any Incident Commander actively managing an incident in Harvey County may request EOC activation through an authorized individual.

When requesting an EOC activation, there are important decisions that need to be made. These include: determining the initial staffing level; identifying the EOC's initial objectives; identifying the necessary initial notifications to be made; and establishing the initial message(s) to be communicated to the public and/or individuals that most likely will be calling the EOC.

Initial Staffing Level

The EOC Manager is responsible for establishing the initial staffing level of the EOC. EOC staffing will probably not be optimal at the beginning of activation. At the outset, some of the positions may be staffed by the most qualified individual available at the time (rather than the designated EOC representative).

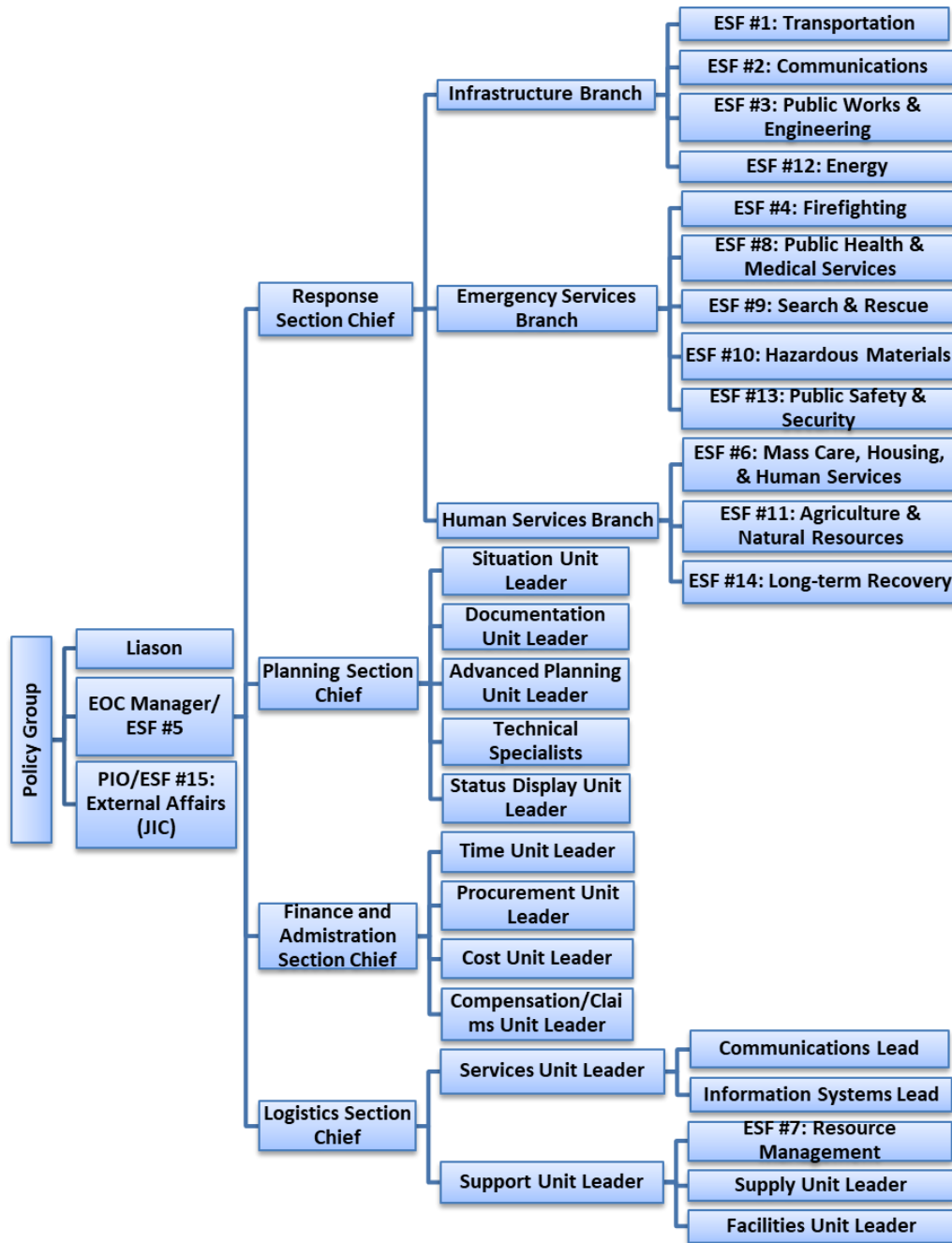
In many situations, the length of time the EOC will need to be activated cannot be accurately determined at the beginning of activation. As such, EOC representatives that respond to the initial EOC activation should plan on staffing for at least twelve hours. This will allow for a smoother transition to shifts when/if they are established.

Ongoing Staffing Level

Once the EOC is staffed, ESF Coordinating Team Members will work with the EOC Manager to establish the appropriate staffing level for their section. Similarly, all staff are responsible for identifying staffing needs in their function. While the EOC Manager (or designee) will arrange for the staffing of new positions needed in the EOC, it is the responsibility of each individual in the EOC (and their organization) to arrange for continued staffing in their own position.

There are adequate resources locally or regionally, to staff the EOC for multiple 24 hour periods. In large, complex or escalating events, the need for 24 hour staffing will be addressed at the time of activation and scheduled accordingly. In catastrophic incidents, an additional resources may be requested through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

Harvey County Emergency Operation Center Organizational Chart



Local Disaster Declaration

At any point during the development of an emergency situation, Harvey County may determine it cannot handle the situation without the use of outside resources. Such resources may be obtained through mutual aid agreements without declarations of emergency/disaster; however, significant augmentation of resources or activation of State and Federal assistance (as provided under K.S.A. 48-9, K.S.A. 12-16, 117 or the Stafford Act) must be accompanied by a properly executed state of local disaster emergency declaration. Such declaration shall be based on the judgment of the officials

involved that such a measure is necessary to deal with a current or imminent emergency/disaster situation. See ESF 5 Annex for additional specifics on the declaration of a local emergency.

Harvey County Emergency Management will be responsible for preparing any disaster declarations which the above officials find necessary. A declaration of a state of local disaster emergency shall implement the response and recovery elements of this plan and any applicable emergency operations plans. Subject to K.S.A. 48-932, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of any county, or by the mayor or other principal executive officer of each city of this state may issue any order deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management of the declaration of a state of local disaster emergency, for the protection of life or property or for the general public health and welfare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Transfer the direction, personnel or functions of county departments and agencies for the purposes of performing or facilitating response activities;
- Utilize all available resources of the county as may be reasonably necessary to cope with a disaster;
- Appropriate and expend funds, execute contracts, authorize the obtaining and acquisition of property, equipment, services, supplies and materials without the strict compliance with procurement regulations or procedures;
- Order a curfew applicable to certain geographic areas of the County or the County as a whole;
- Order the suspension of, or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of, alcoholic beverages, explosives and combustibles;
- Order the complete or limited evacuation of any designated area of the County;
- Commandeer or use private property if necessary to cope with the disaster, subject to applicable requirements for compensation (KSA 48-933);
- Suspend or modify the provisions of any resolution if strict compliance thereof would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in disaster response;
- Accept services, gifts, grants and loans, equipment, supplies, and materials whether from private, nonprofit or governmental sources;
- Require the emergency services of response organizations in Harvey County;
- Terminate or suspend any process, operation, machine, device or event that is or may negatively impact the health, safety and welfare of persons or property within the county;
- Require the continuation, termination, disconnection or suspension of natural gas, electric power, water, sewer or other utilities;
- Prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destination in connection with any evacuation;
- Issue any and all other orders or undertake such other functions and activities as the county reasonably believes is required to protect the health, safety, welfare of persons or property within the County or to otherwise preserve the public peace or abate, clean up, or mitigate the effects of disaster.

Local (city, county, and mutual aid) resources must be exhausted before state or federal assistance is available through a Governor's or Presidential declaration. Such state and

federal declarations will be requested by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of any county, or by the mayor or other principal executive officer of each city of this state through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM). The state is able to provide physical assistance through the various state agencies, but provides no funds to reimburse local governments during emergencies/disasters. Federal declarations activate both physical as well as monetary resources; however, state & local cost sharing is normally required.

State declarations are made by the Governor upon KDEM's recommendation, when significant involvement of State resources or personnel is anticipated. Requests for Federal assistance may be made only by the Governor through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Presidential declarations activate the full range of disaster assistance outlined in the Stafford Act. Other Federal declarations can be made by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) for loan programs to persons affected by disasters and by the Secretary of Agriculture (agricultural disaster situations). Common to all requests for emergency/ disaster declarations is the requirement that the requesting jurisdiction has exhausted its available resources to handle the situation.

The following positions are authorized to request resources by contacting Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

- The Harvey County Director of Emergency Management
- Designated personnel authorized by Harvey County Director of Emergency Management

Regardless of the level of assistance provided by outside entities, overall direction and control remains the responsibility of Harvey County.

Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) emergency programs, services, activities, and facilities must be accessible to people with disabilities and generally may not use eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out people with disabilities. The ADA also requires making reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures when necessary to avoid discrimination against a person with a disability and taking the steps necessary to ensure effective communication with people with disabilities.

It is the goal of Harvey County Emergency Management and agencies participating in this Emergency Operations Plan to make emergency management programs, services, and activities accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities, the elderly and children. The nature and demands of emergencies may make otherwise self-sufficient individuals vulnerable in unforeseen ways; in these situations, the term "functional and access needs populations" can easily expand beyond our common understanding to include populations such as children, vacationers, the healthy elderly, pregnant women, people with chronic diseases, the illiterate, the non-English speaking, the homeless and the poor. Harvey County recognizes that unique considerations must be made to accommodate special populations during emergencies.

Harvey County is engaged in a number of activities which aim to improve response plans and operations to accommodate the needs of those most vulnerable during an emergency event.

Language Services

The Department of Health and Human Services has identified the top 15 languages spoken in households in Kansas. English was identified as the primary language and Spanish as the secondary language spoken in households within Harvey County. Harvey County utilizes Language Line for interpretation and translation services. This service is available to all emergency response agencies and the Public Information Officers throughout the county.

TTY telephone services are available throughout Harvey County. Some printed educational materials have been translated in to Spanish and on occasion other languages.

Identifying and Pre-Staging Resources

Certain situations will require pre-staging assets. Identifying these resources and the trigger points to utilize such resources, are based on the phases indicated in the County Emergency Operations Plan.

First Responder Plans: First responder organizations operating daily in Harvey County have plans and standard operating procedures for response to routine emergencies and for expansion and coordination during disasters. These plans and procedures are consistent with national standards and local systems and structures ensuring a coordinated response in the field.

Resource Inventories

Each agency tasked within this plan, is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable resource lists. These lists follow established county protocols for maintaining resource lists. At a minimum, a full resource list (including all county resources) will be provided to Harvey County Emergency Management who is the ESF 7 Coordinating Agency.

These inventories include a point of contact, geographic location, and operation area specific for each ESF for the following:

- Vehicle inventories
- Personnel
- Facilities
- Staging areas for internal and external response • Equipment
- Equipment operators
- Suppliers/Contractors/vendors
- Services/contracts/Mutual Aid Agreements
- List of critical facilities having priority for restoration of utilities during emergencies

- List of utility providers serving the local area to include the number of customers served
- Resources in adjacent jurisdictions that could be used during a disaster-if applicable

Credentialed Personnel

Harvey County is utilizing the Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System developed by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. While this option is just now beginning to be utilized, there are some concerns that exist regarding purchasing and maintaining equipment that is necessary, training multiple agencies on the system, and time it would take to integrate changes.

Currently, the Harvey County Emergency Management has the responsibility for the credentialing/badging system in place for all non-City of Newton employees. The City of Newton has their own in-house credentialing/badging systems in operation. With these systems, all city and county government employees have their credentials on file through these systems and badges to gain access to limited access sites.

For vendors and transport companies that are hired to support ESF 7, ESF 7 Coordinators will work closely with ESF 13 and law enforcement officers conducting perimeter control to communicate which service providers should have access to limited access sites. In these instances, personnel of vendors and transport companies will display their company badges for access.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The purpose of a Mutual Aid Agreement is to provide for mutual aid and assistance between the agencies entering into the Agreement to provide services to prevent, respond to, and recovery from an emergency when local resources are insufficient to meet unusual needs. The safety and wellbeing of a community will best be protected through the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies providing assistance to one another.

Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act: The purpose of this act is to create a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating Kansas political subdivisions. Each participant of this system recognizes that emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential for the protection of lives and property and for best use of available assets both public and private. The system shall provide for mutual assistance among the participating political subdivisions in the prevention of, response to and recovery from any disaster that results in a formal state of emergency in a participating political subdivision, subject to such participating political subdivision's criterion for a declaration. The system shall provide for mutual cooperation among the participating subdivisions in conducting disaster-related exercises, testing or other training activities outside actual declared emergency periods. The system shall provide a common glossary and definitions of resources based on a resource management program. This legislation provides no immunity, rights or privileges for any individual responding to a state of emergency that is not requested or authorized, or both, to respond by a participating political subdivision. Participating political subdivisions will be ensuring to the fullest extent possible, eligibility for state and federal disaster funding.

Although this Act creates a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating Kansas political subdivisions, it does not specifically address administrative procedures to be followed in requesting or providing mutual aid such as reimbursement, replacement of supplies, or equipment delivery/receipt procedures. According to the Adjutant General's Department, Kansas Division of Emergency Management Policy #0100108 dated January 2, 2008, titled, *Mutual Aid Agreement and Direct State Assistance Reimbursement*.

When the parties do not have a pre-event written mutual aid agreement, or where a written pre-event agreement is silent on reimbursement, the Requesting and Providing Entities may verbally agree on the type and extent of mutual aid resources to be provided in the current event, and on the terms, conditions, and costs of such assistance.

Mutual Aid Agreements Activation:

- In the event of a state of local disaster emergency, the Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the Party from whom the aid is sought in coordination with ESF 7.
- All communication shall be conducted directly between Recipient and Provider in coordination with ESF 7.
- The Recipient shall be responsible for keeping all Parties advised of the status of mutual aid activities.

Intergovernmental Mutual Aid: Mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact: The purpose of the compact is to provide mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states include personnel, equipment, or supplies may be essential to the safety, care, and welfare of people therein. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact may be entered in accordance with the provisions of KSA 48-3202. This action is accomplished by written agreement between the Governor of Kansas and Governors of one or more states which have legally joined said compact, or which are authorized to join. Such written agreement may specify the period of time said compact is entered into with regard to each such state. Thus, the State of Kansas compact is non-active until initiated by the Governor, in agreement with one or more states.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): The EMAC is mutual aid agreement and partner among states to allow for the exchange of resources when state and local resources are overwhelmed and federal assistance is inadequate or unavailable. Request for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires the soliciting state 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 48-901).

Damage Assessments

Damage assessments include those actions that are undertaken to determine the nature and scope of damages to structures, facilities and infrastructure for the purpose of identifying and scaling the need for State and Federal disaster assistance in the recovery phase. Damage assessment will be closely coordinated with ESF 14, which has the lead for impact assessment and incident action planning during the response phase.

The Harvey County Appraiser is the lead agency for the County's Damage Assessment Program. The County is responsible for performing a county-wide rapid assessment and providing this information to the KDEM within the first few hours of the onset of disaster. The County Rapid Assessment will reflect information from city rapid assessments and additional information provided by response organizations, ESF Teams, the public and the media.

Initial Impact Assessments

The initial rapid impact assessment generally begins during the event (such as a flood) or immediately following (such as a tornado) and continues until the EOC has developed a good picture of the types and magnitude of damage. The Rapid Impact Assessment information collected will allow both Incident Command 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.

In most cases, initial assessment information will come from first responders already in the field. If the situation dictates, additional personnel may be deployed specifically to conduct damage assessments and to report information to the EOC as quickly as possible.

Rapid Damage Assessment

During the Rapid Damage Assessment the team(s) will be gathering information about:

- Status of lifelines (transportation, communications, utilities - gas, electricity, water, other)
- Status of facilities (fire, police, city hall, EOC, public works, emergency communications, other)
- Status of damages to homes, businesses, roads, bridges, and county buildings

Harvey County Appraiser's Office will be the responsible agency in Harvey County to conduct the Rapid Damage Assessment. Other agencies and/or groups may assist in gathering the information. Agencies may include Law Enforcement, Fire, Public Works, Emergency Management, Voluntary Organizations, or other county personnel.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDAs)

PDAs are joint local, State and Federal damage assessments used to document the need for supplemental Federal assistance. PDAs may be conducted to document the need for Human Services (Individual Assistance) Programs and/or Infrastructure (Public Assistance) Programs.

An ESF 14 team member will accompany all PDA Teams. During a PDA, the role of the ESF 14 team member is critical, as they are to ensure all damage is observed and documented by KDEM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration (SBA) and any other agencies potentially providing assistance.

Based on the results of the PDA, KDEM may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential disaster declaration for Human Services (Individual Assistance) or Infrastructure (Public Assistance), or both.

The County will work closely with the KDEM to ensure all types of disaster assistance are considered during the PDA process. For example, if the extent of damage does not warrant a Presidential disaster declaration, the SBA may announce a declaration to make low interest loans available to individuals and small businesses. Or if the disaster warrants, other types of

Federal disaster assistance may be available to a local jurisdiction, such as funds from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program to repair damaged infrastructure.

In some instances, local government may request immediate assistance from Federal agencies without a damage assessment, such as assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency for Hazardous Materials incidents or the Corps of Engineers for flooding events.

Detailed Damage Assessment

A detailed damage assessment is needed to document the magnitude of public and private damage for planning recovery activities and to justify the need for State and Federal assistance. A detailed damage assessment is also necessary to meet the information needs of the public, elected officials and the media.

During detailed damage assessments, emphasis will be placed on collecting and organizing information in a manner that will allow Incident Command and the EOC to:

- Evaluate the overall total scope, magnitude and impact of the incident
- Prioritize recovery activities
- Plan for ongoing recovery and restoration activities
- Project the total costs of long-term recovery
- Document the need for supplemental assistance

Detailed damage assessments will generally begin following the completion of response activities to protect life and property. A detailed damage assessment could last for days or even weeks.

Two general categories of detailed damage assessments will be conducted as follows:

Private Property Damage Assessments to document the extent of damage to individuals, families, and businesses.

Private property damage assessment teams will be comprised of, but not limited to, code enforcement officers, building inspectors, volunteer agency representatives, insurance adjustors and others familiar with the affected areas possessing the knowledge and skills to document the damage incurred by individuals, families and businesses.

Public Property Damage Assessments to document the extent of damage to public facilities, roads, bridges, utilities and other publicly owned structures.

Public property damage assessment teams should be comprised of individuals with construction estimating skills who are familiar with determining damage to public buildings, roads, bridges and other infrastructure. A team of engineers and architects may be needed to assess the structural integrity of buildings, to confirm initial damage assessments and to determine the best course of action for repairs, demolition and/or rebuilding strategies.

Public Safety in Emergencies

In a large-scale incident law enforcement resources will quickly become overwhelmed, and law enforcement officials will have to balance their resources and efforts between new responsibilities and everyday service demands. ESF 13 Coordinating Agency will activate mutual aid by contacting law enforcement agencies outside the affected area. Shifts will be assigned and responding law enforcement agents will report to the staging area.

Intelligence Centers

The ability to share intelligence information quickly and accurately among fusion centers, joint terrorism task forces, local law enforcement and emergency operation centers is crucial in preventing potential criminal and terrorist acts. The primary components of a fusion center are situational awareness and warnings that are supported by law enforcement intelligence, derived from the application of the intelligence process, where requirements for actionable information are generated and information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated. Important intelligence that may forewarn of a future attack may be derived from information collected by several diverse entities.

The Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC) is a joint endeavor through the Kansas Attorney General's Office and the Kansas Adjutant General's Department. The KIFC Mission is to "generate intelligence analysis critical for

homeland security policy and relevant threat warning, in order to protect life, liberty and property in Kansas and the Great Plains Region”. The KIFC’s core focus areas are: 1) Terrorism and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs); 2) Biological Threats and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs); and 3) Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) / Cybersecurity.

ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security has the responsibility to coordinate prevention, preparedness, and response and recovery activities specific to terrorism and/or weapons of mass destruction incidents with all intelligence partners.

4.2 Coordination, Direction and Control

Impacted entities will coordinate the emergency response efforts within their political jurisdiction (county and municipalities).

4.2.1 County Level

Information Collection and Dissemination

Initial notification of incidents at the local level are accomplished in a variety of ways including public safety radio, television, radio, broadcast, fax, etc.

Responsibility for notification of most incidents is accomplished through the Harvey County communication center. Other agencies with responsibilities for notification include the National Weather Service and Kansas Highway Patrol.

The Harvey County communication center will be responsible for notifying response and Emergency management personnel when the threat of a disaster is imminent.

- **Internal:** Response agencies will be notified from the communication center as required by the nature of the disaster.
- **External:** It is the responsibility of Harvey County Emergency Management to notify the appropriate agencies outside of the jurisdiction such as Kansas Division of Emergency Management 1, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The Harvey County communication center provides communications essential for the city and county governments to communicate with all governmental entities. This information is then passed along to the public via siren, notification system, radio, NOAA radio, television, social media alerts, etc.

The media assume a vital role in dispersing information to the public. Harvey County Emergency Management works closely with local media providers to ensure timely and accurate information is provided to the public.

Information collection needs and priorities will include:

1. Life safety
2. Incident security and stability
3. Property and environmental protection

Direction and Control

Impacted entities will coordinate the emergency response efforts within their political jurisdiction (county and municipalities).

The Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used to coordinate emergency response and recovery operations at the disaster scene(s). The ICS/NIMS organization will maintain communications and coordination with the Harvey County EOC at all times as detailed by this plan.

Harvey County Emergency Management may activate Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. They may also recommend that the Harvey County BOCC declare a local state of emergency and make a formal request for state assistance. The following positions are authorized to request resources by contacting Kansas Division of Emergency Management 1.

1. The Harvey County Director of Emergency Management
2. Any designated personnel authorized by Harvey County Director of Emergency Management

To request state assistance, Harvey County must meet the following parameters:

1. Exhausted or will likely exhaust Harvey County resources
2. Exhausted or will likely exhaust mutual aid resources
3. Exhausted or will likely exhaust contractual resources
4. The requested assistance is not available at the local level

The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management or designee is delegated policy-making authority and can commit Harvey County resources at the Harvey County EOC as well as routine management and operation of the facility. The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management may issue mission assignments to the ESFs to perform duties consistent with Harvey County policy. Mission assignments and mutual aid assistance is tracked at the Harvey County EOC.

Coordination of County-wide protective actions will occur among all affected risk and host areas and Harvey County EOC under the direction and control of the Director of Harvey County Emergency Management. Areas not impacted by these events may be requested to provide assistance. Prior to an evacuation and under the direction of the Director of Harvey County Emergency Management, the Harvey County EOC will implement coordination on issues which may include, but not limited to: lifting of tolls, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, identifying evacuation routes, ensuring the sufficiency of fuel, address emergency medical issues, and initiate procedures for notification to the public.

The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management may authorize a field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations will be under the direction and control of the Incident Commander and may involve the deployment and

staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area.

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Harvey County. While response actions necessary to protect public health and safety are being implemented, the recovery section within the Harvey County EOC begins coordination and implementation of the recovery programs.

In the event state and federal assistance is required by Harvey County, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Kansas may order the mobilization of State and local resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Response and Recovery Section under the direction of the Response and Recovery Director located at Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

4.2.2 Coordinating Agencies

The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management designates the coordinating agencies for each emergency support function to coordinate the activities of that support function.

Coordinating Agency Listing for Emergency Operations Plan	
FUNCTIONAL ANNEX	COORDINATING AGENCY
ESF 1 - Transportation	Harvey County Road & Bridge
ESF 2 - Communications	Harvey County Communications
ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering	Harvey County Road & Bridge
ESF 4 - Firefighting	Newton Fire/EMS Department
ESF 5 - Emergency Management	Harvey County Emergency Management
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	Harvey County Health Department
ESF 7 - Resource Support	Harvey County Emergency Management
ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services	Harvey County Health Department
ESF 9 - Search & Rescue	Newton Fire/EMS Department
ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials	Newton Fire/EMS Department
ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	Harvey County Emergency Management
ESF 12 - Energy and Utilities	Harvey County Road & Bridge
ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security	Harvey County Sheriff Office/Detention Center
ESF 14 - Long-Term Community Recovery	Harvey County Emergency Management
ESF 15 - External Communication	Harvey County Administration

Upon activation of the Harvey County EOC, the primary agency for the emergency support functions will send representatives to the Harvey County EOC to coordinate activities. The coordinating agency determines which primary and support agencies are required at the Harvey County EOC.

The coordinating agency for the Emergency Support Functions will be responsible for collecting all information related to the disaster and providing it to Harvey County Emergency Management.

4.2.3 Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities.

These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts. A complete list of Mutual Aid Agreements in effect for Harvey County related to emergency management can be found in Section VII-Authorities and References of this EOP. In addition, these agreements are available for review in their entirety at the Harvey County EOC.

State-Wide Mutual Aid System

KSA 48-948 through 48-958 establishes the statewide Kansas mutual aid system which states:

"The system shall provide for mutual assistance among the participating political subdivisions in the prevention of, response to and recovery from any disaster that results in a formal state of emergency in a participating political subdivision, subject to such participating political subdivision's criterion for a declaration. The system shall provide for mutual cooperation among the participating subdivisions in conducting disaster-related exercises, testing or other training activities outside actual declared emergency periods."

The full act can be found in the file archive of this plan.

Interstate Civil Defense Compact

The purpose of the compact is to provide mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states include personnel, equipment, or supplies may be essential to the safety, care, and welfare of people therein. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact may be entered in accordance with the provisions of KSA 48-3202. This action is accomplished by written agreement between the Governor of Kansas and Governors of one or more states which have legally joined said compact, or which are authorized to join. Such written agreement may specify the period of time said compact is entered into with regard to each such state. The State of Kansas compact is non-active until initiated by the Governor, in agreement with one or more states.

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. Request for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires soliciting state 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).

Requesting Mutual Aid

All mutual aid requests should be coordinated through the Harvey County Emergency Manager or the Harvey County EOC if activated. To request mutual aid, Harvey County uses the following process:

- The Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the party providing the aid in coordination with Harvey County Emergency Management.
- Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing no later than thirty (30) calendar days following the verbal request unless otherwise stated according to policies or resolutions.
- All communication shall be conducted directly between recipient and provider in coordination with Harvey County Emergency Management.
- The Recipient shall be responsible for keeping all parties advised of the status of mutual aid activities.

If assistance is needed to coordinate mutual aid, Harvey County can request coordination assistance to Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

4.2.4 Communication

ESF 2 (Communications) provides information and guidance concerning available communications systems and methods in Harvey County, including:

- Dissemination of emergency information to response organizations and government
- Information flow and management to and from the Harvey County EOC
- Communications interoperability among response units
- Primary and backup communications systems
- Telecommunications and information technology resources
- Emergency warning and notification

ESF 15 (External Communications) provides information on and the dissemination of information to the public for the purpose of protective action guidance and ongoing emergency information. This information is focused on the minimization of confusion, misinformation, and rumors during times of an emergency/disaster.

Harvey County Warning Point

The Harvey County EOC serves as the Harvey County Warning Point. The Harvey County Warning Point provides Harvey County with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to government officials that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health and safety, and/or property of the population.

The Warning Point is equipped with multiple communication networks and auxiliary

power.

The Harvey County EOC has Standard Operating Guides (SOG) to notify and warn officials and general public of emergency and disaster events that occur in Harvey County. In addition these guides also identify actions to be taken based off types of incidents. Notification lists for agencies and individuals are maintained by the Harvey County EOC. Notification of the State Warning Point is included in these guides. The Director of Emergency Management or the on-call Emergency Management staff person will initiate any further notification.

Developing or existing emergency conditions which should be reported to the Harvey County EOC include those that have or may result in multiple loss of life, environmental or property damage, or evacuation of a populated area whether or not State or Federal resources are needed to support local emergency response efforts.

ESF Coordinators and other Emergency Operation Center Representatives are kept informed of potential events by the Director of Harvey County Emergency Management by fax, email, or telephone.

Warnings are accomplished in various ways depending on the persons that need to be warned and the time available. The Director of Harvey County Emergency Management or the Incident Commander can initiate warnings and notification procedures. The following list identifies warning methods during an event. Any or all may be used.

- Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Information statements released to the local media
- Public address systems of public safety vehicles
- Door-to-door contacts
- Phone Messaging System
- Outdoor warning sirens

Specific warning zones are identified by the type of incident. Many have been pre-identified such as vulnerable areas around hazardous material locations and/or areas subject to storm surge and/or flooding.

Persons in the threatened areas with vulnerable needs may be notified by all of the methods outlined above. Hotels, motels, Chambers of Commerce and the Tourist Information Center will assist in notification of tourists visiting the area. Most of the other warning systems previously listed would also reach some visitors to the County.

4.2.5 State Level

When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.

At the State level, the Kansas Adjutant General, or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of State resources at the State of Kansas EOC. The State of Kansas EOC Manager is responsible for the provision of State assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the State of Kansas EOC. The State of Kansas

EOC Manager may issue mission assignments to the State ESFs to perform duties consistent with State policy. Mission assignments, and mutual aid assistance brokered by the State, are tracked in the State of Kansas EOC.

Coordination of regional and multi-regional protective actions will occur among all affected risk and host counties, other states, and the State EOC under the direction and control of the State EOC Manager. Counties that are not impacted by an emergency/disaster situation may be directed by the Kansas Adjutant General to activate their EOCs to provide emergency assistance.

During activation of the State EOC, the State EOC provides up-to-date information on the situation and is also equipped to provide information on various grant programs and funding sources available to affected areas in the aftermath of disaster.

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management Regional Coordinator serves as the State of Kansas EOC liaison and shares information with local command, who then shares the information as per local protocol. The State EOC will provide incident information to State agencies, State legislative, and United States Congressional officials. This is typically accomplished via situation reports and frequent State EOC briefings.

In the event federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the State Coordinating Officer determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, he may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to ensure coordination between federal and State agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Kansas may order the mobilization of State resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Response Section under the direction of the Response Section Chief located in the State EOC. In the event the State EOC is not activated, EMAC will be managed and coordinated will be administered by Kansas Division of Emergency Management's Response and Recovery Branch under the direction of the Response and Recovery Branch Director.

4.2.6 Federal Level

Through the National Response Framework (NRF), the federal government provides assistance by establishing a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. The NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of federal support. Through the NRF, federal ESFs may establish direct liaison with Kansas ESF representatives in the State of Kansas EOC.

If the disaster is major or catastrophic, the Kansas Division of Emergency Management will contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 7 and request a Federal Liaison and/or alert them that the Governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.

If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Primary Federal Official (PFO) will represent the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and/or a Federal Coordinating Officer. The Federal Coordinating Officer is authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund. Additionally, the Stafford Act provides funding to assist communities in mitigating the impact of future events.

4.3 Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center

The ability to share intelligence information quickly and accurately among state fusion centers and emergency operation centers is crucial in preventing potential criminal and terrorist acts. The primary components of a fusion center are situational awareness and warnings that are supported by law enforcement intelligence, derived from the application of the intelligence process, where requirements for actionable information are generated and information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated. Important intelligence that may forewarn of a future attack may be derived from information collected by several diverse entities.

Harvey County will provide a local liaison to the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center. Given the nature of the information, Harvey County will distribute the information in accordance to local SOPs and be marked as Unclassified/For Official Use Only (U/FOUO).

4.4 Preparedness

The goal of Harvey County's preparedness operations is to help ensure a timely and effective response to, recover from and mitigation of the impacts and consequences associated with an emergency/disaster situation. To accomplish the goal the following strategy will be used:

- Administer grant programs for operational support and training activities
- Participate in capability assessments at the regional and county level
- Participate in the Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing (CRMCS) program to further develop resource management capabilities.
- Establish a inclusive planning process using the "Whole Community" concept.

4.4.1 Resource Management and Credentialing

Resource Management

Each agency tasked within this plan is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable resource lists. These lists should follow established county protocols for maintaining resource lists. At a minimum, full resource lists (including all county resources) will be provided to Harvey County Emergency Management and the ESF 7

coordinating agency. The following lists are created using the State of Kansas's Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS). These inventories include a point of contact, geographic location, and operation area for:

1. Vehicle inventories
2. Personnel
3. Equipment
4. Equipment operators
5. Suppliers/Contractors/vendors
6. Resources in adjacent jurisdictions that could be used during a disaster-if applicable

The following lists are currently created outside of the CRMCS and should also include point of contact, geographic location, and operation area:

1. Facilities
2. Staging areas for internal and external response
3. Services/Contracts/Mutual Aid Agreements
4. List of critical facilities having priority for restoration of utilities during emergencies

Credentialing

Harvey County utilizes the CRMCS as the county credentialing system. Harvey County follows their designated policy as a guide and policy to ensure that personnel resources requested to assist are adequately trained and skilled. The CRMCS is also used to verify identity and qualification to allow access to an incident site. This system can serve to prevent unauthorized (self-dispatched or unqualified personnel) access to an incident site.

4.4.2 Plan Development and Maintenance

Plan Development

The Harvey County EOP s developed with the assistance and input from the following groups serving in an advisory capacity.

- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- ESF Coordinating, primary and support agencies
- Mutual aid partners and adjoining counties.

The preparation and revision of the basic plan and ESF Annexes will be coordinated by Harvey County Emergency Management with the assistance and involvement of all applicable entities. The preparation and revision of the ESF 8 appendices are the responsibility of the coordinating agency with the assistance of Harvey County Emergency Management and the designated support agencies. Harvey County Emergency Management will establish a format and content guidance that must be followed in the revision process and coordinate and incorporate revisions to the annexes

This plan will be made available to all agencies tasked therein for comment. It is the responsibility of ALL parties to review and submit any comments to Harvey County Emergency Management. The process of distributing the plan will be accomplished by either 1) granting “viewer” access via the Bold Planning Solutions Super System or 2) providing an electronic copy. Harvey County Emergency Management will keep a hard copy on file.

The public will be provided the opportunity to view the Basic Plan portion of this document at <http://www.harveycounty.com>

Plan Maintenance

The Harvey County Emergency Management will maintain the Harvey County EOP and provide an updated EOP to Kansas Division of Emergency Management 1 every five years, with the exception of ESF 10 which must be updated annually as per federal law. However, the EOP may be updated as often as needed during any year. Examination and review should be conducted annually and will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparation capabilities, and deficiencies identified from corrective action planning. The Harvey County Emergency Management will revise the plan by using a process best suited for the county. Whenever a change is made, the date and nature of the change will be recorded. Upon update, these changes will be incorporated into the overall plan and re-promulgated by the Harvey County Board of County Commissioners.

The coordinating, primary and support agencies/organizations of each ESF will be responsible for preparing and maintaining operating procedures for all responsibilities assigned them in the EOP. These procedures will be prepared following guidance issued by local policies.

Other Plans

In addition to the Harvey County EOP, additional plans have been developed and are maintained pursuant to state and federal requirements. These plans include the Regional Mitigation Plan, Strategic National Stockpile Plan (Public Health) and Commodity Flow Studies.

V. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

5.1 Documentation

Responding agencies should keep documentation on the ICS Activity Log (ICS Form 214) or another suitable log. The Harvey County EOC will document activities on a situation reports, common operating pictures, and/or WebEOC. Such documentation is crucial for the following reasons:

- Documentation is the key to recovering emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs.
- Documentation provides a legal account of the actions which took place before, during and after an emergency.

- Documentation provides for a historical record which could be used during after action reviews to improve response operations in the future.

Following a disaster, documentation is provided to Harvey County Emergency Management to maintain an archive for the required time period, after such time archival documents are protected at a designated location.

During after action review the documentation will be used to identify:

- Actions taken (or not taken)
- Resources expended
- Economic and human impacts
- Lessons learned and possible improvements
- Possible mitigation measures that could be taken
- Key impacts and damages

5.2 Finance

Funding

During local state of emergency, the monetary support for logistical and administrative support will be funded out of each agency's budget. However, agencies may request reimbursement or additional funds that may be provided through the county's general funds or other legal funding mechanisms available to the local jurisdiction (non-funded warrants, etc.) if an agency's outlay exceeds their budget.

In the event of a federal declaration, some expenses and/or reimbursements are available to affected agencies through Public Assistance Grants.

Disaster Assistance

As previously mentioned, in a federal disaster declaration the county and its eligible jurisdictions/citizens may qualify for federal assistance. Such assistance has been described above and will be further described in ESF 14. In the event of a federal declaration authorizing public assistance, applicant briefings will be conducted to educate responders and local officials about the cost recovery process.

The Harvey County Administration will manage and oversee the financial aspects of the Public Assistance Programs. The Harvey County Administration will work closely with Harvey County Emergency Management and the Harvey County Board of County Commissioners to identify funds for the recovery effort, to include response, recovery and mitigation functions.

Tracking Local Disaster Costs

In the event of a federally declared disaster, Harvey County Emergency Management may ask the County's Financial Officer to assign a special project number to track all county-related expenses. Incorporated areas of the county may also assign special project numbers per the recommendation of Harvey County Emergency Management.

Insurance and Cost Recovery

Harvey County Emergency Management will coordinate all insurance actions pertaining to County property. The Harvey County Administration coordinates all financial activities relating to recovery operations.

5.3 Logistics

Identifying Resource Gaps

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will determine the priorities for resource needs based on identified gaps.

The LEPC using input and data from the regional capability assessment (see file archive), Department of Homeland Security, local intelligence and threat assessments, will provide a high-level determination of resource needs. These assessments will take into account specific threats as well as potential all-hazard threats and response capability.

Resource and logistic response will be prioritized and accomplished under the direction of the EOC Manager. Information from Field Incident Commanders and Incident Action Plan priorities will be used to prioritize multiple requests. Resource requests will be met dependent on incident type and the responding entities available or anticipated resource requirements. All resource requests should be captured using an ICS form. Any requests requiring rental, hire or costs to fill will be passed on to the Finance group with a copy of the ICS form.

Specialized Resources

Contracting

The following locations provide a list of contractors for Harvey County:

- The CRMCS has the functionality to enter contractor support and can be retrieved during an emergency.
- Harvey County can access the state contracting website at suppliers.sok.ks.gov and query for available state contracts applicable to political subdivisions (i.e. counties, cities, etc.)

Requesting State Assistance

Coordination of resource needs:

- When local municipal resources are committed, the Harvey County Emergency Management will coordinate assistance to satisfy resource needs.
- If the County requires additional assistance, it will call mutual aid from adjacent counties and regional resources
- Only the Harvey County Emergency Manager or his/her documented designee, is authorized to request resource support from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management

- Kansas Division of Emergency Management will turn to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance in dealing with a major disaster that threatens to exceed the capabilities and resources of the state.

Each agency tasked within this plan, is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable resource lists. These lists should follow established county protocols for maintaining resource lists. At a minimum, a full resource list (including all county resources) will be provided to Harvey County Emergency Management and the ESF 7 Coordinating and Primary Agency.

Key Logistics Facilities

Potential locations for Staging Areas and Points of Distribution sites (PODS) are identified annually by Harvey County Emergency Management. Predetermined Staging Areas and PODS include:

Harvey County Points of Distribution

The Harvey County POD is located at Newton High School, 900 W. 12th, Newton KS 67114. The Harvey County Health Department maintains an MOU with USD #373.

Back-up POD sites are located at Burrton, Halstead, Hesston and Sedgwick High Schools.

Harvey County Landing Zones

Landing Zone (Newton City/County Airport)
810 N. Oliver
Newton, KS 67114

Pre-Staging

Certain situations will require pre-staging assets. Identifying these resources and triggers points to utilize such resources are based on the phases indicated in the Harvey County Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP will be developed in preparation of or during an emergency or disaster situation.

Fuel

Fuel will be procured using local economy. Local incident command will provide the desired location of fuel purchasing if applicable for the incident. ESF 7 and ESF 12 provide further detail concerning procuring fuel.

Security

Security at each staging area will be accomplished by mission assigning ESF 13. ESF 13 provides further detail.

VI. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

Authorities and references provide the legal basis for development and implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan. This section provides general local, state, and federal authorities that pertain to the EOP. Additional authorities and references applicable to a particular function, support activity or hazard are cited in the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and Incident Annexes.

6.1 References

- Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101
- Harvey County, Kansas Resolution #1995-32 dated November 27th, 1995
- Harvey County Continuity of Operations Plans
- Harvey County Debris Management Plan
- Harvey County Mass Fatality Plan
- Harvey County Rapid Damage Assessment Plan
- Kansas Planning Standards

6.2 Authorities

- K.A.R. 56-2-2
- K.S.A. 12-16, 117
- K.S.A. 48-3202
- K.S.A. 48-9
- K.S.A. 48-928
- K.S.A. 48-929
- K.S.A. 48-932
- K.S.A. 48-933
- K.S.A. 48-948 through 48-958
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management Policy #0100108 dated January 2, 2008, titled, *Mutual Aid Agreement and Direct State Assistance Reimbursement*.
- Stafford Act