SEDGWICK COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

2025-2030

NOTICE: This document may contain information pertaining to the deployment, mobilization, and tactical operations of Sedgwick County in response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

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RESOLUTION 277 - 2025

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE SEDGWICK COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, K.S.A. 48-929(d) requires the County to prepare and keep current a disaster emergency plan for the area under its jurisdiction with the intention of saving lives and protecting property in the event of a major emergency;

WHEREAS, this planning includes: Mitigation to reduce the probability of occurrence and minimize the effects of unavoidable incidents: Preparedness to respond to emergency/disaster situations; Protection against acts of terrorism and disasters; Response actions during an emergency/disaster; and Recovery operations that will ensure the orderly return to normal or improved levels following an emergency/disaster;

WHEREAS, The Sedgwick County Local Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to establish the policies, guidance and procedures that will provide the elected and appointed officials, administrative personnel, various governmental departments and private and volunteer agencies with the information required to function in a coordinated and integrated fashion and to ensure a timely and organized management of the consequences arising from emergencies/disaster;

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners deems it necessary, advisable and in the best interests of the persons and property within Sedgwick County to revise and update its emergency operations plan for emergencies or disasters occurring in Sedgwick County, Kansas; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners finds that the proposed and revised Local Emergency Operations Plan ("LEOP"), attached to and made a part of this Resolution by reference, has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines established and approved by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management and is recommended for approval by Sedgwick County Emergency Management.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS THAT:

1. The Sedgwick County Local Emergency Operations Plan ("LEOP") made part of this Resolution by reference, is hereby adopted and shall be the disaster emergency plan used in the event of emergencies or disasters occurring in Sedgwick County, Kansas and in related planning activities.

2. A copy of the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Operations Plan ("LEOP") hereby adopted shall be filed with Sedgwick County Emergency Management and the Sedgwick County Clerk's Office. A copy shall be open to inspection and available to the public at all reasonable business hours, and shall be posted on the County's website.

3. This Resolution supersedes all other previously approved emergency operation plans and hereby repeals any portions thereof that are inconsistent with this Resolution and the plan adopted hereby.

4. This resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

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Commissioners present and voting were:

PETER F. MEITZNER	Aye
JEFF BLUBAUGH	Aye
STEPHANIE WISE	Aye
RYAN BATY	Aye
JAMES M. HOWELL	Aye

Dated this 3rd day of December, 2025.

ATTEST:

for KELLY B. ARNOLD, County Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JUSTIN M. WAGGONER
County Counselor

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

RYAN BATY, Chairman
Commissioner, Fourth District

PETER F. MEITZNER, Chair Pro Tem
Commissioner, First District

JEFF BLUBAUGH
Commissioner, Second District

STEPHANIE WISE
Commissioner, Third District

JAMES M. HOWELL
Commissioner, Fifth District

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Record of Changes

Change #	Page #	Description of Change	Approved by	Signature

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Introduction

Purpose

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 Framework (NRF) as a condition for receiving certain categories of federal support for Emergency Management. To meet these requirements, Sedgwick County created this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners officially adopted it on December 3rd, 2025. This plan supersedes the Sedgwick County Emergency Operation plan dated October 2022.

It is the responsibility of governments of Sedgwick County and its communities to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. This Plan is based on the concept that emergency functions of responding agencies 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. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be re-directed to accomplish the emergency task assigned.

This plan aids in day-to-day operations by providing each agency with their responsibilities during an emergency. This allows agencies to construct programs, strategies and methods which allow day-to-day responsibilities to compliment emergency operations.

This plan 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 Sedgwick County. The EOP provides guidance to Sedgwick County officials on 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.

Scope

This plan identifies when and under what conditions the application or activation of this plan is necessary.

The plan establishes fundamental policies strategies and assumptions for a County-wide program that is guided by the principles of the National Incident Management System to:

- Address all hazards during all phases of emergency management.
- Include participation from all stakeholders and represent the entire community.
- Establish a Concept of Operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post disaster response, recovery and mitigation.
- Define inter-agency and inter-government coordination mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate response and recovery assistance.
- Assign specific functions to appropriate County and municipal agencies and organizations as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector, volunteer organizations, citizens and state and federal counterparts.

- Identify actions that County response and recovery organizations will take in coordination with municipal, state and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

Methodology

The Sedgwick County EOP is the product of a detailed and focused planning process that:

1) Represents the whole community and its needs
2) Includes participation from all stakeholders in the community
3) Fully incorporates the NIMS concepts, principles, practice and language
4) Capitalizes on the lessons learned from recent disasters
5) Incorporates plans, programs and policies that have emerged since the last revision

The Sedgwick County EOP is adopted by the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners by resolution, which serves as the promulgation letter for the Sedgwick County EOP. A copy of the signed promulgation will be maintained on record by Sedgwick County Emergency Management and the Sedgwick County Clerk's Office.

This plan will be reviewed and modified on a continual basis by Sedgwick County Emergency Management to reflect changes in local emergency operations. A comprehensive review and adoption will be conducted every five years as directed by Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

Planning Assumptions

The preparation of the Sedgwick County EOP was guided by several assumptions that address a range of issues that potentially impact response and recovery capabilities and the concept of operations. These assumptions include:

- Incidents are best managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational and jurisdictional level.
- A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of local government to effectively respond.
- Achieving and maintaining effective citizen and community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires continued public awareness and education programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability, especially during the initial days (first 72 hours) after disaster impact.
- Disasters may involve multiple jurisdictions simultaneously impacting the County.
- Disasters will require significant information sharing across jurisdictions and between the public/private sectors.
- Sedgwick County will utilize available resources fully before requesting state and/or federal assistance.
- Mutual Aid Agreements will be implemented in those instances when locally available resources are depleted or need augmentation.
- Disasters may attract a sizeable influx of spontaneous volunteers and donations.
- Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities may occur and the ability of governmental response and emergency response agencies to communicate may be impaired.
- Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment may be destroyed or severely damaged.

- Debris may make streets and highways impassable, seriously impeding the movement of emergency supplies and resources.
- Public utilities may be damaged and may be either fully or partially inoperable.
- Many County emergency personnel may be victims of the emergency, preventing them from performing their assigned emergency duties.
- Numerous separate hazardous conditions and other emergencies could result from the major event, further complicating the response efforts.
- People may be forced from their homes and large numbers of people may be killed or injured.
- Many victims may be in life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care.
- There may be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency survival.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other health/medical facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed; and the number of victims requiring medical attention may overwhelm those that do remain in operation.
- Normal food processing and distribution capabilities may be severely damaged or destroyed.
- Damage to fixed facilities that generate, produce, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- Near-total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failures may occur.
- Initially, emergency responses will focus on lifesaving activities. County officials will work toward restoring order and control in the disaster area.
- In major and catastrophic disasters, the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will become the central point and control for County response and recovery activities.
- The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed with agencies organized into specific ESFs. The coordinating agency for each support function is responsible for coordinating the planning and response activities for all the agencies of the function.
- The County will coordinate with State and Federal personnel to expedite recovery.
- Damage assessments will be conducted as soon as the situation permits.
- The County will work to reduce its vulnerability and risk to hazards through proactive mitigation actions and activities.
- All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. The emergency plans and procedures referred to in the Sedgwick County EOP have been maintained by those organizations having responsibility, are in coordination with the EOP, and are exercised on a regular basis.
- Those individuals and organizations with responsibilities identified in the EOP (or in plans that support of the EOP) are sufficiently trained and prepared to perform their

Situation

Geography of the County

Sedgwick County is situated in the South-Central portion of Kansas in the Arkansas River Valley. The topography of the County is characterized by the extreme flatness of the broad Arkansas River valley and the gently rolling slopes rising to the uplands adjacent to the valley. The highest point in the County, about 1,540 feet above sea level, is on its west edge, about 5 miles southwest of Andale. The lowest point, about 1,220 feet above sea level, is where the Arkansas River leaves the County to the south.

Drainage of the County is by way of the Arkansas River and its tributaries. The Arkansas River enters the County at the north-west corner, flows in a southeasterly direction to a point north of Wichita where it turns south, and leaves near the southeast corner. The Little Arkansas River enters the County near the center of the north boundary, flows east-southeast, and joins the Arkansas River at Wichita. South of the Arkansas River drainage is by Big Slough, Cowskin Creek, the Ninnescah River, and all their tributaries. Big Slough and Cowskin Creek head in the northwestern part of the County and parallel the course of the Arkansas to join it near Derby and in northeast Sumner County, respectively. The North Fork and South Fork Ninnescah rivers join in the southwestern part of the County to form the Ninnescah River which flows to the southeast and leaves the County near Clearwater. A narrow strip along the eastern edge of the County, ranging in width from 6 miles at the north county line to 1 mile at the south county line, is drained by east-flowing tributaries of the Walnut River.

Much of the flat land adjacent to the Arkansas River is very poorly drained, and artificial drains have been installed on much of the agricultural land. An extensive flood diversion system has been constructed around Wichita to alleviate recurrent flooding of urban areas by the Little Arkansas and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. (Lane and Miller, 1965)

Political Subdivisions

Sedgwick County is divided into 28 townships and includes the cities of Andale, Bel Aire, Bentley, Cheney, Clearwater, Colwich, Derby, Eastborough, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Mount Hope, Mulvane (Split with Sumner County.), Park City, Sedgwick- (Split with Harvey County.), Valley Center, Viola, Wichita.

Demographics

Sedgwick County

Sedgwick County's population as of the 2020 census is 523,824 of which 487,359 of which live in the incorporated areas and 36,456 live in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Sedgwick County consists of 20 cities including the Wichita Metro area. Sedgwick County also shares cities with Harvey (Sedgwick) and Sumner (Mulvane) counties. Sedgwick County also has two Census designated places (CDP) of Peck and St. Marks. These cities and CDPs' population below are as of 2020.

City	**Total Population**
Andale	941
Bel Aire	8,262

Bentley	560
Cheney	2,181
Clearwater	2,653
Colwich	1,455
Derby	25,625
Eastborough	756
Garden Plain	948
Goddard	5,084
Haysville	11,262
Kechi	2,217
Maize	5,735
Mount Hope	806
Mulvane	5,360 in Sedgwick County/ 926 in Sumner County
Park City	8,333
Sedgwick	194 in Sedgwick County/ 1409 in Harvey County
Valley Center	7,340
Viola	115
Wichita	397,532

Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

The jurisdictions and municipalities of Sedgwick County are a part of the larger Wichita MSA. The Wichita MSA encompass Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, Kingman and Sumner counties, with a 2020 population of 655,080, the Sedgwick County population of 523,824 makes up about 80 percent of the MSAs population. (2020 Census.)

Economy

As of the US Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS) April 2025 economic summary of Wichita MSA, total nonfarm employment is 315,400, with the top three areas of employment being trade, transportation, and utilities (53,800); manufacturing (52,000); and education and health services (49,900).

The City of Wichita hosts multiple manufactures for both aircraft and aircraft parts. (CEDBR, 2021) These include Textron Aviation, Learjet, Airbus, and Spirit AeroSystems. Wichita is also home to Koch Industries and Cargill who have headquarters offices in the city.

Community Infrastructure

Public Safety Agencies

Law Enforcement

Name of Agency	Area Served	Description of Agency
Sedgwick County Sheriff Office	Unincorporated Sedgwick County and municipal assistance	The elected sheriff is responsible for the law enforcement segment of public safety within Sedgwick County. While some responsibility is with local municipal police departments, they do not carry out all of the same functions, such as civil process service, district court security, operation of the adult detention facility, etc. Maintains a 1,158 bed Adult Detention Facility in Wichita, a 157 bed work release facility, maintains a 177 vehicle fleet, and one aircraft.
Wichita Police Department	City of Wichita	The Wichita Police Department is the largest police department in the state of Kansas and is nationally recognized for its community policing initiatives. It is responsible for all activities within the city of Wichita with over 660 commissioned officers over a 163 square mile area. Maintains a police helicopter air section, bomb squad, and SWAT.
Sedgwick County Emergency Communications	Sedgwick County	Sedgwick County Emergency Communications is the public safety answering point (PSAP) for 911 calls in Sedgwick County. The Department provides dispatch services for 31 public safety agencies, including the Sheriff's Department, EMS, Fire District 1 and the Wichita Police and Fire Departments.
Andale Police Department	City of Andale	Law enforcement within the city of Andale
Bel Aire Police Department	City of Bel Aire	Law enforcement within the city of Bel Aire
Bentley Police Department	City of Bentley	Law enforcement within the city of Bentley
Cheney Police Department	City of Cheney	Law enforcement within the city of Cheney
Clearwater Police Department	City of Clearwater	Law enforcement within the city of Clearwater

Clearwater Fire Department	City of Clearwater	Fire protection within the city of Clearwater
Colwich Police Department	City of Colwich	Law enforcement within the city of Colwich
Derby Police Department	City of Derby	Law enforcement within the city of Derby
Eastborough Police Department	City of Eastborough	Law enforcement within the city of Eastborough
Garden Plain Police Department	City of Garden Plain	Law enforcement within the city of Garden Plain
Goddard Police Department	City of Goddard	Law enforcement within the city of Goddard
Haysville Police Department	City of Haysville	Law enforcement within the city of Haysville
Kechi Police Department	City of Kechi	Law enforcement within the city of Kechi
Maize Police Department	City of Maize	Law enforcement within the city of Maize
Mount Hope Police Department	City of Mount Hope	Law enforcement within the city of Mount Hope
Mulvane Police Department	City of Mulvane in Sedgwick and Sumner Counties	Law enforcement within the city of Mulvane and Kansas Star Casino in Sumner County
Park City Police Department	City of Park City	Law enforcement within the city of Park City
Sedgwick Police Department	City of Sedgwick	Law enforcement within the city of Sedgwick
Valley Center Police Department	City of Valley Center	Law enforcement within the city of Valley Center

Emergency Medical Services

Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is the exclusive County provider and primary agency responsible for providing quality out-of-hospital care and transportation of persons who become acutely ill or injured and are in need of ambulance transport to a hospital using advanced life support ambulances. Additionally, EMS provides scheduled ambulance transportation services for persons who require routine transfer due to a medical necessity. EMS serves in a geographic area of approximately 1,000 square miles. Crews are stationed at 19 posts throughout the County.

Mulvane EMS operates two crews that service the City of Mulvane in Sedgwick and Sumner Counties as well as the Kansas Star Casino.

Fire Departments

Name of Agency	Area Served	Description of Agency
Sedgwick County Fire District #1	Comprised of nine fire stations staffed 24 hours per day and located throughout Sedgwick County. The district includes a response area of 631 square miles.	Sedgwick County Fire District 1 provides fire protection and emergency medical service response primarily in the unincorporated areas of the county and the following cities: Bel Aire, Kechi, Park City, Maize, Bentley, Andale, Garden Plain, Goddard, Viola, Haysville and Furley. The department is also part of the Kansas State Fire Marshall Office's Regional Response Hazmat Team and Kansas Task Force 5 regional response team.
Wichita Fire Department	City of Wichita	Wichita Fire Department serves a resident population of over 382,000 people. In addition to the City of Wichita, the Wichita Fire Department also provides emergency responses throughout the metropolitan area through automatic and mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions. The department is also part of the Kansas State Fire Marshall Office's Kansas Task Force 5 Regional Response Team.
Derby Fire and Rescue	City of Derby	Fire protection within the city of Derby and provides BLS first responder care for Sedgwick County EMS (ALS) in their response area. The department is also part of the Kansas State Fire Marshall Office's Kansas Task Force 5 Regional Response Team.
Cheney Fire Department	City of Cheney	Fire protection within the city of Cheney and provides BLS first responder care for Sedgwick County EMS (ALS) in their response area.

Clearwater Fire Department	City of Clearwater	Fire protection within the city of Clearwater
Colwich Fire Department	City of Colwich and Union Township	Fire protection within the city of Colwich and provides BLS first responder care for Sedgwick County EMS (ALS) in their response area.
Mount Hope Fire Department	City of Mount Hope	Fire protection within the city of Mount Hope and provides BLS first responder care for Sedgwick County EMS (ALS) in their response area.
Mulvane Fire -Rescue	City of Mulvane in Sedgwick and Sumner Counties	Fire protection within the city of Mulvane and Fire District #12 in Sumner County.
Sedgwick Fire Department	City of Sedgwick	Volunteer Fire Department serves the city of Sedgwick.
Valley Center Fire Department	City of Valley Center and surrounding townships	Fire protection within the city of Valley Center and provides BLS first responder care for Sedgwick County EMS (ALS) in their response area.
Viola Fire Department	City of Viola	Fire protection within the city of Viola

Emergency Management

Sedgwick County Emergency Management exists to help people, organizations (governmental and non-governmental) and businesses prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate disasters –whether natural, technological or homeland security.

Dispatch Centers

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications is the public safety answering point (PSAP) for 911 calls in Sedgwick County. The Department provides dispatch services for 31 public safety agencies, including the Sheriff's Department, EMS, Fire District 1 and the Wichita Police and Fire Departments.

Key government Facilities

Hospitals

There are multiple hospitals within Sedgewick County including 10 with emergency rooms, two of which are certified trauma centers. ESF 8 maintains a list of all hospitals and medical centers. Major hospitals are active in emergency preparedness planning and have representatives in the EOC during activations.

Shelters

Sedgwick county does not utilize predesignated standing emergency or evacuation shelters. ESF6 maintains a list of facilities that can be used as shelters and when needed will coordinate the opening of shelters or evacuations centers based on that need.

Schools

Primary and Secondary

There are 10 Unified School Districts (USD) based in Sedgwick County and a Further 6 USDs that service Sedgwick County while based in adjacent counties.

259 - Wichita
260 - Derby
261 – Haysville

262 - Valley Center
263 - Mulvane
264 - Clearwater approx.
265 - Goddard
266 - Maize
267 - Renwick
268 - Cheney

312 - Haven (Reno County)
356 - Conway Springs (Sumner County)
375 - Circle (Butler County)
385 - Andover (Butler County)
439 - Sedgwick (Harvey County)
440 - Halstead / Bentley (Harvey County)

Colleges

The following higher learning institutions are based or have campuses in the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County

KU School of Medicine - Wichita
Wichita State University
WSU Tech
Friends University
Newman University

Arts, Culture, and Recreation

Sedgwick County is home to a multitude of large public venues for sports and entertainment. Indoor venues include Intrust Bank Arena, Century II, the Cotillion, and Wichita State University's Koch Arena all located in Wichita and Hartman Arena in Park City.

Libraries

Library	Location
Wichita Public Library-Advanced Learning Library	711 West 2nd St N, Wichita, KS
Wichita Public Library- Westlink Branch	8515 S Bekemeyer St, Wichita, KS
Wichita Public Library-Alford Branch	3447 S Meridian Ave, Wichita, KS
Wichita Public Library-Evergreen Branch	2700 Woodland N, Wichita, KS
Wichita Public Library- Rockwell Branch	5939 E 9th St N, Wichita, KS
Wichita Public Library- Maya Angelou	3051 E 21st ST N, Wichita KS
Wichita Public Library- Walters Branch	4195 E Harry St, Wichita KS
Valley Center Public Library	314 E Clay St, Valley Center, KS
Mt Hope Public Library	109 S Ohio St, MT Hope, KS
Andale District Library	328 Main, Andale, KS
Cheney Public Library	203 N Main St, Cheney KS
Viola Library	100 Grice St, Viola, KS
Clearwater Public Library	109 Ross Ave, Clearwater, KS.
Haysville Community Library	210 Hays Ave, Haysville, KS
Mulvane Public Library (Sumner County.)	408 N 2nd Ave, Mulvane, KS
Derby Public Library	1600 E. Walnut Grove Rd, Derby, KS
Park City Public Library	2107 E 61st N, Park City, KS
Lillian Tear Library (Harvey County.)	511 N. Commercial Ave, Sedgwick, KS
Edmund Stanley Library (Friends University.)	2100 W University St Wichita, KS
Dugan Library and Campus Center (Newman University.)	3100 McCormick, Wichita KS
Ablah Library (Wichita State University.)	1845 Fairmount St, Wichita KS

Museums

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

Name of Agency	**Description of Agency**
Great Plains Nature Center	Provide visitors with enjoyable educational experiences that impart the importance of wise stewardship of natural resources and the roles and responsibilities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism, and the Wichita Department of Park and Recreation
Kansas African-American Museum	The mission of The Kansas African American Museum is to make the African American experience relevant and resonant to every Kansan. The vision of the Kansas African American Museum is to be the premier place where the community comes to learn about or tell the Kansas African American story.
Kansas Aviation Museum	Preserve the birth and living heritage of Kansas aviation, educate the world on the past, present and future of flight, and promote the Spirit of Flight in the Air Capital of the World.
Kansas Firefighters Museum	The former Wichita Fire Department's Engine House No. 6 that opened in 1909 now serves as a firefighter's museum with multiple displays of equipment and apparatus.
Kansas Sports Hall of Fame	Founded in 1961 by the Legislature as a part of the Kansas Centennial celebration, the Kansas Sports Hall of Fame mission is to honor those whose involvement in sports brought pride to themselves, their communities, and the entire state of Kansas and to educate and inspire future generations of Kansans to achieve greatness.
Mid-America All Indian Center, Inc	The Mid-America All-Indian Center serves as a cultural center and museum dedicated to educating people about and preserving the heritage of the American Indian.
Museum of World Treasures	Three floors of archaeological and antiquities exhibits from around the world
Old Cowtown Museum	Cowtown is a living history museum with Old West period buildings with re-enactments.
Ulrich Museum of Art	The WSU campus is home to the Ulrich Museum's renowned 76-piece Martin H. Bush Outdoor Sculpture Collection, rated one of the top collections of its kind by *Public Art Review.* The museum holds a permanent collection of more than 6,300 works by such artists as Childe Hassam, Robert Motherwell, Jacob Lawrence, Andy Warhol, Joan Mitchell, W. Eugene Smith, Gordon Parks, Kara Walker, Zhang Huan, and Dana Schutz.
Wichita Art Museum	Wichita Art Museum, founded in 1935, houses of 8,000 works of art in a 115,000 square foot facility.

Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum	The Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum's mission is to educate the community and its visitors about local history by collecting, preserving, and interpreting materials reflecting the heritage of Wichita and Sedgwick County
Orpheum Theatre	The Orpheum Theatre complex consists of the restored historic theater, a versatile second stage and reception venue, expanded public space and amenities, each providing superior artist and patron services.

Parks and Public Land

There is one state park that borders Sedgwick County and is shared with Kingman and Reno's counties. The Cheney dam and reservoir are also located next to the park and are utilized in both local water supply needs and flood plain control. Sedgwick County also has three parks. The Sedgwick County Park, Lake Afton Park, and Northeast Sedgwick County Park are all managed by the Sedgwick County Parks Department. Local cities also maintain their own parks and recreational programs for their citizens.

Federal Infrastructure

Military Installations

McConnell Air Force Base houses and operates the Air Mobility Command's 22nd Air Refueling Wing, the Air Force Reserve Command's 931st Air Refueling Wing both operating the KC-46A Pegasus and the KC-135R Stratotanker. Lastly the Kansas Air National Guard 184th Intelligence Wing is also housed on base. The Kansas National Guard also has facilities located in the county. Including the local armories and the Heartland Preparedness Center.

Federal Buildings

Sedgwick County houses a federal District Courthouse for Kansas in downtown Wichita a US Marshalls Offices and KBI Offices in downtown Wichita. City of Wichita also has branch offices for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI.), Secret Service, Immigration Services, DHS, and the FDA.

Access and Functional Needs

As of the 2020 Census 16% of the population of Sedgwick County was aged 65 or older, representing a large aging population. A further 10% of the population is assessed to have a disability that may impair access.

8.5% of the population was born outside the United States and 15% report speaking a language other than English at home.

Although the county has a relatively low unemployment rate of 4%, 16% of household incomes are below the poverty rate.

A 2024 count of homeless persons identified "more than 702 persons or families" that were currently unhouse. United Methodist Charities estimated that over 2,500 individuals were unhoused at some point during 2019.

Water

The Equus Bed well field is comprised of 55 wells of which half (26 wells) are in Harvey County. A smaller local well field of 20 wells is located near the Wichita Water Treatment Plant and Sims Park.

The well pumps are 50 -150HP at each well head (Equus and local). Cheney Reservoir provides approximately 65% of the water for Wichita, Equus Beds 25%, while the Wichita well field provides 10%. The Cheney pump station produces about 33.4 million gallons of water per day (MGD) to Wichita with a firm capacity of 80 MGD. Equus Beds were 22.6MGD, Local well field 3.7MGD. In the event of power failure at the Cheney pump station, the Wichita well field pumps can deliver 78 MGD and the local well field can provide 30 MGD. Average daily flow produced for the City of Wichita and wholesale customers (other cities) is approximately 60 MGD.

The Chisholm Creek Utility Authority draws raw water from three separate groundwater well fields: the City of Park City's, located north and south of 61st Street North and west of Broadway; the City of Bel Aire's, located east of Arkansas Street and south of 47th Street North; and the Ripley field, located west of Arkansas Street on the east and west sides of the Arkansas River near the dead-end of Seneca Street north of 37th Street North at the old KGE Ripley power generation plant. The current members of the Chisholm Creek Utility Authority are the cities of Park City and Bel Aire. Although they are current CCUA wholesale customers, they also have contracts to purchase water from the City of Wichita. There is a 3.5 MGD lime-softening water treatment plant located at 5551 North Broadway in Park City.

Sedgwick County is serviced by eight rural water districts: Sedgwick County Rural Water District 1 through 4, Sumner Rural Water District 5, Butler County Rural Water District 5 and 8, and Harvey County Rural Water District 1. Each of these districts is an independent system serving customers via water wells.

Energy

There are five electric companies that service Sedgwick County: Butler Rural Cooperative Association, Sedgwick County Cooperative Association, Sumner-Cowley Electric Cooperative, Black Hills Energy, and Evergy Energy. There is also one municipal operated electric plant operated and maintained by the City of Mulvane. Westar Energy supplies non-cooperative electric through the following plants and respective megawatts (MW): Gordon Evans Energy Center (845MW), Murray Gill Energy Center (317MW), and Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station in Coffey County (548MW). Fuel sources are coal (62%), natural gas – fueled oil (28%), and nuclear (10%). Sedgwick County is supplied by electrical power from two power stations: Lang Substation in Lyon County, and Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Substation in Coffey County. There are two primary substations in Sedgwick County that steps down electrical services for consumers: Benton Substation near 143rd Street East and K-254, and Gordon Evans Generating Power Plant/Substation.

Electrical service enters Sedgwick County via Westar Energy's 345,000-volt overhead power lines in northeast and southwest portions of the County. Electricity is supplied by the two power stations. These transmission lines intersect Benton Substation (143rd Street East and K-254), and Gordon Evans Generating Power Plant/Substation prior to having electrical power stepped down for electrical services to consumers. There are six mid-sized 138,000-volt service substations encircling the City of Wichita that supply electrical power to 43 smaller consumer oriented 64,000-volt substations. Although most 64,000-volt substations service block sections of the City of Wichita, several of the substations are only dedicated to one customer (i.e. Cheney reservoir pump station, Occidental Chemicals, and McConnell Air Force Base). Typically, power can be restored to affected portions of the city within several hours according to Evergy. Critical facilities such as hospitals have back-up

emergency generators; however, health care facilities and child/day care facilities typically do not.

The Cheney substation supplies power to the Cheney reservoir pump station and is the sole line of supply of electricity. The Cheney pump station has 5-4,000 volt (135 amp) 1,000 HP pumps electronically controlled by the filter plant in Wichita (manual controls are on site). There are currently no backup generators for emergency power at the Cheney pump station in the advent of power loss. Three substations service the Wichita water (Hess) pump station, and two substations service the Wichita well field.

Transportation

Wichita includes several airports. The one large airport (Dwight D. Eisenhower) and a large number of runways accessible from aircraft manufacturers. Dwight D. Eisenhower Airport has commercial, cargo, and general aviation services and Colonel James Jabara Airport located in the northeastern section of the city with general aviation services available.

Pipelines traversing the County include natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline, diesel, jet fuels, crude oil, propane, and refined petroleum products. Two bulk storage terminals are also located in Wichita and one underground gas storage facility. The following pipelines traverse Sedgwick County: Air Products LP, Black Hills Energy, Coffeyville Resources Crude Transportation LLC, Enterprise Products Operating LLC, Jayhawk Pipeline LLC, Kansas Gas Service, KPC Pipeline LLC, NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP, ONEOK Field Services Company LLC/Mid Continent Market Center LLC, ONEOK NGL Pipeline LLC, ONEOK North System LLC, Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, Rose Rock Midstream LP, and Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline Inc.

Hazard and Threat Analysis

Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment Summary

Sedgwick County is vulnerable to a wide range of hazards that threaten its communities, businesses and environment. To determine the hazards that pose the greatest threat, Sedgwick County has prepared a Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment. The major findings are summarized below. The assessment was developed from historical data of events that have occurred, and specifically examines:

1. Probability (frequency) of events
2. Magnitude of event
3. Expected warning time before event
4. Expected duration of event

For emergency management planning purposes, the critical analysis that must be undertaken is an assessment of the consequences of each hazard, including potential area of impact, population exposed and impacted, duration of the hazard, and potential economic consequences.

Three levels of risk have been identified: High, Moderate and Low.

High - High probability of occurrence; at least 50 percent or more of population at risk from hazard; significant to catastrophic physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; major loss or potential loss of functionality to all essential facilities (hospital, police, fire, EOC and shelters).

Moderate - Less than 50 percent of population at risk from hazard; moderate physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; moderate potential for loss of functionality to essential facilities.

Low - Low probability of occurrence or low threat to population; minor physical impacts.

Hazard Profile Summary for Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazard	Probability	Magnitude Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Tornado	4	3.5	4	1.5	3.6	**High**
Flood	3.5	3	3	3	3.225	**High**
Winter Storm	4	2.5	2.5	3	3.225	**High**
Windstorm	4	2	3.5	2.5	3.175	**High**
Wildfire	4	2	3.5	2.5	3.175	**High**
Hailstorm	4	2	3.5	1	3.025	**High**
Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	3	2	3.5	3	2.775	**Moderate**
Extreme Temperature	3	2	1.5	3.5	2.525	**Moderate**
Drought	3	2	1	4	2.5	**Moderate**
Agricultural Infestation	2	3	1	4	2.35	**Moderate**
Hazardous Materials Event	2	2	4	2	2.3	**Moderate**
Soil Erosion & Dust	2	1.5	2	3	1.95	**Low**
Dam and Levee Failure	1.5	2	2.5	3	1.95	**Low**
Lightning	2	1.5	3	1	1.9	**Low**
Major Disease Outbreak/ Pandemic Event	1.5	2	1	4	1.825	**Low**
Terrorism, Agri-Terrorism	1	2	3.5	2	1.775	**Low**
Radiological Event	1	1	4	4	1.75	**Low**
Earthquake	1.5	1	4	1	1.675	**Low**
Expansive Soils	1.5	1	1	4	1.525	**Low**

Civil Disorder	1	2	2	1	1.45	**Low**
Land Subsidence	1.5	1	1	2.5	1.375	**Low**
Landslide	1	1	3	1	1.3	**Low**

References:
2010-2040 Hazards Analysis Plan for Sedgwick County,
Kansas http://sedgwickcounty.org/emermgmt/planning/hazards_analysis_plan.pdf
2024 Sedgwick County Kansas (Homeland Security Region G) Multi-Hazard, Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan http://sedgwickcounty.org/emermgmt/planning/mitigation_plan.pdf
2014 South Central Kansas Regional Commodity Flow Study
http://sedgwickcounty.org/emermgmt/documents/2014_CFS_Regional_Report.pdf

Access and Functional Needs

Sedgwick County recognizes considerations must be made to reasonably accommodate populations with access and functional needs during emergencies. Sedgwick 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 access and functional needs populations. Sedgwick County at times the best support for such needs is to request assistance from regional and/or state partners. The following will be addressed in this EOP:

- Base Plan and EOP Mapper: Identification of populations with access and functional needs.
- ESF 1: Transportation
- ESF 2: Communications
- ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services
- ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF 15: External Affairs

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. Sedgwick County (NEW) 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

Responsibilities

Federal Government

The federal government is responsible for:

- Preventing terrorist attacks within the United States through the Department of Homeland Security; reducing the vulnerability of the nation to terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies; and minimizing the damage and assisting in the recovery from emergencies.
- Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.
- Providing federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency and in accordance with National Response plans.
- Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.
- Providing 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.
- Managing and resolving all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens.
- Providing repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens (including noncombatants of the U.S. Department of Defense) evacuated from overseas areas The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in coordination with other designated federal departments and agencies, is responsible for providing such assistance.

State Government

As a State's Chief Executive, the Governor is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of Kansas. The Governor:

Is responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context to include terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies.

- Has power to make, amend, and rescind orders and regulations under a Governor’s emergency declaration.
- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of declared emergency within Kansas.
- Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements with other States, tribes, and territories to facilitate resource-sharing.
- Is the Commander-in-Chief of State military forces (National Guard when in State Active Duty or Title 32 Status and the authorized State militias).
- Requests Federal assistance when it becomes clear that State or tribal capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded or exhausted.

The Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management is responsible for implementing all policy decisions relating to emergency management. These decisions are then relayed

to the tasked state agencies. Those emergencies relating to local matters will be coordinated with local emergency management coordinators.

County Government

County governments are responsible for:

- Maintaining an emergency management program at the county level involving all government, private and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities in the comprehensive emergency management system within the county.
- Coordinating the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish intra-county Mutual Aid Agreements to render emergency assistance.
- Implementing a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those needing special media formats, who are non-English speaking (including persons who do not use English as their first language), and those with hearing impairment or loss.
- Coordinating mutual aid activities within Sedgwick County to ensure the provision of supplemental emergency aid and assistance.
- Maintaining an emergency management program that is designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Maintaining cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of Mutual Aid Agreements.
- Coordinating public information activities during disasters.
- Developing and maintaining systems to coordinate the provision of shelters and mass care to those displaced by disasters.

Sedgwick County departments have specific responsibilities during disasters and/or during EOC activations, the everyday organizational structure of Sedgwick County government remains in effect during disaster situations. However, certain functions of various departments may be modified or suspended to meet the needs of the disaster situation.

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. 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.
- Coordinate and integrate emergency management activities of the city with county emergency management through all phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery).
- Provide Sedgwick County Emergency Management with current copies of the city EOP (or EOGs/SOPs), emergency contact information, and lists of critical resources.
- 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 and hazardous materials training.

- Train damage assessment teams (for cities desiring to field their own teams) and coordinate efforts with Sedgwick County's overall damage assessment process.
- Ensure that Sedgwick County Emergency Management is kept informed of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center.
- Ensure that, during a disaster, response activities (including requests for assistance, and public information efforts) are coordinated with Sedgwick County and that situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for County, State and/or Federal assistance are channeled through Sedgwick County.

Special Districts

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

Private Sector

It is encouraged that members of the Private Sector:

- Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance during emergencies.
- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complimentary and supplementary basis.
- Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause.
- 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.
- Develop Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding for actions performed during emergencies.

Non-Government and Volunteer Organizations

Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.

Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.

Develop Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding of duties and areas of responsibilities to be performed during an emergency.

Hospitals, Nursing Facilities and Assisted Living Facilities

These facilities are responsible for the safety and well-being of visitors and tenants to their facilities. In accordance with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) established a final rule requiring emergency preparedness requirements for Medicare and Medicaid participating providers and suppliers

to plan adequately for both natural and man-made disasters, and coordinate with Federal, state, tribal, regional and local emergency preparedness systems.

School Districts

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

Legal Affairs Officer

The Sedgwick County Counselors Office Legal Affairs Officer is responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to emergency management and the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners all emergency management issues and concerns. The staffing of this position is the responsibility of the Sedgwick County Counselors Office. Sedgwick County Counselors Office Legal Affairs Officers are responsible for supporting requests about actions that require a legal opinion regarding jurisdictional policy and authority by ordinances, statutes and under state and federal laws (e.g., evacuations, quarantines, etc.).

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESF Coordinating Agency

The ESF coordinator is the agency/organization with coordination responsibilities for the assigned ESF throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Responsibilities of the ESF coordinator include:

- Coordination before, during, and after an incident, including pre-incident planning and coordination.
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies.
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls.
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations.
- Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate.
- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with primary and support agencies, as well as appropriate State officials, operations centers, and agencies.

- Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities.

ESF Primary Agencies

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

- Supporting the ESF coordinator and coordinating closely with the other primary and support agencies.
- Providing staff for the operations at fixed and field facilities.
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.

- Support and keep other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.
- Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments.
- Executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed.
- Participate in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

ESF Support Agencies

Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the responsibilities of the ESF. When an ESF is activated, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by the EOC, consistent with their own authority and resources.
- Participate in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
- Assisting in situational assessments.
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the EOC.
- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Citizen Involvement

Despite the presence of government emergency operations plans, the public has a responsibility for making accommodations to prepare for disasters. This can include the development and maintenance of emergency plans (individual, family, and/or business), procuring supplies for an emergency and maintaining a three-day supply of food and water. Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for emergency management, preparedness, response and recovery. Inclusive partnerships with the public are utilized to educate citizens of proper methods to achieve an adequate level of preparedness.

Concept of Operations

Due to the size of Sedgwick County and the resources available there are instances where the required response will exceed those available during normal operations without rising to the level of declaring a disaster or state of emergency. For this reason, Sedgewick County concept of operations recognizes a third state of operations referred to as "Expanding Incidents" between Normal Operations and Emergency Conditions.

	Normal Operations	Expanding incident	Emergency Conditions
Incident Duration	Minutes to hours	Hours to days	Multiple days
Recovery Duration	Hours to 1 day	Days to weeks	Months to years
Disaster Declaration	No	May be required to access some resources	Yes
Resources required	Local resources	Mutual aid may be needed	Exceeds or is likely to exceed available resources
Incident Command	May not be formally established	May require Unified Command	Unified Command
EOC Activation	No	Partial or full activation on request	Yes
ICS Branches	Generally, not established	Some branches may be established	Successful response will require multiple branches
Situational Assessment (SA) / Common operating Picture (COP)	SA by responding organization, generally no shared COP EM may begin monitoring	Maintained by Incident CMD EM monitoring	SA by Incident CMD, COP shared between IC and EOC
Resource Management	911-Allocation Depts.-Management and tracking	911-Allocation & Mutual Aid Depts.-Management and tracking EM- Non-standard resources	Ops Branch-Allocation Plans Branch-Tracking Logistics Branch-Requesting, mobilizing, and demobilizing
Planning for additional Operational periods	None	Incident CMD	Through ICS

Sedgwick County Emergency Management supports a proactive day-to-day disaster planning process by coordinating with local emergency planning committees, response agencies, Sedgwick County Departments, volunteer organizations, and city and municipal governments.

Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
The Sedgwick County LEPC prepares regional hazardous materials emergency plans that indicate the facilities that use, produce, or store hazardous substances that are present in the jurisdiction.

The Sedgwick County LEPC serves as the repository for regional reports filed under Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). LEPC directs regional Title III implementation activities and performs associated outreach functions to increase awareness and understanding of and compliance with the EPCRA program.

Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)
The Sedgwick County IPP is a multi-year plan that lays out the emergency preparedness training and exercise priorities for the county. Each year Sedgwick County Emergency Management hosts an Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW). During the IPPW stakeholders utilizes hazard data, capability assessments, and after-action reviews in order to establish preparedness priorities, determine capability gaps, and create a training and exercise calendar. At the completion of the IPPW the IPP is updated to represent planner preparedness activities for the next three years.

Normal Operations

For the purpose of this plan, normal operations are the default condition defined as any time period during which incidents are generally of limited scope and duration, emergency response requirements do not exceed local resources, and there is no declared emergency or disaster.

Response

During normal operations, local resources will likely provide the first response for all incidents impacting the jurisdiction. Most incidents will be handled by a single response agency and will not go beyond one operational period. Sedgwick County Dispatch will allocate response resources according to their standard operating procedures using the nearest appropriate responder concept.

Incident Command

During normal operations formal ICS positions may not be established. For incidents involving multiple responders, the first arriving responder will assume responsibilities of the incident commander including incident size up and directing initial response actions. If the situation permits, the first responder with supervisory responsibilities will assume incident command upon their arrival.

Resource Management

During normal operations resources are allocated to incidents within Sedgwick County by Sedgwick County Emergency Communications through the 911 dispatch center. Each response agency within the county is responsible for the management and tracking of their own resources during normal operations.

Information Sharing

During normal operations each response agency maintains their own situational awareness. There is generally no shared Common Operating Picture (COP) during normal operations.

Expanding Incidents

This plan uses the term expanding incident to refer to an incident that exceeds normal operations but does not yet meet the conditions for an emergency declaration.

Response

Expanding incidents may require multiple response agencies and may go beyond one operational period. Sedgwick County Dispatch remains responsible for allocating response resources and may allocate additional resources as the situation requires or at the request of the incident commander.

Incident Command

During expanding incidents, the incident commander is encouraged to activate components of the ICS structure to manage span of control. For incidents involving multiple response agencies, the incident commander should consider establishing unified command.

Resource Management

Response agencies remain responsible for the management and tracking of their own resources during expanding incidents. Sedgwick County Emergency Communications through the 911 dispatch center can request mutual aid. During expanding incidents Emergency Management can coordinate for non-standard resources. An emergency declaration may be required to access some resources.

Information Sharing

During expanding incidents, the incident commander is responsible for establishing situational awareness and sharing the Common Operating Picture (COP) with responders. The Emergency Management Duty Officer will monitor expanding incidents and may elect to activate the EOC to facilitate a shared COP.

Emergency Operations

Local Disaster Declaration

In accordance with KSA 48-932, the Chairman of the Sedgwick County Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners may declare a state of local disaster emergency within Sedgwick County. Such declaration shall be based on the judgment that a state of local disaster emergency is necessary to deal with a current or imminent emergency/disaster situation.

In accordance with State of Kansas policy, a verbal local declaration will be valid for a period not to exceed seven days. Sedgwick County Emergency Management in coordination with the Sedgwick County Counselor will be responsible for preparing a written disaster declaration within seven days of the incident. 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 Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners may issue any order deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management for the protection of life or property or for the public health and welfare.

The Sedgwick County EOP may be activated by the following positions in order of succession:

1. The Chairman of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners
2. The Manager of Sedgwick County Emergency Management
3. Any of the designated Emergency Management Duty Officers

ESF- 5 "information and Planning" contains more specific details on EOC operations and the emergency disaster declaration process.

Response

The organized structure for response to an emergency/disaster is under the leadership of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners who appoints the County Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee overall coordination authority for the incident. The agencies, through the ESF structure, operate from the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and support Sedgwick County Emergency Management. The management structure designated to respond to emergency/disasters is coordinated by the staff of Sedgwick County Emergency Management.

Initial and subsequent notification procedures have been provided to the 24-hour Sedgwick County Warning Point for initial contacts based on the type of event. Additional notifications are made as requested by the Incident Commander or Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or their designee.

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

Incident Command

The Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or their designee 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.

Direction and Control

Impacted entities will coordinate 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center at all times as detailed by this plan.

Emergency Operations Center

The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will be activated for actual or potential events that threaten Sedgwick County. The level of activation will be determined by the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee based on the emergency or disaster event.

The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center is located at:
Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center
714 N Main Street

Wichita, KS 67203

The facility serves as the coordination, command and control center for Sedgwick County, is staffed when the need arises, and serves as the 24-hour Sedgwick County Warning Point for initial notification and warning of emergencies and disasters.

EOC Activation

The following are possible criteria for activation of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center:

1. A threat (or potential threat) increases the risk in Sedgwick County
2. Coordination of response activities are needed
3. Resource coordination is needed to respond to an event
4. Conditions are uncertain or could possibly escalate
5. A County emergency/disaster declaration is made
6. At the discretion of any of the individuals authorized to activate the EOC

The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center may be activated or deactivated by any of the following individuals:

- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Duty Officer
- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Director
- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Deputy Director
- Sedgwick County Director of Public Safety
- Sedgwick County Manager
- The Chairman of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners
- Sedgwick County Sherriff
- Sedgwick County Fire District #1
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center utilizes 3 levels of activation:

Activation Level	**Description**
3-Normal Operations (steady state)	-Normal activities when no incident or risk/hazard had been identified -Routine watch and warning activities
2-Partial Activation (Enhanced Steady-State)	Certain EOC agencies/organizations are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk or hazard and/or supporting a response to a new or evolving incident
1-Full Activation	-EOC team is activated to support response to a major incident or credible threat -Requires coordination of the efforts of all emergency services and support agencies, including elected officials and top-level management. -This level requires every organization with a desk in the EOC to send a representative with policy/decision-making authority.

During activation, the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center provides the core emergency function coordination, communication, resource dispatch and tracking; information collection, analysis and dissemination; multi-agency coordination and joint information coordination. Field Operations will be managed through the Incident Command System (ICS).

The EOC staffing level and composition is contingent on the specific requirements of an incident. The organizational structure of the EOC is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. While any configuration of functional units may be used in the EOC, the core organizational structure of the EOC is organized by Sections and ESF teams. While an organizational chart is provided below, the various functional elements are activated based on need. The organizational structure can be condensed, expanded, or reconfigured as needed.

EOC Organization

The EOC staffing level and composition are contingent on the specific requirements of an incident. The organizational structure of the EOC is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. While any configuration of functional units may be used in the EOC, the core organizational structure of the EOC is organized by Sections and ESF teams. Various functional elements are activated based on need, and the organizational structure can be condensed, expanded, or reconfigured as needed.

The Sedgwick County EOC is staffed using the NIMS "Departmental EOC" structure. In this model, a single individual—either the jurisdiction's emergency manager or another senior official—directly coordinates the jurisdiction's support agencies, NGOs and other partners. Departmental representatives bring the resources, expertise and relationships associated with their organizations and functions. The EOC makes decisions to achieve mutually agreed-upon objectives, as in a Unified Command. The roles and responsibilities of a departmental EOC reflect the day-to-day responsibilities of the represented departments and agencies. This structure incorporates the normal day-to-day department/agency alignment from Sedgwick County, the City of Wichita, and other key support agencies.

ESF Coordinating Agencies

The Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee 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	Sedgwick County Public Works
ESF 2 - Communications	Sedgwick County Emergency Management
ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering	Sedgwick County Public Works
ESF 4 - Firefighting	Sedgwick County Fire District #1 City of Wichita Fire Department City of Derby Fire Department
ESF 5 - Information and Planning	Sedgwick County Emergency Management

ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	Sedgwick County Emergency Management
ESF 7 - Logistics	Sedgwick County Emergency Management
ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services	Sedgwick County Health Department
ESF 9 - Search & Rescue	Sedgwick County Fire District #1 City of Wichita Fire Department
ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials	Sedgwick County Fire District #1 City of Wichita Fire Department
ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	KSU Sedgwick County Extension Education Center
ESF 12 - Energy	Sedgwick County Public Works
ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security	Sedgwick County Sheriff Office
ESF 14 – Cross-sector Business and Infrastructure	Sedgwick County Emergency Management
ESF 15 - External Affairs	Sedgwick County Emergency Management Sedgwick County Communications Office

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

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

Resource Management

During Emergency operations, the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee is delegated policy-making authority and can commit Sedgwick County resources at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center as well as routine management and operation of the facility. The Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee may issue mission assignments to the ESFs to perform duties consistent with Sedgwick County policy. Mission assignments and mutual aid assistance is tracked at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management may activate Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. They may also recommend that the Sedgwick 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 Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

- The Sedgwick County Director of Emergency Management
- Any designated personnel authorized by Sedgwick County Director of Emergency Management

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

- Exhausted or will likely exhaust Sedgwick County resources
- Exhausted or will likely exhaust mutual aid resources
- Exhausted or will likely exhaust contractual resources
- The requested assistance is not available at the local level
- In the event state and federal assistance is required by Sedgwick 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 Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

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 Sedgwick 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center.

Kansas Mutual Aid System (KMAS)

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."

All political subdivisions within Kansas are automatically apart of the system, subject to the ability of political subdivision to withdraw from the statewide mutual aid system. The purpose of this compact is to expand the resources and provide assistance available to each of the participating political subdivisions, assist with planning, ensure more timely arrival of aid, minimize operational and administrative conflicts, resolve disputes, and facilitate the prompt recovery of costs. A participating political subdivision may request assistance of other participating political subdivisions in preventing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from disasters that result in locally declared emergencies or in concert with authorized drills or exercises.

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. Requests for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which require 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. Proving 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee or the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center if activated. To request mutual aid, Sedgwick County uses the following process:

- The Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the party providing the aid in coordination with Sedgwick 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 Sedgwick 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, Sedgwick County can request coordination assistance to Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

Requesting State Assistance

When local municipal resources are committed, the Sedgwick County Emergency Management will coordinate assistance to satisfy resource needs. If the County requires additional assistance, it will call for mutual aid from adjacent counties and regional resources

Only the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or his/her documented designee, is authorized to request resource support from the Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

Adjutant General's Office, 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.

Information Sharing

Notification

Initial notifications 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 Sedgwick County communication center. Other agencies with responsibilities for notification include the National Weather Service and Kansas Highway Patrol.

The Sedgwick 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Management to notify the appropriate agencies outside of the jurisdiction such as Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management, Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Information Collection and Dissemination

The Sedgwick 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. Sedgwick 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:

- Life safety
- Incident security and stability
- Property and environmental protection

Coordination of County-wide protective actions will occur among all affected risk and host areas and

Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center under the direction and control of the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee. Areas not impacted by these events may be requested to provide assistance. Prior to an evacuation and under the direction of the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee, Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center 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.

Communications

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

- Dissemination of emergency information to response organizations and government
- Information flow and management to and from the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center
- 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.

Sedgwick County Warning Point

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications serves as the Sedgwick County Warning Point. The Sedgwick County Warning Point provides Sedgwick 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.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify and warn officials and general public of emergency and disaster in accordance with their Standard Operating Guides. Notification lists for agencies and individuals are maintained by Sedgwick County Emergency Communications. In the circumstances that the EOC needs to be activated Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the Director of Emergency Management or the on-call Emergency Management duty officer, who will then initiate further notification. (see ESF-5.)

Warnings are accomplished in various ways depending on the population that needs to be warned and the time available. The Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or the Incident Commander can initiate warnings and notification procedures. Sedgwick County Emergency Management is the Alert Authority and activates the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) as needed during incidents. Other information will pass through or be coordinated within the Joint Information Center, ESF-15 "External

Communications" and other partners as needed. Additional information can be found in the Sedgwick County IPAWS & EAS plan.

Coordination with the State

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. Regional and statewide actions will occur under the command and coordination of the State of Kansas EOC policy. Political sub-divisions may be mission assigned to support disaster and/or emergency response and recovery.

During activation of the State of Kansas EOC, the State of Kansas EOC Team 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.

In the event federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government.

Coordination to the Federal Level

Unless the federal government established a joint field office all requests for federal resources, aid, or other coordination with go through the state as described above. If a joint field office is established in Sedgwick County Emergency Management will designate liaisons to the field office.

Prevention

Sedgwick County's prevention goals are to avoid an incident, intervene, or stop an incident from occurring. To accomplish the goal the following strategy will be used:

- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF)
- Strengthening Information Sharing and Collaboration capabilities
- Strengthening Interoperable and Operable Communications capabilities
- Strengthening Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis capabilities
- Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities
- Increase coordination with the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC)

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 forewarning a future attack may be derived from information collected by several diverse entities.

The Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office serves at the local liaison to the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center. Given the nature of the information, the Sedgwick County Sheriff Office will distribute the information in accordance with local SOPs and be marked as Unclassified/For Official Use Only (U/FOUO). Additional information is provided in the file archive for this plan.

Preparedness

The goal of Sedgwick County's preparedness operations is to help ensure a timely and effective response to recover from and mitigate 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 System (CRMCS) program to further develop resource management capabilities.
- Establish an inclusive planning process using the “Whole Community “concept.

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 Sedgwick 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:

- Vehicle inventories
- Personnel
- Equipment
- Equipment operators
- Suppliers/Contractors/vendors
- 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:

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

Credentialing

Sedgwick County utilizes the CRMCS as the county credentialing system. Sedgwick County follows their designated policy as a guide and policy to ensure that personnel 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.

Plan Development

Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Plan is developed with assistance and input from the following groups serving in an advisory capacity.

- Sedgwick County Mitigation Planning Committee
- 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Management with the assistance and involvement of all applicable entities. The preparation and revision of the ESF appendices are the responsibility of the coordinating agency with the assistance of Sedgwick County Emergency Management and the designated support agencies. Sedgwick 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, mutual aid partners, and adjoining counties for comment. It is the responsibility of ALL parties to review and submit any comments to Sedgwick 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. Sedgwick 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 on the Sedgwick County Emergency Management website.

Plan Maintenance

Sedgwick County Emergency Management will maintain the Sedgwick County EOP and provide an updated EOP to Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management 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 will be conducted annually and reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparation capabilities, and deficiencies identified from corrective action planning. Whenever a change is made, the date and nature of the change will be recorded. Upon update, these changes will be incorporated into the plan and re-promulgated by the Sedgwick 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 Sedgwick County EOP, additional plans have been developed and are maintained pursuant to state and federal requirements. These plans include the South Central Kansas Regional Mitigation Plan, the South Central Kansas Commodity Flow Survey, the Sedgwick County Hazard Analysis, the Sedgwick County Disaster Recovery Plan, and the Sedgwick County Active Shooter and Hostile Event Response (ASHER) plan (Draft).

Training and Exercises

Each agency listed in this plan is responsible for maintaining their own training and exercise plan to ensure that they are able to perform the actions assigned. Sedgwick County Emergency Management will maintain the overall training and exercise program for the county that will focus on interoperability and inter agency coordination. When possible, Sedgwick County follows the guidance of the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is used for developing, delivering and evaluating exercises.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management hosts an annual Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW) to coordinate training and exercise requirements. During the IPPW Emergency Management, response agencies, and community partners review hazard data, AARs, capability targets, community needs, and emerging trends to develop a multiyear training and exercise plan.

The following community partners also have exercise programs in which Sedgwick County routinely participates:

- Via Christi and Wesley Hospitals
- The South Central Healthcare Coalition
- McConnell AFB
- Wichita Airport Authority - Dwight D Eisenhower Airport
- Robert Dole VA Hospital
- The Department of Reclamation – Cheney Dam

After Action Reviews and Corrective Action Plans

After each exercise, the lead agency performing the exercise will conduct an After Action Review (AAR) of the effectiveness of the exercise and develop an Improvement Plan (IP) as applicable. AARs and IPs will be reviewed annually during the IPPW. This information will be incorporated into future revisions and updates by Sedgwick County Emergency Management. Following actual events, the same procedure will be used.

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 consider 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.

Relationship to Other Plans

In addition to the Sedgwick County EOP, the following plans have been developed and are maintained pursuant to state and federal requirements. In addition, they have been incorporated into the EOP annexes:

- Hazardous Materials
- Debris Management
- Mitigation Plan
- Access and Functional Needs
- Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government (COOP/COG)
- Terrorism
- Other

Recovery

In the aftermath of a disaster, Sedgwick County efforts turn to rebuilding the infrastructure and restoring the social and economic life of the community with the incorporation of mitigation measures as a major goal. To accomplish this goal the following strategy is provided:

- To deploy several specialized recovery teams (personnel) and facilities (centers) into a disaster area to help victims and support the Incident Commander
- To work closely with KDEM and to inform affected local governments, individuals and businesses that programs are available to assist them in recovery efforts.

Strategic Leadership

Strategic Leadership personnel provide coordination authority for recovery activities that require administrative review and approval. They also provide general direction to Operational Management personnel, coordinating directly with the **Disaster Recovery Manager**.

County Board

In accordance with K.S.A. 48-932, the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners has the authority to activate recovery activities outlined in the LEOP and Local Disaster Recovery Plan for Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners.
During response operations, the Sedgwick County Board of Commissioners has directed that the

Director of Sedgwick County Emergency Management or their designee is responsible for monitoring resources and requesting state assistance. The County Commissioner oversees recovery operations. During recovery operations, the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners coordinates with the Disaster Recovery Manager to maintain situational awareness on available resources within Sedgwick County, including voluntary and mutual aid, before requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions. Once it is documented that the recovery exceeds local capacity, the Disaster Recovery Manager may make a formal request for state assistance on behalf of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners. Refer to **Section IV. Method of Operation – B. Coordination, Direction and Control** for additional information regarding resource requests.

The following are the primary responsibilities of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners:

- Declare a state of local disaster emergency and extend as needed.
- Review and approve waivers (e.g., building inspection permit fees for the reoccupation of buildings and structures) to expedite recovery operations.
- Review and approve requests to allocate recovery funds.
- Support the Disaster Recovery Manager in overall coordination of recovery activities (e.g., providing initial and subsequent notifications).
- Advise the development of strategic recovery priorities.

Operational Management

Operational Management personnel organize, coordinate, and advance day-to-day recovery activities at the local level.

Disaster Recovery Manager

The Disaster Recovery Manager implements the Local Disaster Recovery Plan and is the primary liaison between Strategic Leadership and Partnerships and Operations. They are responsible for overseeing the transition to recovery and the implementation of the Local Disaster Recovery Plan within Sedgwick County. The Disaster Recovery Manager also works with the Financial Recovery Manager in close partnership as a team to identify, secure, and manage financial resources pertaining to recovery activities. It is encouraged to identify the Disaster Recovery Manager prior to a disaster.

The following are the primary responsibilities of the Disaster Recovery Manager:

- Activate the Local Disaster Recovery Plan and assign staff to assist full- or part-time.
- Manage staff and their daily implementation of short- and long-term recovery operations.
- Communicate recovery priorities to state and other recovery stakeholders and supporters.
- Oversee recovery milestones and communicate progress across the Recovery Coordination Framework.

Financial Recovery Manager

The Financial Recovery Manager oversees and coordinates financial planning, operations, and reporting

responsibilities. The Financial Recovery Manager is activated regardless of the scope and size of the disaster. The Financial Recovery Manager works as a team with the Disaster Recovery Manager.
The following are the primary responsibilities of the Financial Recovery Manager:

- Provide strategic guidance to the Disaster Recovery Manager and Strategic Leadership regarding disaster cost recovery policies.
- Collect and maintain disaster recovery documentation, including documentation to help meet state and federal disaster declaration thresholds or programmatic requirements.
- Ensure recovery personnel are aware of applicable compliance requirements of recovery funding, if available.

Legal Counsel

The legal counsel, or authorized legal staff, provides legal services to support implementation of recovery operations and financial management. Legal counsel may be active in policy discussions and potential changes, contracting, and activating consumer protection resources to support recovery objectives. The legal counsel works in coordination with Operational Management and Strategic Leadership to ensure legal best practices are implemented during recovery operations.
The following are the primary responsibilities of the Legal Counsel:

- Provide legal guidance to the Strategic Leadership and Operational Management, as necessary.
- Research, prepare legal opinions on, or provide advice to internal stakeholders with legal challenges related to recovery efforts.
- Draft new, or review existing, contracts, laws, and regulations relating to recovery priorities and objectives, including to ensure that awarded disaster related contracts include the required federal provisions.
- Maintain correct documentation and legal reference resources for recovery efforts.

Subject Matter Experts

Subject matter experts (SME) can support Operational Management and Partnerships and Operations in implementing post-disaster recovery operations as required.
SMEs may have recovery expertise in the following areas:

- Incident type (e.g., providing guidance on how to recover and protect sensitive data from cybersecurity attacks);
- Sector (e.g., providing guidance on how to assist farmers, including but not limited to animal mortality management and equipment operations);
- Recovery activity (e.g., providing guidance on how to conduct community health assessments with consideration for social vulnerability); and
- Impacted population (e.g., providing guidance on how to assist individuals with functional and access needs).

Partnerships and Operations

Partnerships and Operations personnel are comprised of local government departments responsible for implementing recovery activities under the direction of the Disaster Recovery Manager. In coordination with the Disaster Recovery Manager, local government departments may ask external partners for assistance. To facilitate coordination, recovery activities may be organized by recovery functional areas, as defined in **2 Overview of Recovery Operations**.

Local Government Departments

Local government departments maintain recovery responsibilities within their department scope and mission. In addition, the Disaster Recovery Manager may delegate responsibilities to specific personnel to coordinate cross-cutting recovery processes, depending on the scope and need of the incident. **Table 4** below summarizes the Critical Recovery Process Coordinator responsibilities that may be delegated to local government departments. These positions coordinate closely with the Disaster Recovery Manager and Long-Term Recovery Group (LTRG), as applicable. Refer to **Overview of Recovery Operations** for additional information regarding these processes.

Table 4: Critical Recovery Process Coordinator Responsibilities

Role	Role
Damage Assessment Coordinator	• Continue the work of damage assessments initiated in response, if needed. • Coordinate with the Financial Recovery Manager, departments, and external partners. • Communicate priorities and progress to the Disaster Recovery Manager.
Recovery Facility Coordinator	• Identify a site to open and operate a facility. • Facilitate the integration of state, federal, and/or external partners who may be on site to provide support to residents. • Communicate priorities and progress to the Disaster Recovery Manager.
Debris Management Coordinator	• Continue the work of debris management, if needed. • Coordinate with departments that are collecting, tracking, and disposing of debris. • Communicate priorities and progress to the Disaster Recovery Manager.
Unmet Needs Coordinator	• Coordinate with departments, external partners, and LTRG, as appropriate, on the collection of information for addressing unmet needs and/or providing services. • Communicate priorities and progress to the Disaster Recovery Manager.
Recovery Housing Coordinator	• Compile information related to recovery housing needs and facilitates services to meet these needs.

Role	Role
	• Coordinate with shelter managers, housing departments, the Unmet Needs Coordinator, and departments and external partners involved in post-disaster housing. • Communicate priorities and progress to the Disaster Recovery Manager.

External Partners

Local government departments may leverage external partners, including private entities, NGOs, and faith-based organizations in recovery should an incident exceed local capacity. External partners are crucial for recovery by providing resources (e.g., staff, funding, equipment, facilities) and supporting specific activities (e.g., restoring utilities, community engagement).

External partners are those that establish a formal agreement with local government in the form of a memorandum of understanding (MOU), contract, or another document. Under certain circumstances, local government departments may establish a formal agreement with external partners at the time of disaster or with those that participate in just-in-time training. However, it is strongly encouraged to have pre-established partnerships.

Transition to Recovery

While response and recovery activities may occur simultaneously, response activities will decrease, and recovery activities will increase as the incident progresses. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director, under approval of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners, designates the responsibilities to the Disaster Recovery Manager and advises on the need to begin recovery operations. The key objectives of the transition to recovery are to determine the scope and initial priorities of recovery operations, identify resources to conduct operations, and facilitate a smooth transition of operations and resources from response to recovery. The transition requires close coordination between the EOC and the Disaster Recovery Manager.

Transition Indicators

Conditions and activities that may indicate the need to begin the transition to recovery may include but are not limited to the following:

- Lifesaving operations (e.g., search and rescue, firefighting operations, emergency medical needs) are complete.
- IDEs and PDAs are complete, and information is shared with KDEM.
- Community members who evacuated during the incident are returning to inspect personal property damages.
- Shelters for disaster survivors are closing.
- Critical infrastructure services (e.g., electricity, water services) are restored.
- Debris management activities are initiated.

Recovery Operations

Activities are primarily conducted by the Disaster Recovery Manager, under approval from Recovery Strategic Leadership as needed.

- Review information regarding the impacts and severity of the event to determine the scope of recovery activities and recovery priorities.
    - Review information from IDEs completed during the first 24-48 hours following the incident and other information collected during response to understand impacts of the event and areas that may require additional assistance.
    - Review situational information regarding the jurisdiction and its populations to understand how certain communities may be more adversely impacted by the event and require additional assistance.
    - Consider response operations that will continue into recovery and identify processes to facilitate transition of responsibilities, as needed.
    - Identify new operations that may occur in recovery now that lifesaving operations have subsided.
    - Review the Local Disaster Recovery Plan to identify initial recovery priorities and adapt to the incident as needed.
- Determine resources (e.g., personnel, funding, equipment) needed to support recovery operations.
    - Consider stakeholders involved in response that may continue to support recovery operations and additional stakeholders who may not previously be engaged in response but support efforts in short- and long-term recovery.
    - Review if recovery needs extend beyond the capacity of the county. Anticipate the need to extend MOUs, Mutual Aid Agreements, or other support agreements or to request state assistance to supplement recovery efforts.
    - Determine needed facilitation touchpoints for the response to recovery transition.
- Activate the Local Disaster Recovery Plan

Short-term Recovery

Strategies and External Support

Activities are primarily conducted by the Disaster Recovery Manager, under approval from Recovery Strategic Leadership as needed.

- Activate or extend existing emergency ordinances, resolutions, and policies (e.g., state of local disaster emergency) that may support recovery. Consider additional policies that may be established at the time of event.
- Activate or extend existing MOUs, Mutual Aid Agreements, or other support agreements that may provide resources to supplement county recovery efforts. Consider additional agreements that may be established at the time of event.
- If needed, request state support to supplement recovery efforts.
- If a federal declaration is made, coordinate with KDEM to request resources from federal agencies that may be available to supplement recovery efforts, depending on the type of declaration made.

Recovery Coordination Framework

Activities are primarily conducted by the Disaster Recovery Manager, under approval from Recovery Strategic Leadership as needed.

- Determine scope of Recovery Coordination Framework necessary to support recovery operations.
- Designate personnel to maintain the responsibilities of the Financial Recovery Manager. Confirm they have the resources, authority, and direction to perform the responsibilities.
- Identify recovery responsibilities that will be maintained by county departments. Coordinate the balance of recovery responsibilities with ongoing response responsibilities with personnel as applicable.
- Designate Critical Recovery Process Coordinators to oversee specific recovery activities, as appropriate. Confirm they have the resources, authority, and direction to perform the responsibilities.
- Identify SMEs to support the recovery operation, if specific advisory expertise is required for the incident or recovery activities.
- Begin contacting key external partners to integrate into the recovery operation if the needs of the recovery are beyond the capacity of the county government. Confirm external partners have a designated government point of contact.
- Notify personnel identified to support the recovery operations and their role in the Recovery Coordination Framework through pre-established notification processes.
    - Integrate personnel into recovery operations.
    - Confirm any external partners have a designated government point of contact.
    - Establish incident-specific communication and coordination procedures for recovery (e.g., communication frequency and protocol, in-person meetings, public meetings).

- Establish a process to monitor and manage volunteers and donations.
- Consider the need for an LTRG to facilitate complex decision-making and maintain continuity of recovery operations through long-term recovery.
    - Coordinate with departments and external partners and existing community efforts that may transition to the LTRG.
    - Coordinate with the LTRG Coordinator to contact LTRG members, identify new potential members, and establish LTRG meetings and responsibilities.

Damage Assessments

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Damage Assessment Coordinator, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Based on IDEs conducted in response, monitor any ongoing assessments of damage to property, systems, and infrastructure.
    - Manage teams tasked with assessments of property, critical infrastructure, and cultural and/or historic sites.
    - Continually update damage estimates and share with KDEM as appropriate.
    - If requested, conduct PDAs.
    - Conduct habitability assessments to determine the structural safety of residential buildings.

Debris Management

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Debris Management Coordinator, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Continue activities under the Debris Management Plan activated in response.
    - Conduct clean-up operations.
    - Determine if abatement and demolition of hazardous structures is necessary.
    - Implement any remaining emergency actions such as clearance of primary transportation routes.
- Determine long-term debris removal needs.

Unmet Needs

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Unmet Needs Coordinator, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Continue to evaluate unmet needs of the community (e.g., available housing, employment impacts, transportation access).

- Identify processes to address unmet needs with community, county, or state resources, if available. Coordinate with the KDEM Human Services Officer for any state support of unmet needs resolution.
- Ensure recovery information and resources reach vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs.
- Compile key information collected regarding unmet needs to influence recovery operations and priorities.
- Coordinate closely with the LTRG, if activated.

Recovery Facilities

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Recovery Facilities Coordinator, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Determine if MARCs, DRCs, VRCs, and/or receiving points are needed, in coordination with the EOC Director and Disaster Recovery Manager, as applicable.
- Identify locations for recovery facilities.
- Establish and begin to operate the recovery facilities, in coordination with local government departments and external partners.
    - Conduct building inspections and fire safety inspections.
    - Monitor sites for security concerns and maintain security personnel on the premises, if necessary.
    - Communicate recovery facility locations, operational hours, and available resources.
    - Provide transportation to recovery facility locations, as appropriate.
    - Provide technological support (e.g., internet access).
    - Ensure sites are accessible (e.g., wheelchair ramp access).
- Coordinate with federal and state agencies and external partners who may be providing services through or operating the recovery facilities.
    - Coordinate with federal agencies (e.g., FEMA, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], SBA, USDA), state agencies (e.g., KDEM, Department of Commerce, Department of Health & Environment, Department of Children and Families, Department of Agriculture), and external partners (e.g., Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster [KSVOAD], United Way, Salvation Army, Blue Roof Program) providing resources to the community at the DRC, as applicable.
    - Coordinate with state agencies (e.g., KDEM, Department of Commerce, Department of Health & Environment, Department of Children and Families, Department of Agriculture) and external partners (e.g., KSVOAD, United Way, Salvation Army, Blue Roof Program) providing resources to the community at the MARC, as applicable. MARCs may

be managed by the American Red Cross or operated virtually by the United Way of the Plains.

    - Coordinate with external partners (e.g., KSVOAD, United Way, Salvation Army, Blue Roof Program) coordinating volunteer activities in the community at the VRC, as applicable. VRCs may be managed by qualified local groups, an external partner identified in an MOU, or by United Way of the Plains by requesting state support or through local MOU with the agency.
    - Assign personnel to manage POD(s), which may be the EOC Director, Disaster Recovery Manager, or Recovery Facilities Coordinator, as applicable.

- Compile key information collected at the assistance centers regarding unmet needs.
    - Summarize trends and outstanding needs.
    - Share information with Recovery Strategic Leadership and Recovery Operational Management to determine needed changes to recovery priorities.
    - Share information with Partnerships and Operations involved in recovery to determine needed operations to fill the unmet needs.
- Identify long-term vision for connecting populations with unmet needs to available services, without recovery facilities.
- Determine when recovery facilities are no longer needed and demobilize accordingly.

Cost Recovery

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Financial Recovery Manager, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Track costs and impacts for documentation purposes and/or support potential federal declaration.
    - Maintain detailed documentation regarding costs and impacts, consolidating information related to completed damage assessments, unmet needs assessments, and other industry-specific impacts.
    - Share documentation with KDEM regularly to indicate the need for a state and/or federal declaration.
    - If impact thresholds are met, the Governor may request a Presidential disaster declaration through FEMA. The President may deny the request, declare a state of emergency, or declare a major disaster.
    - If a federal declaration is made, continue to track costs and impacts to support reimbursement through available funding sources, in accordance with program requirements.

        - Share financial information with the Disaster Recovery Manager. The Disaster Recovery Manager coordinates with KDEM to request resources from FEMA, HUD, SBA, USDA, and other federal agencies that may be available to provide support to recovery efforts.

- Identify financial sources to fund recovery activities.
    - Align recovery priorities, unmet needs, and damage restoration against funding sources, if available.
    - Communicate potential funding source requirements and critical timelines with the EOC, recovery coordinating structure, and key partners, including any documentation or compliance requirements.
    - Coordinate with the EOC to collect spending detail, documentation, operational reports, and any other details or documentation that may help transition financial management from response to recovery operations.
- Collect financial data and supporting documentation in coordination with the damage assessment process in accordance with state and federal requirements.
    - Collect, or coordinate the collection of, insurance detail and documentation for covered assets.

Recovery Functional Areas

Community Assistance

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating Community Assistance responsibilities to an emergency management department, planning department, zoning commission, or similar group with experience engaging the community and can provide strategic guidance to other stakeholders involved in recovery. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Provide clear and accurate public communications regarding recovery operations and resources.
- Ensure recovery information is accessibly developed and disseminated, which may include distribution in multiple mediums (e.g., digital and paper), languages, and locations, and may be easily understood and accessible to vulnerable populations.
- Determine the need to provide technical assistance (e.g., language translation) to service providers to quickly engage and support the intended beneficiaries.
- Establish community engagement processes to allow for meaningful input from community members and external partners regarding recovery needs and operations (e.g., town hall meetings, public forums to collect feedback on recovery needs).
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies and stakeholders to support activities, if necessary.

- Coordinate the development of an event-specific post-disaster recovery plan, if required.
- Identify opportunities to enhance mitigation through the recovery process.

Economic

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating economic recovery responsibilities to an economic development department or similar group that engages regularly with businesses and has situational awareness of economic development needs in the community. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Understand and prioritize unmet needs related to economic recovery.
- Assist with return of health and social service network employees to support restoration of economic activity.
- Collaborate with stakeholders to cultivate financial support and long-term capital investment for economic recovery.
- Coordinate with relevant stakeholders, including the public and private sector, to promote resilient economic recovery.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if necessary.

Health and Social Services

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating health and social services responsibilities to a health department or similar group with experience managing programs to promote physical and behavioral health and has situational awareness of health and social service needs in the community. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Promote continuity of essential health and social services, which may require the use of temporary facilities.
- Promote provision of mental, emotional, and psychological health services throughout all aspects of the community.
- Assist with the return of health and social service network employees to their jobs.
- Support restoration and recovery of health and social services networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact employment and support a customer base for local businesses.
- Coordinate resources to assess, monitor, and perform cleanup projects to minimize negative public and environmental health impacts.

- Provide technical assistance to school districts looking to participate in disaster relief programs per K.S.A. 72-8234.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if necessary.

Housing

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating housing responsibilities to a housing department, community development department, building inspector, public housing authority, or similar group with expertise in coordinating community housing services and has situational awareness of existing housing needs in the community. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Assess gaps and shortages in post-disaster housing stock.
- Provide support for households transitioning from emergency sheltering to interim and long-term housing, including access to insurance resources and information.
- Conduct inspections of residential properties and disseminate information to homeowners and renters regarding the condition and safety of inspected homes.
- Review potential sites for temporary, permanent, and temporary-to-permanent housing to make sure they are compliant with regulations and mobilize units to meet those needs.
- Coordinate the activation or establishment of post-disaster building codes and permitting processes that expedite recovery and redevelopment without compromising safety.
- Support rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing.
- Consider Rural Housing Incentive Districts (RHID) and Neighborhood Revitalization Programs (NRP), if applicable.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if necessary.

Infrastructure Systems

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating infrastructure systems responsibilities to a transportation department, wastewater department, facilities department, or similar group with expertise in systems restoration and public-private utility coordination. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Support debris clearance and repair of transportation routes.

- Prioritize the repair and restoration of infrastructure systems and services that address critical community needs (e.g., water, wastewater, natural gas, electricity, broadband, communications, fire stations, police departments, hospitals, libraries).
- Contribute to damage and needs assessments to determine the extent of damage to infrastructure.
- Communicate guidelines for the public and contractors regarding disaster debris removal, storage, and disposal based on debris type, contamination factors, and environmental impacts.
- Disseminate information regarding the condition and safety of inspected infrastructure, including passible transportation routes and operational status of utilities.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if necessary.

Natural and Cultural Resources

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating natural and cultural resource responsibilities to a parks and recreation department or similar group with expertise in restoring community resources (e.g., parks, waterways, museums, faith-based institutions) and can provide strategic guidance to other stakeholders involved in recovery. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Assess damage to natural and cultural resources.
- Propose solutions to environmental and historic preservation policy/planning obstacles.
- Track management and protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources.
- Ensure redevelopment, recovery plans, general plans, and resilience plans protect and preserve natural and cultural resources.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if necessary.

Agriculture

Activities are primarily coordinated by the Disaster Recovery Manager or designee, with support from government departments, external partners, and state resources, if available.

- Consider designating agriculture responsibilities to an agriculture department or similar group with expertise in various aspects of agriculture (e.g., produce, farms, animals, business, supply chain) and engaging relevant external partners. If designated, this individual is responsible for the activities below.
- Coordinate with County Extension Offices on recovery services for farmers and ranchers (e.g., guidance on crop insurance coverage, noninsured crop disaster assistance programs).

- Provide technical assistance to poultry and ranchers for the purpose of cleaning facilities and disposing of carcasses in coordination with the Department of Agriculture.
- Coordinate with chemical facility operators on the proper disposal of damaged containers or absorbent materials.
- Connect the agricultural sectors with any available funding sources.
- Engage sector-specific organizations to disseminate information to the Department of Agriculture regarding the post-disaster recovery process and available programs/services to address unmet needs.
- Identify and address disruptions to the local food supply chain.
- Coordinate with KDEM to engage or coordinate directly with relevant state agencies to support activities, if

Long-term Recovery

Strategies and External Support

Activities are primarily conducted by the Disaster Recovery Manager, under approval from Recovery Strategic Leadership as needed.

- Extend existing emergency ordinances, resolutions, and policies (e.g., state of local disaster emergency) that may support local recovery. Consider additional policies that may be established at the time of event.
- Extend existing MOUs, mutual aid agreements, or other support agreements that may provide resources to supplement county recovery efforts. Consider additional agreements that may be established to support recovery operations.
- If needed, request state support to supplement recovery efforts.
- If a federal declaration is made, coordinate with KDEM to request resources from federal agencies who may be available to supplement recovery efforts, depending on the type of declaration made.

    1.

Recovery Operations

Activities are primarily conducted by the LTRG Coordinator, under approval from Recovery Strategic Leadership as needed.

Recovery Coordination Framework

- Continue to oversee government personnel and external partners supporting recovery operations. Confirm they have the resources, authority, and direction to perform the responsibilities.

    - Given the scope and cadence of the recovery operation, consider how to scale down activated departments and external partners to match county recovery needs. Their recovery responsibilities may become part of their day-to-day responsibilities as recovery progresses.
    - Do not deactivate the Financial Recovery Manager until all recovery operations are complete.
- Continue the transition to the LTRG, if deemed necessary to facilitate complex decision-making and maintain continuity of recovery operations through long-term recovery.
    - Coordinate with departments and external partners and existing community efforts that may transition to the LTRG.
    - Coordinate with the LTRG Coordinator to contact LTRG members, identify new potential members, and establish LTRG meetings and responsibilities.
    - Continue to serve as the county liaison for the LTRG and provide oversight and assistance as needed.
- Continue to monitor and manage volunteers and donations.

Unmet Needs

- Continue to evaluate unmet needs of the community (e.g., available housing, employment impacts, transportation access).
- Identify processes to address unmet needs with community, county, or state resources, if available. Coordinate with the KDEM Human Services Officer.
- Ensure recovery information and resources reach vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs.
- Compile key information collected regarding unmet needs to influence recovery operations and priorities.
- Coordinate closely with the LTRG, if activated.

Recovery Facilities

- Continue to operate the recovery facilities, in coordination with local government departments and external partners, if necessary.
- Continue to coordinate with federal and state agencies and external partners who may be providing services through or operating the recovery facilities.
- Compile key information collected at the assistance centers regarding unmet needs.
    - Summarize trends and outstanding needs.
    - Share information with Recovery Strategic Leadership and Recovery Operational Management to determine needed changes to recovery priorities.

    - Share information with Partnerships and Operations involved in recovery to determine needed operations to fill the unmet needs.

- Identify long-term vision for connecting populations with unmet needs to available services, without recovery facilities, if applicable.
- Determine when recovery facilities are no longer needed and demobilize accordingly.

Cost Recovery

- Identify funding sources, milestones, and timelines for implementation against long-term recovery priorities.
- Continue to track disaster-related purchasing and spending.
    - Continue utilizing a disaster-specific tracking mechanism to help centralize disaster-related spending.
    - Monitor use of contracts and agreements in recovery operations, ensuring compliance with the terms of the contract/agreement.
- Continue to ensure proper, timely, and accurate financial and administrative management.
    - Continue utilizing timekeeping and reporting procedures or tools to track equipment use, inventory use, and staff-time performing response or recovery operations.

Continue to consolidate documentation in a centralized record keeping system related to disaster-related operations, purchasing, spending, and recovery operations.

Administration, Finance, Logistics

Documentation

Responding agencies should keep documentation on the ICS Activity Log (ICS Form 214) or another suitable log. The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will document activities on a situation report, 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 Sedgwick 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

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.

Sedgwick County Purchasing Department will manage and oversee the financial aspects of the Public Assistance Programs. The Sedgwick County Purchasing Department will work closely with Sedgwick County Emergency Management and the Sedgwick 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, Sedgwick 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 Sedgwick County Emergency Management. FEMA cost sheets and equipment reimbursement price-out information are utilized for tracking costs for public assistance purposes.

Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to Sedgwick County Purchasing Department or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

Insurance and Cost Recovery

Sedgwick County Risk Management, in coordination with the Sedgwick County Emergency Management or other designee, will coordinate all insurance actions pertaining to County property. The Sedgwick County Purchasing Department coordinates all financial activities relating to recovery operations.

Pet Sheltering Costs: Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP) 9523.19

FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP) 9523.19 details eligible reimbursements related to pet sheltering including: 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.

Logistics

References and Authorities

The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, this EOP is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

References:

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation's Concept of Opera** - Federal Bureau of Investigation's Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction
- **Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan**
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** - National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- **National Response Framework (NRF), Fourth Edition, October 2019.** - National Response Framework (NRF)
- **Kansas Planning Standards** - The (KPS) is intended to be an all-encompassing guide to review or redevelop Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs).
- **Kansas Recovery Plan** - The State of Kansas Disaster Recovery Plan (KDRP) builds upon the Kansas Response Plan to align local response and recovery coordination with support from state partners. The KDRP outlines the authorities, organization, and key processes for implementing Kansas' disaster recovery strategy.
- **Kansas Response Plan** - The (KRP) is designed to address natural and man-made hazards that could adversely affect the State of Kansas. The KRP applies to all State government departments and agencies that are tasked to provide assistance in a disaster or emergency situation. It describes the fundamental policies, strategies, and general concept of operations to be used in control of the emergency from its onset through the post disaster phase.

Authorities:

- **44 CFR 350** - of the Code of Federal Regulations.

- **44 CFR Part 10** - Environmental Considerations.
- **44 CFR Part 13** - (The Common Rule) - Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- **44 CFR Part 14** - Audits of State and Local Governments.
- **44 CFR Part 206** - Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- **44 CFR Parts 59-76** - National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.
- **50 CFR, Title 10** - 50 CFR - Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- **National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4101** - As amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325).
- **Public Law 101-549** - Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.
- **Public Law 101-615** - Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- **Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act 2000** - Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.
- **Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002)** - Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and other sections of the U.S.C.), ESTABLISHED THE Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- **Public Law 833-703** - amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- **Public Law 84-99,33 U.S.C. 701n** - Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.
- **Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act** - 42 U.S.C. 2210, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- **Public Law 89-665,16 U.S.C. 470** - National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- **Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964** - in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.

- **Public Law 93-234** - Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.

- **Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121** - et seq, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.

- **Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601** - et seq, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.

- **Public Law 99-499** - Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986, Part III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq, which governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know.

- **Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994** - Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.

- **Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act** - 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.

- **Kansas Administrative Regulation 56-2-1 and 56-2-2** - These regulations define the requirements of local emergency management agencies. It establishes the minimum functions of such agencies, the minimum support counties must provide to such agencies and the minimum qualifications of county emergency management directors/coordinators.

- **Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA) 48-9a01** - This Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a mutual aid agreement and partnership that allows states to assist one another during emergencies. Emergency Management Assistance Compact establishes a firm legal foundation for States to send assistance to, and receive assistance from other States.

- **KSA 12-16, 117** - This state statute empowers municipalities (counties and cities) to establish policies regarding the rendering of aid to other municipalities during times of declared emergencies/ disasters. It streamlines the process of mutual aid over the “interlocal agreement” mechanism contained in KSA 12-2901.

- **KSA 48-904 through 48-936** - These state statutes establish the duties, roles and responsibilities for emergency management within the state, and establishes basic requirements for counties to establish and maintain emergency management programs. It outlines the organization, policies and procedures governing the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), establishes the powers and authorities of the Governor, state and local officials to deal with emergencies/disasters before, during and after their occurrence.

- **KSA 48-950** - This statute states that all political subdivisions within the state are automatically a part of the Kansas mutual aid system unless they elect to opt out. This statute does not

supersede any existing agreements, nor does it preclude the establishment of any supplemental agreements between specific jurisdictions.

- **KSA 48-950** - This statute states that all political subdivisions within the state are automatically a part of the Kansas mutual aid system unless they elect to opt out. This statute does not supersede any existing agreements, nor does it preclude the establishment of any supplemental agreements between specific jurisdictions.

- **KSA 65-5701 through 65-5711** - These state statutes are the state level implementation of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III. It defines the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) roles and responsibilities of state agencies, makes counties Hazardous Materials emergency planning districts and establishes a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in each county.

- **State of Kansas Executive Order 05-03** - This Executive Order designates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in the State of Kansas.

- **Sedgwick County Resolution # 147-1995,** - dated 06/14/95, approving establishment of the Department of Emergency Management responsible for coordination of responses to disasters in Sedgwick County

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ESF 1 - Transportation

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Public Works

Primary Agency:
City of Wichita Public Works and Utilities
City of Wichita Transit

Support Agencies:
Arrowhead West Inc
BNSF Railway
City of Bel Aire Government Public Works
City of Bentley Governmental Public Works
City of Cheney Governmental Public Works
City of Clearwater Governmental Services Public Works
City of Colwich Governmental Services Public Works
City of Derby Governmental Services Public Works
City of Garden Plain Governmental Services Public Works
City of Goddard Governmental Services Public Works
City of Haysville Governmental Services Public Works
City of Kechi Governmental Services Public Works
City of Maize Governmental Services Public Works
City of Mount Hope Governmental Services Public Works
City of Mulvane Government Services Public Works
City of Park City Governmental Services Public Works
City of Sedgwick Governmental Services Public Works
City of Valley Center Governmental Services Fire, Public Works
City of Wichita Airport Authority
Kansas Department of Transportation
Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

I. Purpose and Scope

A. **Purpose**

The purpose of the ESF-1 Transportation Annex is to establish how transportation activities will be coordinated to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Sedgwick County.

B. **Scope**

This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF-1 Transportation in Sedgwick County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations. ESF-1 Transportation applies to all individuals and organizations involved in transportation activities required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Sedgwick County. Specifically, it addresses:

- 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); and
- Mutual aid and private sector transportation resources.

Encompassed in this ESF is information on standard operating procedures for emergency routes, movement of responders, victims and supplies associated with response and recover efforts following a major disaster, egress and ingress information. Also included is information on major surface transportation routes as well as transport services critical to the welfare of the citizens of Sedgwick County.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local/Regional

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities; exemption of drivers of utility service vehicles from certain requirements.
- KSA 66-105 common carriers defined.
- KSA 66-106 State Corporation Commission - Rules and regulations; assessment of costs; conferral with other authorities; agreements; contributions and grants, joint investigations, hearings, orders; duties of attorney general.
- KSA 66-1,108 Transportation by motor carriers, definitions.
- KSA 66-1,111 Types of carriers which must comply with act and other applicable laws.
- KSA 66-1,112 Authority of commission to regulate public motor carriers; rate-making procedures; exemption for state antitrust laws.

- State of Kansas Response Plan.
- 82-4-1. Definitions.
- 82-4-2. General duty of carrier.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).
- 49 U.S.C. 5101-5127 Transportation of Hazardous Material.
- National Response Framework.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Assumptions

Transportation agencies will work within their existing city, county, and regional plans and partnership agreements to meet the transportation needs of disasters. Some of these activities may include:

- Evacuating persons from immediate threat to life.
- Transporting materials, personnel, and supplies for the support of emergency activities being conducted and as requested by the Sedgwick County EOC and its member agencies.
- Transporting relief supplies necessary for recovery from the emergency.
- Coordinating activities with assistance from support agencies and prioritize the allocation of available resources.

A disaster may severely damage the transportation infrastructure and interrupt transportation services. Most localized transportation activities may be hampered by lack of surface transportation infrastructure.

The damage to the transportation infrastructure may influence the means and accessibility level for relief services and supplies.

Disaster responses, which require transportation routes, will be difficult to coordinate effectively during the immediate post-disaster period.

Clearing of access routes will permit a sustained flow of emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns may be disrupted for a significant period.

There may be a need to utilize private transportation resources in addition to existing county resources.

Kansas National Guard, under the authority and direction of the Governor, will assist ESF-1 Transportation operations to coordinate all transportation through the ESF-1 Team in the event of a statewide emergency.

Transportation operations management will be coordinated by ESF-1 Transportation in conjunction with the various field operations, which will include driver notification, traffic regulation, pick-up point identification, pre-positioning of equipment, and interface with law enforcement.

When utilizing numerous county transport resources, there will be a need to coordinate with all ESF teams to eliminate possible assignment of resources for more than one task at a time.

There may be a need to obtain clearance through secured areas for transport needs during a disaster.

Some people with functional and access needs will require specialty modes of transportation, such as ambulances or para-transit vehicles. Where possible, modes of transportation for persons with functional and access needs who also require transportation assistance will transport the person's durable medical equipment (DME) and/or service animal as well.

IV. Concept of Operations

General (Command, Control, and Notifications)

ESF-1 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County EOC and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF-1 capabilities. Sedgwick County Public Works or other ESF-1 designee will work with the EOC to ensure that there is a liaison if required for state and regional partners.

ESF-1 coordinating agency Sedgwick County Public Works or designee will coordinate information sharing efforts to and from the field and with partners in the EOC. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF-1 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and/or direct the use of required assets

Sedgwick County Emergency Management serves as the initial point of notification in the instances of when the EOC will be activated.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (EMDO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning". Upon instructions to activate or placement of ESF-1 on standby, Sedgwick County Public Works or designee will implement procedures to notify all ESF-1 planning team members and, if necessary, mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

Sedgwick County Public Works, or designee will also be responsible for liaison roles with state and regional Public Works agencies.

When ESF-1 is activated in the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the ESF-1 Team will orchestrate the countywide coordination required to fulfill the mission of ESF-1. These activities will include:

- Establish and maintain operational awareness of transportation through direct communications links with transportation units in the field and/or their appropriate coordinating entities (other county agencies with transportation, private transport companies, liaisons, etc.);

- Conduct transportation disaster impact and needs assessments, prioritize ESF-1 operational objectives in alignment with the EOC Incident Support Plan, and coordinate ESF-1 county-wide response activities.

- Collect and analyze information relevant to ESF-1 and report in e-Log and EOC documents including EOC Incident Support Plans and Situational Reports.

- Receive, manage, & track resource requests for ESF-1.

- Ensure full coordination of activities with other groups within the EOC to assist in the development and maintenance of a common operating picture.

Transportation

The EOC, Incident Commander, and ESF-1 partners will work with the appropriate local, private and federal partners to coordinate incident management activities as required

Aviation: Dwight D Eisenhower National Airport is the largest and busiest airport in Kansas with multiple national airline carriers and is located in southwestern Wichita. McConnell AFB, located near southeastern Wichita, is able to handle the largest aircraft. Other smaller airports in Sedgwick County include Colonel James Jabara (regional), Beechcraft (regional), Cessna (business), Maize (basic), Riverside (business), Westport (community), and Westport Auxiliary (basic). Wichita Airport Authority is the lead agency for emergency planning and response for Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport and Colonel James Jabara Airport. Airport fire and safety will be assisted by local fire, EMS and law enforcement as needed. In cases where a temporary flight restriction may become necessary the EOC will engage the proper chain of authorities dependent on the request and situation.

Maritime: Rivers traversing through Sedgwick County include the Little Arkansas, Arkansas, and Ninnescah. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Cheney Reservoir is located near the intersection of Kingman, Reno and Harvey counties. While these rivers are classified as navigable, marine craft typically cannot be used on them due to the shallowness of the rivers. Hazardous materials spillage into these waterways will be reported to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and local public works departments will assist in containment as needed. Search and rescue operations will be coordinated through local and state law enforcement with the assistance of local fire department marine craft (swift water rescue) if ideal conditions are present.

Railroad: Railroads serving the area include the BNSF Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad, and the downtown Wichita switcher Wichita Terminal Association Railroad. The railroads are the lead agencies for their respective lines and property. Assistance will be provided to them upon request, and all emergency responses will be at the discretion of the respective railroad, and at the request of the unified command. Evacuations in the event of a hazardous materials release will be made by the incident commander at the scene or unified command.

Pipeline Incident: Pipelines in Sedgwick County include Air Products LP, Black Hills Energy, Coffeyville Resources Crude Transportation LLC, Enterprise Products Operating LLC, Jayhawk Pipeline LLC, Kansas Gas Service, KPC Pipeline LLC, NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP, ONEOK Field Services LLC/Mid Continent Market Center LLC, ONEOK NGL Pipeline LLC, ONEOK North System LLC, Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, Rose Rock Midstream LP, and Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline Inc. The pipelines are the lead agency for their respective property. Emergency responses will be provided as needed with the assistance of local jurisdictions. Evacuations in the event of a hazardous materials release will be made by the incident commander at the scene or unified command.

If there is a need to implement air traffic management measures for an incident. The EOC and ESF-1 will contact the Dwight D. Eisenhower Airport Authority and the Air traffic control to coordinate the request.

Traffic Management

Traffic Management will be coordinated across multiple agencies dependent on the jurisdiction.

Traffic Control: Traffic Control will be coordinated by law enforcement and the local public works authority as needed.

Barricade Placement: Law enforcement/ Incident Command will work with the public works authority to identify and deploy barricades as required.

Coordination of road closures: Local Law enforcement, public works and KDOT will work together to identify and execute road closures as needed.

Establishes alternate route of access: If traffic must be rerouted, have checkpoints, and establish perimeters/barricades. Diversion of traffic flow patterns will be the responsibility of law enforcement. The Kansas Department of Transportation KDOT is responsible for all state highways, and any changes to

traffic flow patterns must be coordinated with KDOT. Alternate routes will be recommended by the incident commander and coordinated with the appropriate local authority to ensure the safety of responders and public alike.

Transportation and Evacuation

The overall responsibility for issuing evacuation advisories and/or warnings will normally be made by or in coordination with senior local government officials, such as the respective police chief, fire chief, emergency manager, city/county manager, mayor, and/or the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). However, the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) can decide to initiate voluntary evacuation when there is an immediate need in order to protect lives and provide for public safety.

Evacuation Operations

Evacuation Decision Considerations

Evacuation may be only one protective alternative. Some considerations are as follows:

1. Weather conditions
2. Evacuation routes, their capacities and susceptibilities to hazards.
3. The availability and readiness of shelters.
4. Modes of transportation for evacuees and for those unable to provide their own.
5. The location of special needs populations poses unique considerations, as the evacuation itself could be more life threatening to these groups than the initial hazard.
6. Be alert to any physical barriers, lack of transportation and consider the time consumption, involved in the evacuation process.

Evacuation Area Definition.

The definition of the area will be up to the appropriate agencies or officials order. In all cases, the situation needs to be continually monitored. The command authority will ensure the evacuation area is defined in terms clearly understandable by the public and this information is provided to the Communications Director for rapid dissemination. There are no registration or tracking systems for evacuees except for shelter registrations or the American Red Cross "Safe and Well" program.

Evacuation Advisory.

In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) may issue an evacuation advisory. In case of a hazardous material accident/incident, it may be the Law Enforcement Officer or Fire Officer. In all cases the chief executive of the jurisdiction should be advised at once.

In all situations other than those involving immediate life safety concerns, decisions on whether and/or when to evacuate will always be made after consulting with the appropriate city/county departments or agencies and will be coordinated with all the jurisdictions affected. The decision to shelter in-place

considers many of the same variables as evacuations. Shelter in-place is often the more practical option when the danger is immediate or when the threat will be less serious or relatively short term in nature.

Natural Hazards: Hazard specific warnings or advisories issued by the National Weather Service or local emergency management agencies and broadcast to the public via local radio & television stations & cable TV networks.

Technological Hazards: Additional criteria to be considered in technological hazards may include quantity, toxicity, concentration, flammability or explosiveness, projected path, proximity to other hazards, & time distance shielding factors.

There are potentially many locations that can serve as an evacuation area within Sedgwick County. Stadiums, Arenas, large public venues could be utilized as determined by unified command and partners in the EOC.

Public Notification

Persons to be evacuated should be given as much warning as possible.

A. Pre-evacuation Warning: On slow-moving events, pre-evacuation notice should be given to affected residents if it appears that conditions may warrant such action. Residents should be given warning that they may have to move out upon 30 minutes notice. Consideration must be given to hospitals, nursing homes, elderly, handicapped, schools, licensed day care centers, and large gatherings.
B. Evacuation Warning: Available means of warning will be utilized to direct the affected population. Persons who refuse will be left, but should be noted as not going and reported to the EOC.
C. Emergency Public Information: The Communications Director will ensure information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis. This will include staging area/pick-up points for persons without transportation.

For incidents involving animals, Sedgwick County will rely on the SCART, the state chapter of the VMA, and the Kansas Humane Society to help coordinate pet shelter activities, and on the Sedgwick County Extension Office and other farm-related agencies or organizations for issues regarding livestock.

Schools, hospitals, nursing homes & and daycare centers are responsible for ensuring the overall safety & and well-being of their students, patients, residents, staff & and visitors to their facilities. To that end, emergency plans should be developed taking into account the hazards to which those facilities might reasonably be exposed. Such hazards include, but are not limited to, natural & and technological disasters, fire/explosion, physical plant and/or utility failure, security threats and vehicular accidents. These populations are encouraged to be pro-active in developing and implementing their plans.

As the incident progresses re-entry and access control to the affect area needs to be considered for responders, disaster workers and the affected citizens.

The evacuation process will primarily rely on evacuees utilizing private transportation. ESF-1 can engage partners that have access to large scale transportation and work with ESF-8 and Emergency Medical Services to coordinate other partners who have capabilities to assist transporting those with access and functional needs. This process will most likely have coordination between the EOC and the incident command structure.

A. The use of towing services will be coordinated by law enforcement personnel.
B. Disabled vehicles will be moved to clear routes as needed by order of the law enforcement agencies involved.

In cases where access and functional needs, community infrastructure, and shelters will also utilize the same process to identify if there is a need to evacuate. Field personnel, the EOC and the affected facility personnel will coordinate information sharing efforts to build the situational awareness of the impacts, the facilities plan (if applicable). If the decision to evacuate is made, Field personnel, the EOC, and ESF-1 partners will work together to move those evacuees. Evacuee's condition and needs should be taken into account when requesting transportation. ESF-1 should work with local emergency medical response partners along with other partners who have capabilities to transport those who made need alternate types of transportation or those that may require an ambulance for movement.
Field operations and ESF-1 should also communicate with the EOC and other partners in the cases in which they need translation services. This would allow the receiving facility to coordinate resource to be able to handle the incoming evacuees.

Factors for reentry criteria

- Routes of reentry: Routes will be identified by the EOC partners and the Incident command group. Routes should have any life safety threats mitigated prior to re-opening to displaced/evacuated citizens
- Permission for entry to impacted areas for emergency workers: Entry will be granted through guidance from the EOC and unified command. Emergency workers should have identification and a location to report. Going into the incident scene itself workers should have an assignment prior to their deployment.
- Permission for entry to impacted areas for displaced or evacuated citizens: Once the incident scene has been stabilized evacuated and displaced citizens will be informed.

Transportation Infrastructure

The process for monitoring and reporting the status of, and damage to, the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of an incident and how this information is provided to Emergency Management: Damage is reported by law enforcement agencies, other first responders, public works crews and citizens to public works dispatch. Dispatch notifies the appropriate agency and/or to the public works representative in the EOC.

Evacuations swill route along undamaged paved roads as much as possible and as a last resort route along unpaved/unimproved roads. Each organization and agency is responsible for activating their respective continuity of operations plan if their property is impacted by disaster.

Recovery from the effects of a disaster will be expedited through mutual aid agreements and emergency purchases as necessary. Public works crews will repair what they can prioritizing transportation structure vital to response.

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ESF 2 - Communications

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Communications
Sedgwick County Division of Information Technology

Support Agencies:
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Adjutant General's Office, Office of Emergency Communications
Amateur Radio Operators (ARES)
City of Wichita Communications Division
City of Wichita Department of Information Technology
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
Sedgwick County Communications Office

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide resources of member agencies to support emergency communications needs in Sedgwick County including:

- Establish and maintain communication between and among the key facilities that are integral to efficient disaster operations.
- Ensure that the Emergency Communications Center is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover, and mitigate their impacts.
- Ensure that the Emergency Communications Center is prepared to provide the mission essential communications services required during normal operations.

Scope

ESF 2 coordinates actions to provide temporary communications to support incident management and facilitates the restoration of the communications infrastructure. Specifically, ESF 2 addresses the following:

- Communications interoperability among field response units
- Primary and back-up communications systems
- Communications to and from the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
- Sources for communications augmentation such as Amateur Radio
- Other communications systems to support emergency operations.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local/Regional

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.

- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- Kansas Response Plan.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 C.F.R 1910- 29.
- 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).
- National Response Framework (NRF).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Presidential Policy Directive (HSPD) – 8: National Preparedness.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Assumptions

1. A disaster may have negative impacts on the existing communications infrastructure requiring the use of alternative communications systems.
2. Response activities may require the utilization of enhanced and/or specialized communications solutions.
3. Expanded response activities may require the provision of supplemental communications capabilities.
4. Organizations will work within their existing city, county, and regional plans and partnership agreements to meet the communications needs of disasters.
5. Critical infrastructure protective actions have been implemented to ensure communications systems remain operable.

IV. Concept of Operations

General

ESF 2 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Network, Area Operations and Regional Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 2 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management Serves as the Coordinating Agency for ESF-2. The EOC Manager or designee is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies as well as providing

situational awareness briefings to these agencies. Sedgwick County EOC will serve as the central location for interagency coordination and executive decision-making, including all activities associated with ESF #2.
Primary dispatching capabilities in the County exist with the Sedgwick County Emergency Communications 911 Dispatch Center. The 9-1-1 Center provides 24-hour dispatching capability for Derby Police Department and Fire Department, Wichita Police Department and Fire Department, Sedgwick County Sheriff and Fire District #1, Sedgwick County Emergency Management, Sedgwick County Emergency Communications, Sedgwick County Division of Public Safety, and Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

ESF #2 team members are critical members of the EOC Team and will work within the EOC structure as described in ESF #5 –Information and Planning.

Sedgwick County Division of Information and Technology and Radio Shop are responsible for planning, installing and maintaining radio communications systems for all county-operated public safety communications centers. Redundancies in equipment, as well as alternate methods to maintain communications links render most equipment outages non-critical.

In accordance with a mission assignment from ESF 2, each primary and/or support organization assisting ESF 2 will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operational control of ESF 2 or as assigned.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

Sedgwick County Emergency Management and partners are responsible for liaison roles with their respective state or other governmental entities as needed. In a large event requiring local or state mutual aid assistance. ESF 2 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF 2 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and/or direct the use of any required assets.

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 2 will evaluate and analyze information communications requests; develop and update assessments of the communications service situation and status in the impact area; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated communications demands or needs.

When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management, working with other ESF-2 partners will support the establishment of communications between key facilities in the absence of or loss of services if required.

The communication systems identified for Sedgwick County are provided below and are grouped in order based upon their level of priority for repair and restoration.

Communications infrastructure. The emergency communications center is located on the second floor of the Public Safety building (714 N Main) and is staffed on a 24/7/365 basis. Sufficient communications, warning equipment, and personnel are available to provide communications necessary for most emergency situations. In severe emergencies augmentation may be required. The County has a wide variety of emergency communications equipment including radios (fixed, mobile and handheld), pagers, telephones (including mobile and cellular), fax machines, etc..

Communications Capabilities

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will be the lead agency for emergency incident internal communications management through the established radio system. Communications in the field will normally be established by radio. Each department or agency having a radio system will designate personnel to operate their system and maintain communications with the County EOC. Sedgwick County Emergency Communications is the primary answering point for 9-1-1 calls in Sedgwick County and provides dispatch services for the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office, Sedgwick County Fire Department, and Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Service. Additionally, they provide dispatch services for the Wichita Police and Fire Departments, as well as outlying municipalities including Andale, Bel Aire, Cheney, Clearwater, Colwich, Derby, Eastborough, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Mt. Hope and Park City. The County operates its communications on a digital 800MHz system and shares interoperability capabilities with other counties within the state of Kansas.

Communications with state and federal government will be through landline telephone links, cellular telephones and/or radio contact. A listing of multi-agency radio zones with assigned channels are attached to this annex.

Numerous county and municipal agencies have communications capabilities and field units communicate among each other and with the County EOC primarily by radio using the 800 MHz trunked system.

The Sedgwick County Radio Shop maintains a list of the radio frequencies used by response agencies in the area.

The Sedgwick County Division of Information Technology Services department provides information management support to county government departments and offices in general, and maintains the county's wide area network (WAN).

If electronic emergency information systems (9-1-1 dispatch) are not available, paper logs will be used to record events, communications & messages, damage assessments, situation reports, resources utilized, man-hours expended, etc. Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will initiate their continuity procedures in cases of service loss. A backup site has been designated by Sedgwick County Emergency Communications in the event of a failure of the 714 N Main Street Public Safe Building location at the

Wichita-Sedgwick County Law Enforcement Training Center. Additional limited backup of southern Sedgwick County may be provided by Sumner County 9-1-1 dispatch. If needed partnering response agencies will activate their alternative communication procedures to ensure they continue to provide services safely. The repeaters and communication infrastructure that is present in Sedgwick County operates on back generator power if there is a loss of power.

If there is a still need for capabilities beyond local availability Sedgwick County Emergency Communications can coordinate a request with Emergency Management through the EOC resource assistance with the state through the State Emergency Operations Center.
Sedgwick County Emergency Management's Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) volunteers also provide amateur radio support to the EOC and partners in the event of a disaster, with field assigned personnel and hospital sites and other key locations as needed.

The communications between on-scene and off-site personnel will be primarily managed by what tools are feasible during the incident. Mainly through the 800 MHz system, phone, and the use of RACES. The EOC and response partners will ensure that communications are maintained where necessary.

Information and communications will be relayed to the Sedgwick County EOC and dispersed among the represented agencies along with the Public Information Officer and the Joint Information Center (JIC) if established. Public information will be relayed from the EOC as determined by the lead response agencies and the Incident Commander in the field.

Event logs and communications traffic records are vital for documenting emergency actions for possible post-emergency investigation or after-action reports.

Records documenting the number of people involved in communication activities, whether paid or volunteer are needed for possible reimbursement under Presidential disaster declarations.

Classification of Emergency Calls

<u>Law Enforcement</u>

- Priority “E” - Calls where a life-threatening situation exists or a serious felony crime is in progress.

- Priority “1” – A serious crime has just occurred or is imminent, bodily injury has occurred or is imminent or another agency requires immediate law enforcement assistance.

- Priority “2” – A crime has just occurred of a non-life-threatening nature and immediate response is not needed to arrest the offender or an incident which indicates a potential, but no certain probability, of a more serious situation than indicated.

- Priority “3” – Does not require a rapid response to prevent injury or property damage. Typically report calls.

<u>Fire and EMS</u>

- Priority “E” – Calls where a life-threatening medical problem exists or serious trauma. Includes all incidents with a person trapped. Example: person not breathing, house fire with persons trapped, motor vehicle accident with someone trapped.

- Priority “1” – Incidents where there is a potential for a problem to worsen, but no one is in immediate danger. Ex: House fire, grass fire.

- Priority “2” – Non-life-threatening medical situations, but where a response is still needed. For fire departments, it is checking a situation which is now under control or not an immediate problem. Ex: fall with a single injury to the patient, sick person who is conscious and breathing okay. Gas odor outside, check a fire that is out.

Public Warning and Notification

Sedgwick County Emergency Management utilizes AlertSense through CivicPlus to send emergency messages through the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS). IPAWS activates multiple components of emergency public notification at the same time: Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) in the form of text messages to cell phones; traditional media, such as radio and TV, through the Emergency Alert System (EAS); and newer technology, such as highway message boards, as well as Internet apps and widgets that are designed to receive the emergency messages. If the local connection to AlertSense and IPAWS fails, there are multiple backups: Emergency Management can call the provider’s emergency number and they will send the message we dictate. The state EOC and/or the local National Weather Service office also will send IPAWS messages for Sedgwick County upon request. The AlertSense software also has a reverse 911 component where Emergency Communications can generate an outbound message to citizens who have signed up and entered a valid telephone number.

Another important component of our emergency messaging is social media. The Sedgwick County Communications office will be pushing the message through all the county’s Social Media platforms, and other affected jurisdictions and agencies will be doing the same. These avenues give the ability to send messages in languages other than English. This saturation approach to information sharing: WEA’s, EAS, Internet apps, message boards, Reverse 911, and social media, is designed to make sure we alert as many people as possible, including those with access or functional needs, low literacy skills, and non-English speakers.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management also operates a system of outdoor warning devices that are used to alert communities throughout the county to take shelter in times of severe weather. Sirens are activated for tornadoes based on National Weather Service issued polygons in instances of severe weather. Sedgwick County Emergency Management has the capability to activate and selectively sound outdoor warning devices as a backup.

Communication Infrastructure

The process for monitoring and reporting the status of, and damage to will be a part of the damage assessment process outlined in ESF-3/ESF-14. Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will advise the EOC of any outages or damage so those are prioritized during damage assessment efforts.

Event logs and communications traffic records are vital for documenting emergency actions for possible post-emergency investigation or after-action reports.

Records documenting the number of people involved in communication activities, whether paid or volunteer are needed for possible reimbursement under Presidential disaster declarations.

Any lease, rental or mutual aid agreements related to the augmentation of communications equipment should be kept.

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ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Public Works

Primary Agency:
City of Wichita Public Works and Utilities
Sedgwick County Environmental Resources

Support Agencies:
American Institute of Architects (AIA) - Kansas Chapter
City of Andale Public Works
City of Bel Aire Public Works
City of Bentley Public Works
City of Cheney Public Works
City of Clearwater Public Works
City of Colwich Public Works
City of Derby Public Works
City of Eastborough Government
City of Garden Plain Public Works
City of Goddard Public Works
City of Haysville Public Works
City of Kechi Public Works
City of Maize Public Works
City of Mount Hope Public Works
City of Mulvane Public Works
City of Park City Public Works
City of Sedgwick Public Works
City of Valley Center Public Works
City of Wichita Environmental Health Department
Kansas Municipal Utilities
Sedgwick County Emergency Management
Sedgwick County Geographic Information Services

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 3 is to provide resources of member agencies to support Public Works and Engineering needs in Sedgwick County.

Scope

ESF 3 addresses both emergency public works assistance and engineering support. Specifically, it discusses: Infrastructure protection and emergency restoration; Safety inspections and other assistance for first responders; Engineering and construction services; Debris management operations; and Safety of public water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local/Regional

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Sedgwick County Debris Management Plan
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan

State Authorities

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities; exemption of drivers of utility service vehicles from certain requirements.
- KSA 66-105 common carriers defined.
- KSA 66-106 State Corporation Commission - Rules and regulations; assessment of costs; conferral with other authorities; agreements; contributions and grants, joint investigations, hearings, orders; duties of attorney general.
- KSA 66-1,108 Transportation by motor carriers, definitions.
- KSA 66-1,111 Types of carriers which must comply with act and other applicable laws.
- KSA 66-1,112 Authority of commission to regulate public motor carriers; rate-making procedures; exemption for state antitrust laws.
- State of Kansas Response Plan.

State Administrative Regulations

- 82-4-1. Definitions.
- 82-4-2. General duty of carrier.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA);
- 49 U.S.C. 5101-5127 Transportation of Hazardous Material.
- National Response Framework.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness.

- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Assumptions

1. The timely and coordinated deployment of public works and engineering resources will have a direct impact on the community's ability to respond to and recover from a disaster.
2. Many disasters may require assistance from, and coordination of, public works departments throughout Sedgwick County.
3. Disasters may damage, delay, and/or overwhelm public works resources and systems usually readily available to respond.
4. While local public works resources meet the needs of most emergencies, some disasters will require the coordination of county-wide public works resources, implementation of mutual aid, utilization of private resources, and/or assistance from the state and/or federal government.

5. The amount of debris resulting from a disaster could exceed an individual city's or the County's removal, processing, recycling, and disposal capabilities.
6. The cities and/or the county may contract with private contractors to play a significant role in the debris clearance, removal, recycling, and disposal process.
7. Depending on the situation, the state may authorize the use of state resources to assist in the removal and disposal of debris.
8. Prioritization of public works and engineering support and resources will be assigned based on the specific requirements of each incident.

IV. Concept of Operations

General

ESF-3 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the "on call" Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

Sedgwick County Public Works serves as the coordinating agency for ESF #3. Sedgwick County Public Works may also designate other agencies as needed. Sedgwick County Emergency Management will serve as the initial notification source of EOC/EOP activation ESF-3 partners may be requested or deployed prior to activation to assist with initial incident response and stabilization. These agencies will use established emergency response plans and procedures to respond accordingly. Once ESF #3 is fully activated with the rest of the EOC, Primary and Support agencies will retain administrative control of its resources and personnel but will be under the operational control of ESF-3.

Sedgwick County Public Works and other ESF-3 partners can provide liaisons to assist with state and other county or regional as required and dependent on jurisdiction.

The EOC and ESF-3 partners will collect and disseminate information to and from the EOC. The representative of ESF-3 in the EOC will make sure to note and share updates from ESF-3 partners to the EOC and ensure that any pertinent updates from the EOC make it back to ESF partners as needed

Protective Actions

<u>Community Infrastructure inside a 100-year flood plain</u>

ESF-3 and partners will discuss and engage efforts to mitigate any situations in which community and critical infrastructure located utilized approved building codes. In the instance in which these facilities could be compromised ESF-3 will work with partners to employ appropriate levels of protection feasible for the facility. This could include sandbagging and pumping operations.

Placement, size, and fuel procurement strategy of water transfer pumps.
Water Transfer Pumps: The Cheney substation supplies power to the Cheney reservoir pump station and is the sole line of supply of electricity. The Cheney pump station has 5-4,000 volt (135 amp) 1,000 HP pumps electronically controlled by the filter plant in Wichita (manual controls are on site). There are currently no backup generators for emergency power at the Cheney pump station in the advent of power loss. Three substations service the Wichita water (Hess) pump station, and two substations service the Wichita well field, all do not have backup generators in the event of power loss. ESF-3 will work with the public works departments and ESF-7 (Logistics) to utilize either local government fuel sources or find sources if needed. ESF-3 will work ESF-12 utility partners to assist with power restoration

Location and specification of sandbagging operations
Location Sedgwick County West Yard Maintenance Facility, 4701 S. West St. Wichita, Kansas. Requests for sandbagging will be directed to Sedgwick County Emergency Management for delivery to the site(s) determined by Sedgwick County Public Works. Sand will be acquired from city and county public works yards and hauled using government vehicles to the site(s). The respective public works department(s) will relay the location of sandbags via public information officers to the media for the public if they desire to get them for flood protection. Pre-made sandbags or the Equipment will be made available for use to fill sand into sandbags dependent on the situation.

Debris Management

Sedgwick County has an approved Debris management plan by Federal Emergency Management Agency. Sedgwick County will utilize the plan to accomplish debris management operations.

Structure and Environmental Assessments

Inspection of Structures Capability-

Initial assessment

Local government officials will conduct an initial damage assessment using all available resources (i.e., fire, police, etc.) as soon as possible following a disaster. Early identification of problems affecting the population will enable the Executive Staff to make prompt and efficient decisions concerning resources available and needed. This initial report will be submitted to the Sedgwick County Emergency Management Director, who in turn will advise the Adjutant General's Department, Division of Emergency Management, of the situation. In the case of radiological or hazardous materials, the State Division of Emergency Management Technological Hazards Section will be notified also. Sedgwick County Public Works is responsible for coordinating debris removal and disposal in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Detailed Damage Assessment

Subsequent to rescue and damage reporting operations, a detailed damage assessment survey must be conducted to develop specific information on the severity and magnitude of the disaster. These damage assessment reports will be used by the state and federal government, as well as by private relief organizations, in formulating requests for assistance.

ESF-3 local capabilities to inspect the safety of structures (public and private) and where additional structure assessment support comes from includes the following:

a. Public: Public Works staff engineers would inspect and determine structural integrity and safety of public structures.

b. Support would come from other jurisdiction public works departments, MABCD as well as KDOT as required or requested.

Damage Assessment Officer

The Sedgwick County Appraiser will serve as the Damage Assessment Officer. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Establish point of contact with local officials (County Commissioners, Mayors, City Administrator, Chairperson of City Councils, Emergency Management Director, etc.) to determine approximate area affected.
2. Alert and activate damage assessment teams and provide team briefing on the following:
    a. Procedures, checklists, forms.
    b. Point of contact in the affected area.
    c. Specifics of the disaster.
3. Schedule for receiving assessment information.
4. Provide updated disaster information to Executive Staff.
5. Coordinate with the Public Information Officer, or JIC to keep the public informed of hazardous conditions in regard to bridges, roads and buildings.
6. Coordinate with public works departments, MABCD and other partners for posting unsafe building, roads, and bridges.
7. Coordinate with Executive Staff the priority of restoration of public facilities and tracking those facilities as possible hazard mitigation projects.
8. Coordinate with local volunteer historical societies, as well as the Kansas State Historical Society and local public works departments, if appropriate, for the possibility of restoring or demolishing buildings on the State or National Historic Registries.
9. Assist in preparation of damage assessment reports forwarded to the state.

Damage Assessment Teams

Damage assessment survey teams will consist primarily of local government employees. When necessary, private sector personnel from the field of engineering, building trades, property assessment, and other related areas will be used to supplement existing team members. During radiological incidents/accidents, radiological protection personnel will be a part of the survey team. When the need for specialized assistance occurs, such as a hazardous materials accident, appropriate personnel will be added to the teams.

Damage Assessment

Assessment of damage to public buildings (city or county government owned) is the responsibility of the county or city public works entity in coordination with MABCD as required. Assessment of damage to public buildings in other cities within the county will be the responsibility of the assigned department(s) of the cities affected.

Damage assessment of county roads, bridges and culverts will be accomplished by Sedgwick County Public Works. The City of Wichita Public Works Department and the assigned department(s) of other cities within the county will be responsible for the assessment of damage to city streets.

Public utilities (i.e., electricity, gas, water, sewers) will be assessed for damage by the affected utilities. Privately owned utility companies are considered essential community services. The companies will conduct their own damage assessment, and the information will be collected by the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations to be distributed to applicable county departments.

Private Damage Assessment

Damages sustained by private businesses and individuals will be determined by the Damage Assessment Officer in coordination with the Sedgwick County Emergency Management Department and volunteers from various organizations.

The Red Cross will conduct an independent damage assessment survey to analyze the situation and determine human necessities. The results of their survey will be useful as a cross-check.

Environmental Assessments

An environmental assessment or audit may be conducted by the Sedgwick County Public Works Environmental Resources department, City Environmental department, Kansas Department of Health and Environment and/or the Environmental Protection Agency to establish the need for a testing or monitoring program. This assessment should be done on ash, soil, ground & surface water.

Contamination may occur from petroleum spills at staging and reduction sites, or runoff from the debris piles, burn sites, and ash piles assessment reports from the cities, consolidate this information and report it to the ESF-3 Coordinator in the County EOC.

Infrastructure Restoration

ESF-3 will coordinate with local jurisdictions public works departments and KDOT to repair/restore local roads, bridges and culverts.

ESF-3 will coordinate with local public works departments and rural water districts to help with repair/restoration of local water and wastewater systems affect by an incident.

County/city public works departments maintain a listing of Public Works Department owned equipment and trained operators including equipment, personnel and supplies. The Sedgwick County Purchasing Department and Sedgwick County Public Works Department maintain lists of local contractors and equipment rental businesses, including those qualified to remove hazardous materials, substances or wastes, asbestos and lead-based paint.

ESF 4 - Firefighting

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Fire District #1

Primary Agencies:
City of Derby Fire Department
City of Wichita Fire Department

Support Agencies:
City of Bentley Volunteer Fire Department
City of Cheney Fire Department
City of Clearwater Fire Department
City of Colwich Fire Department
City of Mulvane Fire Services
City of Sedgwick Fire Department
City of Valley Center Fire Department
City of Viola Volunteer Fire Department
City of Wichita Airport Authority
Kansas Forestry Service
Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office
Sedgwick County Emergency Management
The Salvation Army

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 4 is to provide fire service coordination and support services in support of fire service events in Sedgwick County.

Scope

The scope of ESF 4 addresses fire service assistance. ESF 4 coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires and if required, providing personnel, equipment and supplies to local governments. Specifically, it discusses fire service support in prevention, detection, suppression and recovery from urban, rural, and wild-land fires; fire suppression and prevention activities; mutual aid and resource augmentation; and fire command and control structure.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Sedgwick County Debris Management Plan
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- KSA Chapter 19 Article 36 - Fire Protection

- KSA Chapter 80 Article 19 - Townships and Township Officers, Fire Department or Company
- Kansas Statutes and Annotated (K.S.A.) 48-950, Kansas Mutual Aid System.
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities https://www.ksrevisor.org/statutes/ksa_ch48.html.
- Kansas Response Plan.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- National Response Framework.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards

III. Concept of Operations

General

ESF 4 is organized consistent with Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Regional Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols, and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plans (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 4 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

In a large event requiring local and State mutual aid assistance, ESF 4 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek, procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets. ESF-4 in partnership with the field and the EOC will ensure that a liaison is in place to work with state and adjacent county firefighting officials as needed.

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire detection, suppression, and prevention requests for response, develop and update assessments of the fire service situation and status in the impact area, and perform contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. The ESF-4 representative in the EOC will coordinate incoming and outgoing information in the purview and ensure that the rest of the EOC is aware of any important information.

When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to

the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

Sedgwick County Fire District #1, is the coordinator for ESF #4. Sedgwick County Fire District #1 works closely with Wichita Fire Department and Derby Fire Department to coordinate meetings, plans, exercises, trainings, and other activities with the private sector and ESF #4 support agencies. Sedgwick County Emergency Communications is responsible for dispatching firefighting resources within the county. Sedgwick County Fire District #1 is responsible for responding to incidents in the unincorporated areas of the county whereas, municipal fire departments are responsible for firefighting resources within their city limits. These departments are mutually inclusive as needed, with support from surrounding fire departments through mutual aid agreements. A comprehensive resource inventory of county fire department apparatus and equipment is maintained by Sedgwick County.

Tactical firefighting operations will be controlled by the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene using the ICS structure. The IC will assess the need for additional resources and request that the EOC deploy assets to support field operations. Outside firefighting resources will be controlled by the procedures outlined in mutual aid agreements. In cases that the EOC needs to be activated Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

Firefighting Capabilities and Operations

Sedgwick County is comprised of four (4) paid departments, seven (7) in-county volunteer departments, two (2) supporting volunteer departments, and one (1) Military Base Fire Department. The following information is provided for each of these groupings:

Sedgwick County Fire District #1
Established in 1955, this department serves ten (10) cities, covering a response area of 631 square miles from nine fire stations and approximately 85,000 citizens. A total of 145 firefighters and staff make an average of 735 fire and medical responses per month. The following Insurance Service Organization (ISO) ratings have been assigned: ISO 2 for Andale, Bel Aire, Bentley, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Park City, and a ISO 4/10 for Viola and unincorporated areas within 5 miles of a fire station.

Wichita Fire Department
The Wichita Fire Department is an all-inclusive emergency response agency. The department responds to natural and manmade emergencies. The department responds to a 164 square mile area from 22 fire stations utilizing 21 Engines, 5 Trucks (Aerial platforms), 14 Squads, 1 Heavy Rescue and 1 Haz-Mat unit. The department maintains a minimum staffing level ready to respond 24/7/365.

Derby Fire Department
The department was established July 1, 2005 after more than 53 years as a volunteer service. It is comprised of 26 paid firefighters and staff, augmented by 15 volunteer firefighters, covering a 10 square mile area from two (2) fire stations and almost 26,000 citizens. In 2020, firefighters responded to over 2000 calls. The City of Derby has an ISO rating of 2.

Other Departments
In-County volunteer fire departments in Sedgwick County include the cities of Valley Center, Bentley, Mt Hope, Cheney, Colwich, Clearwater, and Viola. Although portions of the cities of Mulvane and Sedgwick are located in Sedgwick County, each city has separate dispatch call centers and units are rarely dispatched by Sedgwick County Emergency Communications.

In situations in which fire-suppression and other fire department capabilities are impacted by high-call volumes or a large incident. Departments may initiate the items below or request mutual aid to be able to answer calls of service outside of the disaster.

Maintaining Coverage: Maintaining fire service coverage outside of an area impacted by a disaster is accomplished by evaluating staffing requirements of the un-impacted area and utilizes off-duty personnel to staff reserve fire apparatus and mutual aid departments to maintain fire coverage in the un-impacted areas.

Backfilling: Back fill is established by evaluating vacant coverage areas and determining minimum staffing requirements to maintain effective coverage. An automated telephone "call-back" system to contact off-duty personnel is utilized to fill the targeted vacant areas.

Dispatch Calls: Specific call responses may be reduced until staffing is restored to full capacity to provide effective coverage. Calls outside the affected disaster area are dispatched normally with designations assigned to new reserve units put in service to maintain coverage.

Aircraft Emergency Operations

Although an aircraft emergency (crash) could occur anywhere, it is likely that a major incident involving an aircraft would occur at Dwight D Eisenhower National Airport, Spirit Aerosystems or McConnell AFB. A crash would likely occur short of, beyond or on the runway during either take-off or landing. All three of these locations have staffed crash trucks. A Unified Command is recommended with any of the three mentioned facilities. Crashes of small aircraft at other locations will probably not be considered a major incident.

- Determine geographic boundaries of crash sight
- Determine resources needed to manage operations
- Establish Operations Section Structure (groups, divisions, branches, staging)
- Develop incident action plan

Civil Disturbance Operations

During a civil disturbance, it is assumed that arson fires will be set. It is suggested that "hit and run" tactics be employed to extinguish fires when entering an area of unrest. Have units respond in a task force (group) and with a police escort. No firefighter should ever be left alone, i.e., pump operator, plugman, etc. Do not extinguish trash, grass or vehicle fires with no exposure problem. Do not perform salvage and overhaul operations. If a situation becomes volatile enough, the tactic of zero intervention might become necessary. Evaluate the safety of fire stations in the area and evacuate stations if necessary for the safety of crews.

- Consider initiating the CRISIS dispatching procedures.
- Determine area of unrest
- Consider activation of the Sedgwick County EOC
- Develop incident action plan

- Determine resources needed
- Establish unified command with Wichita Police Department, Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Services, Wichita Fire Department, Sedgwick County Fire District #1, and Sedgwick County Sheriff Office

Wildland Firefighting Operations

Sedgwick County has a combined Wildland Firefighting Task Force comprised of multiple fire departments within Sedgwick County. In the event of a large wildland fire inside of Sedgwick County the individual department mutual aid agreements will be in effect during the early stages of the incident. If the fire is predicted to grow beyond the resources inside of Sedgwick County a Wildland Task Force can be requested. Two contacts will need to be made via the incident commander when requesting a task force:

1. State Forestry Service - to assist with identifying and notifying available neighboring Wildland Task Forces.
2. Emergency Manager - to determine if a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) can be awarded. The Emergency Manager will contact KDEM during the time of the incident, in turn they will contact FEMA.

In coordination with the Kansas Forestry Service, if it is determined the Wildland Fire is beyond state resources the Forestry Service will assist with coordinating with the federal regional fire coordinator. The following information will need to be communicated through Emergency Management:

1. Location of fire
2. Fire start date/time
3. Estimated size of fire; number of acres burnt
4. Estimated level of containment
5. Any communities or housing areas threatened
6. Any evacuations or planned evacuations
7. Any critical infrastructure threatened
8. Current resources committed to firefighting/ suppression efforts
9. Additional resource needs over the next 12-24 hours

In cases where there are fire operations with limited accessibility to hydrant systems. Local fire departments will utilize their tender or engine apparatus to conduct water shuttle operations moving water from the closest available hydrant to wherever it is needed on scene and dropped into a portable tank for use or to refill other apparatus directly. Once empty the transporting apparatus can repeat this process or be re-assigned per the Incident Commander's direction. This operation can be expanded through mutual aid requests with immediate regional fire partners or through taskforce request process with the state dependent on situation and need.

Firefighting Mutual Aid

Sedgwick County has a network of Mutual Aid agreements between multiple agencies from both within and the surrounding jurisdictions of Sedgwick County that are activated if needed. A secondary option for mutual aid resources is through the Kansas Mutual Aid Compact.

Support

<u>County</u>

During an activation of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, support staff is integrated with the Sedgwick County Firefighting staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated, and timely response.
During an emergency or disaster event, the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will coordinate resources support agencies with the Emergency Services Branch Chief.
During the response phase, ESF 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire service requests. Also, ESF 4 will develop and update assessments of the fire service status in the impact area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
The Coordinating Agency will develop and maintain ESF 4 and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall EOP.

State of Kansas

During an activation of the State of Kansas EOC, the Kansas Fire Marshal's Office is the designated lead agency for Fire Fighting and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State Fire Fighting resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of ESF 4 at the State of Kansas EOC will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Response Section Chief under the overall direction of the SEOC Manager.
During the response phase, ESF 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire service requests. Also, ESF4 will develop and update assessments of the fire service situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
The Kansas Fire Marshal's office develops and maintains ESF 4 and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan.

ESF 5 - Information and Planning

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:

Sedgwick County COMCARE
Sedgwick County Department on Aging
Sedgwick County Division of Information Technology
Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Service
Sedgwick County Fire District #1
Sedgwick County Geographic Information Services
Sedgwick County Health Department
Sedgwick County Public Works
Sedgwick County Purchasing Department
Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center (Coroner)
Sedgwick County Sheriff Office

Support Agencies:
City of Andale
City of Bel Aire
City of Bentley
City of Cheney
City of Clearwater
City of Colwich
City of Derby
City of Eastborough
City of Garden Plain
City of Goddard
City of Haysville
City of Kechi
City of Maize
City of Mount Hope
City of Mulvane
City of Park City
City of Sedgwick
City of Valley Center
City of Wichita
Kansas Division of Emergency Management

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 5 is to collect, record, analyze, process, display, and distribute information about a potential or actual incident, and conduct deliberate and crisis action planning activities to facilitate the overall activities in providing assistance to the Sedgwick County "whole community."

Scope

ESF 5 serves as the coordinating ESF to address response to local events. ESF 5 facilitates information and resource flow to assist local response agencies during a disaster.

ESF 5 activities include functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring county coordination.

ESF 5 coordinates the development of overall incident situational awareness, including information collection, information management, modeling and analysis, and the development of reports and information analysis on the status of operations and impacts.

ESF 5 coordinates the development of county plans to manage and support incident activities. Departments and agencies participate in the planning processes coordinated by the planning entity at each incident command or multiagency coordination center. This includes crisis and incident action planning, analysis of risks and capability requirements, and other support as required.

II. Policies, References, Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County Article 1, Section 9, Sedgwick County Department of Emergency Management

State

- K.S.A. Chapter 12-16, Cities and Municipalities, Contracts and Promises
- K.S.A. Chapter 48, Article 2, Kansas Army and Air National Guard
- K.S.A. Chapter 48, Article 9, Emergency Preparedness for Disasters (Kansas Emergency Management Act)
- K.S.A. Chapter 48, Article 9a, Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- K.S.A. Chapter 65, Article 57, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
- K.A.R. Agency 56, Article 2, Adjutant General's Department/Standards for Local Disaster Agencies
- State of Kansas Executive Order 05-03, NIMS
- Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- Presidential Policy Directive 8-National Preparedness
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5-Management of Domestic Incident
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq and Related Authorities
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq (1986), Title III of the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

III. Concept of Operations

This section provides a summary of the Concept of Operations for the following ESF 5 activities: A) Command, Control, and Notifications, B) Situational Assessment C) Declarations, D) Incident Command, and E) Emergency Operations Center.

Command, Control, Notifications

Sedgwick County Emergency Management maintains a steady state of readiness that includes the ability to:

- Monitor developing situations.
- Maintain steady state of readiness to activate Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center
- Collect, process, and disseminate information with key stakeholders to and from the EOC.
- Coordinate requests for assistance.
- Facilitate the process for declaring a state of local disaster emergency.
- Facilitate requests for state and federal resources to support local response and recovery operations
- Coordinate emergency public information and warning.
- Activation of outdoor warning system

The coordinating agency for ESF 5 is Sedgwick County Emergency Management. The staff serving as ESF 5 Coordinator has been appointed by the Emergency Management Director and is located in the EOC. When ESF 5 support is necessary, the ESF 5 Coordinator directs all aspects of ESF 5. In accordance with a mission assignment from ESF 5, each primary and/or support organization assisting ESF 5 will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operational control of ESF 5. Mission operational control may be delegated to the field by the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management is responsible for liaison roles with the Kansas Division of Emergency Management, as well as regional and adjacent county emergency management agencies. In a large event requiring local or state mutual aid assistance, ESF 5 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

Information and Planning functions within the EOC will a) use technology and human intelligence to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on disaster impacts, including direct impacts (people, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect impacts (debris generated, hazmat releases) and b) assess the capabilities of local government, the business community, and volunteer agencies to effectively respond to the disaster.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The Duty Officer through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee for initial notification of ESF 5.

Situational Awareness

The Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) continually monitors weather and information sources for incidents or situations that may impact Sedgwick County or the response efforts. Once the DO becomes aware of an emergency situation that could, or has the potential to, activate the EOC they will

gather essential information, assess the immediate risks, and notify the EM Director or designee. This information may come from field units, the Incident Commander, the Emergency Communications Center, media reports, radio, voice or electronic communications.

The Emergency Operation Center Supporting Agencies are critical for supporting decision making in the disaster response and recovery process. The collection and organization of the status of the incident, response actions, situation information and evaluation will be developed by the EOC Partners for the Policy Group. Information may also come from a variety of other sources including but not limited to:

- Private sector
- Mass Media
- Citizens
- Other jurisdictions

Participating agency coordinators of other activated ESFs will provide information to the EOC manager as required using paper forms or via E-log to develop a variety of reports including but not limited to:

- Rapid damage assessment
- Detailed damage assessment
- Situation assessment (both immediate and ongoing)
- Resource availability
- Pending requests
- Personnel status
- Sequence of events
- Current operational environment
- Contingency planning

The EOC is equipped to communicate with operational units in the field as well as other local, state, and federal operations centers. The methods for communication consist primarily of wireless voice (radio), voice and data wire line and wireless telecommunications, Internet (voice/data), using a variety of applications such as E-log, Web-EOC, NWS Chat, Teams, Zoom and other virtual platforms.

ESF 5 is responsible for ensuring that information is communicated effectively to and from field operations, support agencies, public officials, and other stakeholders. To assist and acquire quick, timely and accurate information from the field is critical to good decision making in the EOC.

Periodic briefings will be facilitated with EOC partner agencies through the EOC Manager to ensure all participating organizations are aware of critical information. Pertinent information will be displayed in the EOC either electronically or using other methods to assist with coordination, decision-making and planning. Depending on the event, displayed information may include maps, situation reports, event logs, damage reports, resource requests and specific ESF activities.

Incident Command

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. ICS is used to coordinate emergency response and recovery operations at the disaster scene (s). The first response agency to arrive at the scene will assume initial Incident

Command (IC) and institute the ICS structure. An Incident Command Post will be established when appropriate. NIMS also incorporates Unified Command to ensure further coordination during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies. Unified Command coordinates efforts of multiple jurisdictions and/or response disciplines and provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications.

Single Incident Commander

Incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and without jurisdictional/functional agency overlap. In some cases, some overlap may occur as long as the various jurisdictions/agencies agree to designate a single Incident Commander. Single Incident Commander has overall incident management responsibility

Unified Command

Composition depends on incident location, nature of incident, and organizations involved. Collaborative process to establish and rank incident priorities and objectives, allocate resources and work together to integrate incident operations

Command Staff

Depending upon the size and type of incident or event, the Incident Commander may designate personnel to provide information, safety, and liaison services. Incident Commanders may also choose to appoint technical specialists (such as legal, medical, science and technology, or access and functional needs) to act as command advisors.

General Staff

In an expanding incident, the Incident Commander first establishes the Operations Section. The remaining sections (Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations) are established as needed to support the operation.

Emergency Operations Center

EOC Primary and Secondary Sites

The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located on the first floor of the Public Safety building at 714 N. Main Street, has been designated as the base for the coordination of all emergency management activities for the county. The EOC is considered to be an adequate tornado shelter with backup generator capability and contains sufficient fallout protection to be a fully qualified EOC under federal guidelines.

If the primary EOC is not available for use, an alternate location will be announced by Sedgwick County Emergency Management. Virtual technology may be used at the discretion of those authorized to activate the EOC. Alternate physical locations may include:

1. Sedgwick County Fire District 1, Station 32, 7750 N. Wyandotte Way, Park City, KS 67147
2. Derby Fire Department, Station 82, 1401 N. Rock Rd. Derby, KS 67037
3. Wichita State University, Charles Koch Arena, 1845 Fairmount St. Wichita, KS 67260

EOC Organization and Structure

The Operations Manager or Duty Officer will serve as the immediate EOC Manager at the Emergency Management control desk in the EOC and notify the EM Director immediately

upon activation request.

The EOC Manager is responsible for managing the activation, operation, and demobilization of the Sedgwick County EOC. In performing these duties, the EOC Manager:

- Ensures that the EOC is effectively staffed and equipped and coordinates activities.
- Ensures all agencies present has access to the computers and emergency logging capabilities to coordinate with each other, as well as accessibility to the EOC.
- Provides briefings to incoming EOC personnel, as well as regular briefings for senior officials, keeping all stakeholders apprised of the incident status.
- Coordinates production of plans and/or Situation Reports for the EOC.
- Acts as the county's liaison with the State EOC, as well as responding state and federal agencies.
- Ensures the Director of Public Safety and/or County Administrator and/or Board of County Commissioners are aware of the need for a local disaster declaration, if indicated.

EOC Staffing

The EOC is staffed using the NIMS "Departmental EOC" structure. In this model, a single individual—either the jurisdiction's emergency manager or another senior official—directly coordinates the jurisdiction's support agencies, NGOs and other partners. Departmental representatives bring the resources, expertise and relationships associated with their organizations and functions. The EOC makes decisions to achieve mutually agreed-upon objectives, as in a Unified Command. The roles and responsibilities of a departmental EOC reflect the day-to-day responsibilities of the represented departments and agencies. This structure incorporates the normal day-to-day department/agency alignment from Sedgwick County, the City of Wichita, and other key support agencies. The following agencies have a designated workstation in the EOC

- KDEM/~~KNG~~ KDOT
- Sedgwick County Sheriff
- Wichita Police Department
- Wichita Fire Department
- Sedgwick County Fire District 1
- Emergency Medical Service
- Office of Medical Director
- Sedgwick County Health Department
- Sedgwick County Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Sedgwick County Public Works
- Wichita Public Works & Utilities
- Utilities (Evergy, Kansas Gas, Black Hills Energy, etc)
- USD 259 (Wichita Public Schools)
- Wichita Transit
- Local Hospitals (Wesley Medical Center, Ascension Via Christi)
- Sedgwick County Finance/Purchasing
- ComCare
- ~~Coroner's Office~~ United Way
- Salvation Army
- American Red Cross

- Conference rooms available for Public Information Officers/Media, Policy Group

The EOC will be staffed and equipped to:

- Collect, record, analyze, display and distribute information
- Support activities at the scene and in the field
- Coordinate public information and warning
- Prioritize and coordinate disaster related activities
- Conduct liaison and coordination activities with external entities
- Notify and provide ongoing information to elected officials
- Coordinate long term recovery operations
- Prepare action and policy plans and
- Develop recommended objectives for senior leadership.

The EOC may fulfill the role as an element within the Multiagency Coordination (MAC) system under NIMS (identified as the EOC/MAC Group). A MAC may be established under the following criteria:

- When a Unified Command is established at the incident scene.
- When more than one jurisdiction becomes involved in the incident response.
- When the circumstances at the scene indicate that the incident could expand rapidly and involve cascading events.
- When similar past events have required multiagency coordination.

EOC Activation.

The EOC may be activated for various reasons based on the needs of a local jurisdiction, organization, or Incident Commander; the context of a threat; the anticipation of events; or in response to an incident. Circumstances that might trigger EOC activation include:

- A threat (or potential threat) increases the risk to public safety in Sedgwick County
- Local disaster declaration: when conditions have caused or eminently threaten to cause wide-spread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, resulting in the need to declare a local disaster emergency
- An incident is imminent (i.e. hazardous weather, elevated threat levels)
- The Incident Commander indicates the incident could expand rapidly, involve cascading effects, and/or require additional resources beyond mutual aid
- More than one jurisdiction is involved, a Unified Command or Area Command is established
- A similar incident led to EOC activation in the past
- In support of a city in Sedgwick County (at their request)
- In support of a large-scale, pre-planned event
- In support of an Amber Alert in Sedgwick County (requested by Exploited & Missing Children's Unit)
- At the discretion of the individuals authorized to activate the EOC.

To activate the EOC, an individual with authority to do so (listed below), contacts the Emergency Management Duty Officer and requests that the EOC be activated. There are a number of important decisions that need to be made when the request is made including 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 begin calling the EOC.

The following personnel are authorized to activate the EOC:

- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Duty Officer
- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Director
- Sedgwick County Emergency Management Deputy Director
- Sedgwick County Director of Public Safety
- Sedgwick County Manager
- The Chairman of the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners
- Sedgwick County Sherriff
- Sedgwick County Fire District #1
- Kansas Division of Emergency Management

During an activation of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, primary and support agency staff is integrated with the EOC staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.

EOC Activation Levels

Sedgwick County Emergency Management is always monitoring events and conditions that could potentially grow or cascade into situations that may require departmental response or activation of the EOC. The Emergency Management Duty Officer is on call 24 hours a day at **316-660-7236**, or by calling 9-1-1 and asking them to contact the Emergency Management Duty Officer.

Activation Level	**Description**
3-Normal Operations (steady state)	• Normal activities when no incident or risk/hazard had been identified • Routine watch and warning activities
2-Partial Activation (Enhanced Steady-State)	• Certain EOC agencies/organizations are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk or hazard and/or supporting a response to a new or evolving incident
1-Full Activation	• EOC team is activated to support response to a major incident or credible threat • Requires coordination of the efforts of all emergency services and support agencies, including elected officials and top-level management. • This level requires every organization with a desk in the EOC to send a representative with policy/decision-making authority.

Information Sharing

Sedgwick County and municipal elected and appointed officials not present in the EOC will be notified and provided with situation reports and briefings through in-person briefings, telephone, or various other means including, but not limited to, E-log, Web-EOC and email. The frequency and detail of this information will be dictated by the event.

Multiple Operation Periods

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 Incident Support Team and/or EOC Support Team can be requested through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

Deactivation

Once activated, the EOC may be deactivated at any time by the EOC Manager. As EOC staffing is situationally dependent sections or components of the EOC may be deactivated in stages. Possible criteria for deactivating the EOC include:

- The threat or potential threat to the County has diminished or been resolved
- Countywide coordination of activities is no longer required
- Resource support is no longer required
- At the discretion of the EOC Manager

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ESF 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
American Red Cross
Sedgwick County Health Department
The Salvation Army
United Way of the Plains

Support Agencies:
City of Wichita Animal Control
City of Wichita Animal Services/Shelter
City of Wichita Environmental Health Department
City of Wichita Transit
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Kansas Humane Society
Kansas State Animal Response Team (KSART)
Kansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
Sedgwick County Animal Control
Sedgwick County Animals Response Team (SCART)
Sedgwick County Community Developmental Disability
Sedgwick County Department on Aging

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 6 is to coordinate the emergency provision of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and the bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of a disaster and disaster workers.

Scope

ESF 6 promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families impacted by disaster/emergencies.

ESF 6 includes four primary functions: mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services.

a. Mass care involves the coordination of non-medical mass care services to include sheltering disaster survivors and household pets, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency

first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on disaster survivors to family members, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.

b. Emergency assistance includes functions of evacuation support in conjunction with ESF 1 and ESF 9, reunification of families, vulnerable needs support, sheltering of disaster survivors and household pets, and overall shelter management.

c. Housing involves the provision of assistance for short- and long-term housing needs of disaster survivors; and

d. Human Services includes providing disaster survivor-related recovery efforts such as emotional support and identifying support for persons with vulnerable needs.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management
- KSA 12-16, 117
- Inter municipality aid agreement
- KSA 65-5701 through 65-5711
- State implementation of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III Kansas Response Plan.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act
- National Response Framework
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incident
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101
- Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308.
- American Red Cross Congressional Charter, 36 U.S.C. §§300101-300111 recodified 2007.

III. Concept of Operations

General (Command, Control, and Notifications)

ESF 6 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation. Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e. Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes,

Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 6 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF 6 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek, procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of required assets. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 8 to address the requirements of persons with accessible and functional needs, including their sheltering requirements.

The coordinating agency for ESF 6 is Sedgwick County Emergency Management. Emergency Management or their designee is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies as well as providing situational awareness briefings to these agencies. In accordance with a mission assignment from ESF 6, each primary and/or support organization assisting ESF 6 will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operational control of ESF 6.

The County Warning Point (Sedgwick County Emergency Communications) will notify the "on call" Emergency Management Duty Officer (EMDO) and/or ESF Coordinator for ESF 6 when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee for initial notification of ESF #6.

Working with ESF 6 Partners, Sedgwick County Emergency Management and/or designee will handle liaison roles dependent on situation with state and adjacent county mass care housing, and human services not represented in the EOC.

To accomplish the collection, processing and dissemination of information from the EOC. Sedgwick County Emergency Management will utilize a two-way process for information in which collection, processing and dissemination of that information will be received and given out accordingly.

Shelter Capabilities and Operations

Event specific information and scenarios will dictate the type and scope of mass care operations required. The American Red Cross is the primary agency to coordinate shelter operations within Sedgwick County. The EOC Team and the American Red Cross Liaison will gather information regarding people displaced by the event to assist in determining the number of shelters to open and where they should be located. In addition to the type and scope of the disaster, other factors in determining the number of shelters and their locations will be accessibility, transportation, security, staff and supplies. The American Red Cross Liaison in the EOC will work closely with the EOC Team to determine shelter needs and identify capabilities based on the specifics of the emergency situation. The American Red Cross types of shelters.

- Congregate Shelter – most common shelters that provided water, food, comfort, and sleeping accommodations (cots) for those impacted by disaster-related events.
- Non-Congregate Shelter – provide alternatives for incidents when conventional congregate sheltering methods are unavailable or overwhelmed, or longer-term temporary sheltering is required. Types may include hotels or dormitories.
- Emergency Evacuation Shelter – provide a safe place to congregate while a major storm passes.
- Warming/Cooling Shelter – The American Red Cross does not operate permanent "warming and cooling shelters" but opens temporary shelters during disasters, which may include warming and cooling services when conditions require it.

The process identification of shelter in place methods will be dependent on the type of incident and any effects the facility experiences. For American Red Cross shelters, the American Red Cross will coordinate the damage assessment operation and prioritize potential shelter locations. American Red Cross will conduct an assessment potentially in parallel with the damage assessment being performed in ESF 3 to ensure their viability requirements to operate are met. Once the need for a shelter is determined the EOC will work with the American Red Cross to determine location and feasibility of shelters.

The American Red Cross will be the primary agency tasked with identifying and opening shelters. If an agency/organization has predetermined locations, American Red Cross will work with the agency/organization to see if the facility will be able to be used. The American Red Cross will be the primary staffing organization for shelters but may need to rely on other organizations to assist with additional staffing needs, especially long-term sheltering operations that may last more than 72 hours.

Sedgwick County encompasses a diverse range of populations across urban, suburban, and rural jurisdictions that could potentially face the full range of access and functional need requirements during an event. ESF 6 will work with partnering agencies to ensure that every effort is made to consider these requirements in all phases of the emergency management cycle. For sheltering ARC strives to maintain ADA compliance and have services available to assist with sheltering communications and operations. ESF 6 will work with partnering agencies and organizations to ensure that both physical and programmatic needs are addressed in planning and in response. Leveraging partnerships with government entities, volunteer organizations who can provide services and personnel who can assist with ensuring accessibility to services. Allow communication of important information and updates through multiple alternative means of communication. Lastly, working together to come up with solutions to be able to modify or re-establish on an interim basis services and programs until the full program can be restored to normal operations. ESF 6 will work with shelter representatives and emergency service representatives to also ensure that evacuees have proper access to emergency services if required. Every effort will be made to provide crisis-counseling services for people affected by the disaster. Trained mental health counselors are available through Sedgwick County COMCARE or through potential Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) partners.

The American Red Cross will maintain a comprehensive, up-to-date, countywide list of shelters and capabilities. The American Red Cross will keep records on the number of shelters, shelter residents, meals served, supplies used, supplies ordered, etc., and ensure this information is available in a timely manner to the EOC. To the extent possible, the American Red Cross will use the capabilities of the Crisis Information Management System (CIMS) to document ESF #6 activities. Forms and documentation for mass care operations (i.e., registration, inventory, inspection, tracking, etc. forms) have been developed and are maintained by the American Red Cross. The administrative regulations and guidance used by the American Red Cross to conduct mass care activities are contained teaching materials and student workbooks. Every effort will be made to manage mass care operations using the procedures described in this guidance.

The American Red Cross will work with the Emergency Management Department to ensure this information is available in the EOC. Cots, blankets, clothing and other comfort items will be furnished by the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army and other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) members with logistical assistance from Sedgwick County and Municipal agencies as

necessary. Currently the American Red Cross has 33 shelters that are surveyed with this number subject to change.

If the situation dictates, potential shelters will be given priority in damage assessments to expedite the provision of mass care services. The American Red Cross Liaison will coordinate with the County EOC to ensure mass care facilities have priority for safety inspections. Mass care operations will continue until those displaced by the incident obtain other temporary housing or return to their homes. In most cases, mass care services are provided for less than one week.

Shelters will be selected based on suitability of the facility and its location within the county. Factors such as sufficient area for sleeping, restrooms, showers, kitchen facilities, parking and accessibility for people with disabilities will be considered. The decision as to which shelter(s) will be activated in a particular situation will be coordinated with the American Red Cross, Sedgwick County Emergency Management, and the cities and the organizations providing the facilities. The structural integrity and soundness of the shelter will be assessed by the American Red Cross as a part of their assessment. Other jurisdictional entities from ESF 3 can also be engaged to perform and assist with the shelter integrity assessments as required. Mutual aid agreements can be enacted with surrounding counties to assist with sheltering if adequate facilities are not available.

The Salvation Army will not activate shelters in the County; they may be called upon in catastrophic emergencies to open and operate shelters. The Salvation Army will activate and operate Cooling Centers for use during Heat Emergencies and Warming Centers for extreme Cold Emergencies. The Salvation Army and other volunteer groups may provide food, water, cots, and other essential emergency items. These groups will work closely with the County EOC and ESF 6 to identify individuals and families in need of assistance, as well as appropriate methods of distribution.

The American Red Cross, in collaboration with other community partners will provide daily, overall direction of mass care operations, including the assignment of personnel and ensuring that requests for assistance are met, documented and prioritized. Additionally, the American Red Cross will ensure registration, tracking, feeding, restocking and other related shelter activities are accomplished. Operation of the shelters will be in accordance with American Red Cross standard operating procedures. Direct shelter control and management is the responsibility of the Shelter Managers. Each Shelter Manager will be responsible for managing their individual shelter while coordinating activities with the American Red Cross representative in the EOC. Notifications to the shelters on updates to the disaster condition will be made periodically by the American Red Cross representative in the EOC to shelter managers.

ESF-6 and other EOC partners will work together to push out information to the public through ESF 15, United Way of the Plains and other avenues to ensure that the public and those affected by the incident the location of shelters and other services.

Each evacuee on arrival will receive a packet of relevant information from the American Red Cross. Including the rules and expectations of the shelter and make sure that the evacuee has accommodations prior to leaving the shelter and next actions. American Red Cross will coordinate with other ESF and EOC partners to ensure that any incident specific information or updates are also communicated to the evacuees utilizing their program.

Security will be provided by either the Sheriff's Department (unincorporated areas), city police (incorporated areas), or the shelter facility's own security personnel. American Red Cross guidelines and operating procedures include how to handle affected residents that have court ordered reporting requirements to local, state and federal entities. American Red Cross will work with ESF 13 specifically local law enforcement and the resident to ensure that they are still compliant and accommodate to the extent feasible with reporting requirements. Procedures are in place for the handling of unaccompanied minors. Unaccompanied minors that appear in shelters will be checked in by American Red Cross staff. As soon as possible local law enforcement will be contacted and advised of the unaccompanied minor. Local law enforcement will work with and collaborate with child advocacy agencies in an attempt to reunite the child with their parents or placement as directed by those agencies.

The American Red Cross Liaison and the EOC Team will coordinate with available volunteer agencies to ensure feeding operations can be accomplished in shelters. Feeding will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include provisions to meet the requirements of disaster victims with special diets. Individuals with cultural requirements are responsible for informing shelter staff, who can then make appropriate accommodation based on the individual.

Faith-based and other volunteer groups may wish to implement emergency assistance programs to meet disaster related humanitarian needs. To help ensure timely and equitable services are provided following a major event, The Salvation Army and the American Red Cross will work closely with volunteer organizations active in the County to coordinate the provision of human services programs.

Shelter management teams will be responsible for the cleanliness of kitchens, restrooms and sleeping areas, and the disposal of trash. Reception operations will be carried out in accordance with American Red Cross standards. The shelter management team will be responsible for registering and tracking shelter residents and ensuring appropriate privacy with respect to their use of the shelter. If appropriate, the EOC will request outside resources to support mass care operations, including those of other jurisdictions, the State and Federal government and/or the private sector.

In coordination with the EOC, the American Red Cross will determine if it is appropriate to consolidate shelters, as well as when shelters should close. Shelters will be deactivated in accordance with American Red Cross operating procedures. Although special facilities (i.e., nursing homes, residential care facilities, hospices, etc.) should be able to care for their own populations. ESF-6 will work with EOC partners to identify, assess and determine the ability of facilities that serve access and functional need population to house their residents. If dictated by the situation, the American Red Cross will coordinate with the EOC to provide assistance in opening and maintaining shelters for those with access and functional needs.

Short and Long-Term Housing

ESF 6 partners will coordinate with the City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department as the local housing authority as needed.

The City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department can levee many tools if needed including housing, the housing authority and the expertise in working with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development programs as needed per the incident and availability.

American Red Cross and ESF 6 will coordinate with the City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department to determine the needs of displaced citizens and coordinate the proper resources to assist with long-term housing needs. Depending on the timeline needed, we will recommend or coordinate the proper available resources.

Emergency Relief Supplies (food, water, medicine, clothing, etc.)

ESF 6 will work with its partners and the private sector if necessary to provide support to affected food programs during an incident. This support could be to provide resources for the program itself or be accomplished through other ESF's efforts like a Point of Distribution Site in the community. The incident and its effect on the program should be considered when discussing options.

Emergency clothing, as well as hygiene, comfort, and emergency clean-up items, will be provided as dictated by the incident. Support in this area will be provided by The Salvation Army, American Red Cross, other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) members and if necessary, from the private sector. Initial humanitarian assistance (food, clothing, first aid, crisis counseling, emergency clean-up assistance, etc.) will be provided by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) members. If necessary, support in this area will be requested from the private sector.

ESF 6 will work with those facilities and/or shelters that provide services to the access and functional needs population who are affected by an incident. Gathering enough relevant information to identify needs, once identified ESF-6 will work with its partners and if necessary, the private sector to accommodate the needs. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 7 to request resources to support basic service operations.

To meet the unmet needs of evacuees and victims of an event. ESF 6 will engage partners like United Way of the Plains, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)s and other organizations with access to potential resources to meet these needs.

Access and Functional Needs

ESF 6 will ensure that compliance with ADA guidelines is followed to the maximum extent feasible and will include local and state ADA resources and authorities as needed by the incident. ESF 6 will work with ESF-15 External Communications to make sure that information dissemination efforts consider the needs of affected access and functional needs populations. This includes availability of translation services, and key information available for the diverse populations of Sedgwick County.

To meet the needs and special considerations of the access and functional needs populations, ESF 6 will work with agencies, organizations and facilities that either are affected by the event or can leverage relevant subject matter expertise that can better inform incident planning and help guide response and recovery efforts. (These could include Sedgwick County Health Department, Central Plains Aging/Sedgwick County Department of Aging, Sedgwick County Community Developmental Disability Organization (CDDO).

ESF6 will coordinate with ESF1 to assist with identified transportation needs for access and functional needs population. This may include the use of school buses and/or specially adapted buses obtained from agencies and organizations that normally transport those clients on a daily basis. Needs will need to be identified and communicated to ESF6 which will work with the appropriate ESF1 contacts to accommodate the transfer as determined by the incident.

ESF 6 will coordinate with relevant subject matter expert agencies and organizations to address and support the needs of affected access and functional needs facilities throughout the incident. These agencies, organizations and facilities should have their own continuity and/or disaster plan to be able to support basic services for their clients. For the portions of the affected population ESF 6 will coordinate to accommodate and meet the basic needs and ensure that the situation is addressed.

ESF 6 will coordinate with relevant subject matter experts/agencies and organizations, to address and support the needs of affected facilities and service provider that support the institutionalized population. These facilities and service providers should have a continuity and/or disaster plan to be able to continue basic services for their clients.

Behavioral Health

ESF 6 will coordinate providing behavioral health or mental health support for community members including children during a disaster and assist with providing emergency responders with crisis counseling. ESF 6 will work with COMCARE of Sedgwick County to provide mental health and substance abuse services. COMCARE is the largest of the 27 Community Mental Health Centers in the State of Kansas and is committed to helping individuals served lead more productive lives. Other VOADS and PEER Counseling organizations may be utilized to assist in providing these services to the disaster victims and/or emergency service personnel.

Accountability: Disaster Survivors

Information regarding individuals residing in the affected area will be collected and provided to authorities and immediate family members. If appropriate, the American Red Cross will work closely with agencies providing mental health services when relaying information to family members.

Family Reunification

The American Red Cross has a program Restoring Family Links that provides free and confidential services to help families reconnect. They work with the individual to search for and locate their family and loved ones. The American Red Cross only collects personal information to be able to respond to the request. No information is passed on to anyone without permission. The American Red Cross will work to care for children, including behavioral health, whose caregivers may have been killed, ill, injured, missing or otherwise incapacitated for lengthy periods of time. Children that have been injured will be referred to emergency medical services for treatment and/or transportation to a local hospital.

ESF 6 will work with the American Red Cross and other associated agencies to maintain records to help reconnect family members. The American Red Cross can also provide Mass Care Services such as Disaster Health Services, Mental Health Services, and Disaster Spiritual Care for family member needs those services.

Sheltering Decontamination

Sedgwick County is not within a 50-mile ingestion pathway emergency zone, but in cases that nuclear plan evacuees are sent to the area. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF-8, ESF 10 and others as needed to ensure that shelters or appropriate facilities are considered, and proper mitigation items are addressed prior to the arrival of evacuees. This could include arrangements and pre-staging of resources.

For other Hazardous materials releases. The decontamination of the population in the affected area should be done prior to them leaving the warm zone of the incident by trained personnel and they should be assessed for any symptoms of exposure.

In cases where that is not possible or the scale out paces the committed capabilities. ESF 6 and American Red Cross will work with Incident Command to have resources available at an opened shelter to assess and decontaminate evacuees. If the situation arises in which contaminated evacuees arrive at the shelter prior to this process being established. The shelter should immediately contact their American Red Cross rep in the EOC so that the EOC can coordinate response assets to the shelter. The shelter staff should follow their American Red Cross established protocols and procedures to ensure shelter safety. ESF-6 can request assistance from ESF-10 to assist with screening and handling evacuees exposed to hazards posed by the disaster.

Animal Sheltering

ESF 6 will work with city, county, state and private entities to accomplish and meet the needs of animal sheltering requirements. Requests for local Animal Control assistance should be channeled through the Sedgwick County dispatch, and these resources may be deployed prior to the activation of the EOC. In the event of activation Emergency Management will coordinate with Incident Command to assess if local resources are outpaced by the needs of the incident and coordinate a plan to achieve operational objectives as needed.

Based on census population and the American Veterinary Medical Association pet ownership estimation tool. There are an estimated 194,000 pets in Sedgwick County.

Animal control services, both county and city, have a very limited capability to transport injured animals to veterinary relief facilities. Assistance with animal transportation may be available from surrounding counties, local and state Veterinary Medical Associations, and Kansas Humane Society may also be able to provide listings of available transportation resources. These agencies can be utilized to pick-up any animals arriving at American Red Cross shelters and transport them to kennels or other temporary holding facilities.

The already established animal shelters will be utilized first to shelter animals. SCART will coordinate the process of opening or expanding shelter capabilities through their established plans, policies, and agreements. ESF-6 will need to coordinate with Animal Control and ESF-1 for assistance transporting evacuees with service animals and household pets.

Animal Control officers and others involved in the rescue and/or recovery of stray pets & livestock will be responsible for establishing an identification system to record pertinent information & tag the animals.

Specialized facilities (i.e., animal shelters, veterinary hospitals & clinics, boarding facilities, etc.) are responsible for making their own arrangements for emergency energy sources to provide proper environmental conditions, food & water to highly vulnerable animal populations. To the extent possible, ESF 7 will coordinate efforts to meet any additional or unforeseen in most circumstances, critical supplies will be available either locally or regionally. Should additional critical supplies be needed, local & state Veterinary Medical Associations can provide listings of resources available and assistance with their procurement and delivery.

Unclaimed animals or situations where the owners are unavailable require special consideration. To the extent possible, local Animal Control officers will retain this responsibility within their own jurisdictions. Should the problem exceed local capability, assistance may be available from surrounding counties through established mutual support agreements. If additional resources are required, local & state chapters of the Veterinary Medical Association and the Humane Society coordinated through SCART may also be able to assist with locating & obtaining these services. The SCART Disaster Emergency Plan contains the names of veterinarians and faculties where animals can receive shelter, boarding, food, and other essential services.

Agencies and organization that may be able to support animal sheltering will be the Kansas Humane Society; The city of Wichita Animal Shelter; Sedgwick County Animal Response Team (SCART.)

If the situation arises, in which a co-located shelter is being considered with a human shelter. SCART will work with the American Red Cross and other ESF 6 partners to ensure that any special considerations and circumstances are addressed. SCART will follow written policies and procedures for operating a co-habitation shelter.

ESF 7 - Logistics

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
City of Wichita Finance Department
Sedgwick County Purchasing Department
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

Support Agencies:
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose
The purpose of ESF 7 is to acquire the necessary resources to support disaster operations. This process includes providing fiscal and logistical managerial support through timely and efficient acquisition and distribution of resources, purchasing, contracting, renting and leasing of supplies and equipment. Also included are the roles of providing coordination of the documentation of reimbursable expenditures as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Scope

ESF 7 provides the operational framework for the resource management activities within the scope of this function, to include:

a. EOC logistics section operations
b. Resource identification
c. Resource procurement
d. Resource coordination
e. Facilities and logistics
f. Personnel augmentation
g. Logistic management
h. Volunteer and donations management

II. Policies References and Authorities

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities
- Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act

- National Response Framework
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Concept of Operations

General

ESF 7 is organized consistent with Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Supports Teams (ISTs) to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plans (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 7 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

The coordinating agency for ESF #7 is Sedgwick County Emergency Management. The EOC Manager or designee is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies as well as providing situational awareness briefings to these agencies. In accordance with a mission assignment from ESF 7. each primary and/or support organization assisting ESF 7 will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operational control of ESF 7.

The County Warning Point (Sedgwick County Emergency Communications), will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee. EOC activation is detailed in ESF-5.

In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF 7 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek, procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of required assets.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management or designee will serve as liaison for state or regional resource support officials.

The ESF-7 representative will ensure that necessary communication is being sent to the field to incident command and/or other ESF representatives. ESF-7 will also rely on information from the other EOC partners, and the field to be sent back to the EOC and to the ESF-7 representative.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management will serve as the initial notification point for the activation of ESF-7.

Credentialing

Individuals involved in deployment to the disaster will be issued a badge via the Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System (CRMCS) Rapid-Tag system if they do not already have one. Medical personnel will also be verified in their current practice through the K-SERV website. If neither of these credentials are readily available, they must possess their organizational badge and verified through individual contact with the responsible organization to ensure their authenticity and then issued a temporary badge through the CRMCS for resource tracking purposes. Equipment will also be tagged and entered into the CRMCS for tracking purposes.

ESF-7 will coordinate with other EOC partners to identify the authorized identification. The authorized identification may include CRMCS badges or temporary provided identification to personnel. A system may also be implemented within the response to further secure areas to further control access to the incident. This will be coordinated with all incident partners prior to implementation.

Resource Directories

ESF-7 will utilize resource directories that are built by type and organization. Partnering organizations will update and maintain documents and agreements.

Resources Request and Management

When it becomes clear that local resources will be insufficient to handle the situation, the issuance of a local emergency/disaster declaration is the mechanism for obtaining assistance from other government agencies.

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

This declaration may be made by the mayor of a city which operates under a current, recognized county emergency operations plan. For situations existing in cities without such a plan or in the unincorporated areas of the county, the declaration may be made by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). State declarations are requested by the County Emergency Management office through the KDEM and are made by the Governor upon KDEM's recommendation, when significant involvement of state resources or personnel is anticipated.

Requests for federal assistance may be made only by the Governor through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Major disasters are declared by the President upon a request by the Governor and with the recommendation of FEMA. Presidential declarations activate the full range of disaster assistance outlined in the Stafford Act. Other federal declarations can be made by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) for loan programs to persons affected by disasters and by the Secretary of Agriculture (agricultural disaster situations). Common to all requests for emergency/ disaster declarations is the requirement that the requesting jurisdiction has exhausted its available resources to handle the situation. (See Annex #14 Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation.)

Resource requests will start at the local level. These resource can be activated as a part of local mutual aid agreements or through request. If local resources are overwhelmed or depleted then Logistic can engage regional assets through regional mutual aid agreements and/or resource sharing organizations. The local disaster declaration along with an approved State disaster declaration will allow the ability to access state or out of region resources more easily.

ESF-7 will select adequate areas to serve as points of distribution. Taking into account the location of the incident, traffic accessibility, to meet the incident specific needs.

The criteria for relocating essential resources outside the threatened or impacted area.

a. Direct impact to facility or location by the event.
b. Critical infrastructure loss or long periods of outages of required services
c. Extreme and long-term weather or climate considerations that can affect resources to avoid degradation of products/supplies
d. Sedgwick County will coordinate with regional and state partners to allocate resources equability across the entire affected area.

Volunteer and Donations Management

Volunteer Deployment

Affiliated volunteers will be deployed and managed through their command and control structure to coordinate activities and assignments.

Spontaneous Unaffiliated Volunteers.

The EOC will engage the United Way and potentially other partners to assist in the establishment and operation of a formal Volunteer Reception Center. Once established this will serve as the staging point for volunteers and potential volunteers to meet at.

Hours Tracking

Sedgwick County affiliated volunteer programs will utilize volunteer management software to deploy and track there volunteers' hours and report those to the EOC as required.
For other volunteer programs and spontaneous unaffiliated volunteers locations where volunteers report will utilize the ICS 211 for check-in and if needed utilize the ICS 214 form to track assignments or equivalent.

Unsolicited donations.

ESF-7 will refer unsolicited donations to partnering VOAD organizations (i.e. UWP, ARC, and Salvation Army.)

Tracking Resources

Resources will be requested by the Incident Commander to the EOC when the EOC is activated. The EOC will exhaust all avenues to locate the requested resources, requested and assigned to a staging location. The EOC staff will document the request and its arrival. The EOC will then alert the Incident Commander of the timeline of the resource. Once the resource arrives on scene it will fall into the Incident Command structure and be assigned by the Incident Commander or delegated personnel. The Incident Commander will then release the resource when it's completed.

A listing of available suppliers of foods, materials, and equipment are maintained in both the emergency purchasing manual and on file in the EOC. Expenses of used resources will be processed by Sedgwick County and/or City of Wichita finance department. Equipment repairs and maintenance will be tracked by that respective organization's fleet management department. Fuel sharing may occur between Sedgwick County and the City of Wichita if resources become sparse, and private service stations may be used by response agencies and later reimbursed if government fuel stores are depleted.

Emergency Contracting

Emergency contracts will be handled by the Sedgwick County Purchasing Department with payments made by the Division of Finance. The Emergency Vendor Contact List will be utilized to help expedite approve resource vendors in an emergency.

The Sedgwick County Purchasing Department will keep tabulations of all purchases made throughout the entire emergency. An overall spreadsheet will then be compiled with all the information documented on the items purchased, amount of items, and vendors that provided services.

The Sedgwick County Finance Department will assign an internal order number for emergencies requiring expenditures for each emergency.

Sedgwick County Purchasing Department will input purchase information into the database after the internal order number is released from Sedgwick County Finance Department, via the Disaster Emergency Purchase Order.

Financial Management

Once the Emergency Declaration is in effect ESF 7, in conjunction with the support agencies, assumes the full responsibility for resource support for all departments within the guidelines of the Emergency Declaration.

All inter-departmental and a portion of intra-departmental procurement from existing inventories is handled on the departmental level with no assistance from ESF 7. If this course is pursued, departments are instructed to document all transactions pursuant to FEMA audit requirements.

Resources obtained from outside sources (other governmental entities or commercial suppliers) are routed through ESF 7 as necessary.

Procurement procedures should be outlined in an "Emergency Purchasing Procedures Manual." This manual should be complete with a copy of telephone and fax numbers for "emergency vendors" sorted by product or service. These "emergency vendors" should have agreed in advance to provide necessary supplies to authorized Sedgwick County officials and employees at little or no notice at the normal government discount rate.

Expenditures for cost recovery are documented during the incident and after the incident period. All response agencies work with ESF 7 personnel in notifying the Sedgwick County Emergency Management of expenditure based on standard accounting procedures.

Each agency is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with ESF 7 operations using the standard procedures established by the support agency's standard accounting and tracking procedures.

Each agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system and requesting financial reimbursement (as applicable) for staff hours incurred in association with ESF 7 operations.

The State of Kansas EOC through the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center will provide appropriate forms and provide guidance to complete forms for efficient tracking and reimbursement.

ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services

Coordinating Agency:

Sedgwick County Health Department

Primary Agencies:

American Red Cross of South Central and Southeast Kansas
Ascension Via Christi St. Francis Hospital/Medical Center
Ascension Via Christi St. Joseph Hospital/Medical Center
Ascension Via Christi St. Teresa Hospital/Medical Center City of Wichita Fire Department
City of Wichita Public Works and Utilities Environmental Health
Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center
Rock Regional Hospital
Sedgwick County Animal Control
Sedgwick County COMCARE
Sedgwick County Strategic Communications
Sedgwick County Department of Aging and Disabilities/ Central Plains Area Agency on Aging Sedgwick County Developmental Disability Organization
Sedgwick County Emergency Management [coordinates Sedgwick County Animal Response Team (SCART) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)]
Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Service
Sedgwick County Fire District #1
Sedgwick County Medical Reserve Corps
Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center (Coroner)
South Central Area Command Salvation Army
Wesley Children's Hospital
Wesley Derby ER
Wesley Medical Center
Wesley West ER and Diagnostic Center

Support Agencies:

Ascension Via Christi Rehabilitation
Camber Children's Mental Health
City of Wichita Police Department
Emergency Medical Services in the City of Mulvane
Fire Department in the City of Sedgwick
Global Medical Response
Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)
Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services
Kansas Department of Agriculture
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas Funeral Directors Association
Kansas State Animal Response Team (KSART)
Mental Health of America of South Central Kansas
Police Departments in the Cities of Andale, Bel Aire, Bentley, Cheney, Clearwater, Colwich, Derby,

Eastborough, Garden Plan, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Mount Hope, Mulvane, Park City, Sedgwick and Valley Center
Sedgwick County Environmental Services
Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office
Kansas Veterinary Medical Association
Hospital Wesley Rehabilitation Center
Other support agencies such as adult care homes, home health agencies, medical clinics, pharmacies and schools are listed in the Sedgwick County Health Department Incident Command System Plan

I. Purpose and Scope

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Emergency Support Function 8 Annex (ESF 8) is to provide health and medical coordination in support of emergency events in Sedgwick County. ESF 8 can provide the mechanism for personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives.

Note on terminology – throughout this annex, "ESF 8" will be used to denote both the annex document itself and the group of agencies and partners using this document as a guide during an emergency response.

B. Scope

ESF 8 is a functional annex to the Sedgwick County EOP, and this Annex describes the actions required to coordinate public health and medical services during a disaster. ESF 8 addresses:

1. Local Health Department notification, coordination and response
2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) activities
3. Coordination among community hospital partners
4. Mass fatality partnerships in planning
5. Community planning with other health care providers
6. Behavioral health (mental health) activities

Most of the agencies involved in public health and medical services activities have existing emergency plans and procedures. ESF 8 is not designed to take the place of these plans rather it is designed to complement, support, and reference existing plans and procedures.

ESF 8 supports health and medical response during a biological incident and all other emergencies.

For this document, public health and medical services include the items below associated with activities outlined in other portions of the Sedgwick County EOP:

1. Medical needs associated with behavioral health needs of victims and responders.
2. Assistance for individuals with access and functional needs. This is any individual, with or without disabilities, who may need additional assistance because of any condition (temporary or permanent) that may limit their ability to act in an emergency. Individuals with access or functional need do not require any kind of diagnosis or specific evaluation. Access and Functional Needs Toolkit: Integrating a Community Partner Network to Inform Rist Communication Strategies

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Governor

- K.S.A. 48-924, Declare state of disaster emergency

Chair of the Board of County Commissioners

- K.S.A. 48-932, Local disaster emergency
- K.S.A. 48-932, Other commission members
- K.S.A. 48-932, Activates the response and recovery

The Board of County Commissioners (Local Board of Health)

- K.S.A. 65-119, Maintain supervision over cases of infectious or contagious disease
- K.S.A. 65-119, Communicate to the secretary of health and environment
- K.S.A. 65-119, Prohibit public gatherings

General Public

- K.S.A. 48-933, Duty to act and manage their affairs during disaster
- K.S.A. 48-933, Providing personal service and use/restriction of property
- K.S.A. 48-915, Addressing liability to volunteers, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligent or bad faith

Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment

- K.S.A. 65-101, Exercises general supervision over the health of residents of the state
- K.S.A. 65-101, Shall investigate outbreaks and epidemics of disease
- K.S.A. 65-126, May quarantine any area whenever the local health officer neglects to properly isolate and quarantine persons afflicted with or exposed to infectious or contagious diseases
- K.S.A. 65-129b, Has the authority to issue orders requiring persons to seek appropriate and necessary evaluation and treatment, or to be quarantined or isolated
- K.S.A. 65-129b, May order any law enforcement officer to assist the secretary in enforcing these orders

Local Health Officer

- K.S.A 45-221 (12), Safeguard sensitive information that could compromise public safety if disclosed
- K.S.A. 65-118 Reporting and Investigation of infectious, contagious or communicable disease
- K.S.A. 65-202, Prevents the spread of the disease
- K.S.A 12-16, 117, Rendering of aid to local municipalities
- K.S.A 12-2901, Interlocal agreement mechanism

Confidentiality of Documentation

- K.S.A. 45-221 (12), Protects emergency information or procedures of public agencies State of Kansas
- K.S.A. 48-9a01 Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- K.S.A. 48-904 et seq. K.S.A. 48-924 – 945 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
- K.S.A. 48-948 – K.S.A. 48-958 – Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act
- K.S.A. 65-Articles 1 and 2 Public Health System
- K.S.A. 65-101 et seq. the Secretary of health and environment shall exercise general supervision of the health of the people of the state
- K.S.A 65-119a - Provides the duties and powers of local health officers
- K.S.A. 65-201: defines “local board of health” and “local health officer”

- K.S.A. 65-5701 – 5731 EPCRA.

State of Kansas

- K.S.A. 48-9a01 Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- K.S.A. 48-904 et seq. K.S.A. 48-924 – 945 Emergency Preparedness for Disasters
- K.S.A. 48-948 – K.S.A. 48-958 – Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act
- K.S.A. 65-Articles 1 and 2 Public Health System
- K.S.A. 65-101 et seq. the secretary of health and environment shall exercise general supervision of the health of the people of the state
- K.S.A 65-119a - Provides the duties and powers of local health officers
- K.S.A. 65-201: defines "local board of health" and "local health officer"
- K.S.A. 65-5701 – 5731 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Federal

- Public Law 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552-1578 (1974) The Robert T. Stafford Disaster
- Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended
- Public Law 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) The Homeland Security Act of 2002
- 10 U.S.C. 382 (2002) Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons
- 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., The Public Health Service Act
- 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 (2003) The National Emergencies Act
- The Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) includes provisions allowing the local health department to receive disease reports or laboratory test results from physicians and laboratory directors in an appropriate and timely manner. The Kansas disease reporting regulations were amended in 2000 to include the reporting of potential bioterrorism agents and suspected bioterrorism events.
- The Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996, the National Transportation Safety Board has designated to the ARC the Coordinating responsibility for coordinating the emotional care and support of the families of passengers involved in an aviation accident.

AUTHORITIES

- 44 CFR Part 13 - 44 CFR Part 13 (The Common Rule) - Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements. Declared October 1, 2011.
- 44 CFR Part 206 - 44 CFR Part 206 - Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after October 1, 2011.

III. Concept of Operations

General

Operational Overview

ESF 8 is organized to be consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center

(EOC), the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the EOC and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plans (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding appendices, annexes, and standard operating guidelines, which describe ESF 8 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF 8 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of required assets. As the ESF 8 Coordinating Agency, the Sedgwick County Health Department (SCHD) and other pertinent partnering agencies will or can be utilized to serve as liaisons with local, regional or state public health and medical service officials as dictated by the incident.

In the event of an EOC activation, ESF 8 partners will receive notification from Sedgwick County Emergency Management (SCEM) through text message, phone call, email, and/or alternate means as the incident dictates. EOC activation is further detailed in the Base Plan. ESF 8 partners may already be responding or deployed into the incident prior to EOC activation. The ESF 8 representative will begin coordinating efforts with those agencies and the EOC.

In cases in which health and medical information needs to be disseminated to individuals with access or functional needs, the SCHD will coordinate with partners to ensure accuracy and delivery of information in diverse formats to provide equitable access to information.

When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode (i.e., hospital evacuation, biological threat, hazardous materials release, pandemic disease or radiological event), technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event. The person(s) will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the ICS structure.

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical, health, and public health assistance requests for response, develop and update assessments of medical and public health status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

If additional support is necessary, ESF 8 will contact the supporting agencies and other ESFs to request applicable support activities.

Continuity of Operations

Continuity of operations establishes policies and guidance to ensure the essential business functions of the healthcare system in the community are continued if a manmade, natural or technological emergency disrupts or threatens to disrupt normal business operations. The community's hospitals, SCHD, and other ESF 8 agencies have established Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).

Reconstitution is the process by which surviving and/or replacement health and medical personnel resume normal operations at the original or replacement facility. There are three tasks associated with reconstitution: transitioning, coordinating and planning, and outlining the procedures. The decision to reconstitute will be made by the Incident Commander as outlined in internal plans. Operations may be resumed in phases with the essential functions as first priority followed by other functions as resources and personnel allow.

Medical Surge

In the event of a disaster, it is necessary to use surge capacity to provide emergency care and appropriate definitive management of patients. Bed counts alone do not determine surge capacity or the ability to care for patients. The hospitals have internal policies, plans, and procedures for patient surge within their facilities, including requesting medical material and pharmaceuticals and coordinating mass fatality.

ESF 8 will monitor the EMSystem application in the EOC to maintain awareness of the availability of beds at hospitals within their jurisdiction and surrounding counties. Hospitals in Sedgwick County will be requested to update their bed availability at the time of a disaster or large-scale emergency through a HAvBED alert initiated at the regional or state level. The hospitals will update the HAvBED alert as requested to assist with planning of patient transfers.

If sheltering is needed during or after a response, ESF 8 will assist American Red Cross and ESF 6 partners as needed. In the event of a public health incident requiring isolation or quarantine of individuals, the SCHD will coordinate with ESF 6 partner United Way of the Plains to provide temporary shelter for people experiencing homelessness. United Way of the Plains will provide assistance, resources, and technical assistance when conventional and nonconventional congregate care systems and shelter-in-place activities require additional resources, as determined by ESF 8 partners. Congregate and non-congregate care facilities will be made accessible to individuals with access and functional needs whenever possible. Noncongregate sheltering may include hotels, motels, and other single-room facilities.

In the event individuals need additional transportation to health and medical facilities, ESF 8 will coordinate with ESF 1 coordinators through the EOC or SCEM.

Pertinent ESF 8 partners such as hospitals, fire departments and EMS have individual decontamination plans and access to necessary equipment. The health and medical community has trained individuals who can assist and perform decontamination activities for patients arriving from the scene of emergencies and disasters. In the event of an oil, chemical, biological, or radiological environmental contamination incident, ESF 8 will coordinate with ESF 10 on the release of public health information.

Health and medical entities have processes and policies for medical surge capabilities; these internal plans provide details with internal patient tracking procedures. Patients seen because of an emergency will be tracked using these procedures. The number of patients seen, disposition, and status of these patients will be coordinated by ESF 8. Hospitals will follow Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations when reporting patient information. All participating health and medical organizations will assist in determining the health and medical impact of the emergency on the community.

Health and medical entities protect the privacy of individually identifiable health information. ESF 8 follows standards to protect information and will utilize agency-specific internal policies for reunification of patients with family. ESF 8 will coordinate efforts, when possible, to gather missing persons information from participating health and medical partners and response organizations to cross reference with data received from ESF 6. If ESF 8 recognizes a patient identified as missing, ESF 8 will

verify to the extent possible the validity of their reunification needs and, if acceptable, provide the current location of the patient to the requesting family member.

During a large-scale emergency, emergency room departments, treatment centers, and other medical clinics across Sedgwick County may see an influx in patients. An Alternate Care Site (ACS) is a community-based location that may provide additional treatment area(s) with a minimum specific level of care for patients. An ACS may be established at sites where no medical care is usually provided or at medical facilities where the usual scope of medical services does not normally include large-scale urgent care or traditional inpatient services. If an ACS is needed to manage a disaster that creates a surge of patients beyond community capabilities, the health and medical entities within Sedgwick County will consider options for ACS sites to care for ill patients who would otherwise seek care at hospitals and community health centers.

Through preparedness planning, the community has developed regional relationships within the health and medical sector including the South Central Healthcare Coalition (SC HCC). This provides additional access to medical surge supply trailers, field hospital trailers, health and medical supplies, and specialized equipment which may be necessary for response. The ESF 8 coordinator will follow standard procedures for requests in the event these assets are needed to support operations and improve health delivery during an emergency.

Epidemiology and Surveillance

The SCHD is responsible for conducting disease investigations within Sedgwick County and among Sedgwick County residents in accordance with State regulations and guidance within the SCHD Epidemiology Handbook. The electronic disease tracking and surveillance system EpiTrax, utilized by SCHD, is maintained by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. To report diseases and outbreaks, call the Disease Report Hotline at 316-660-5555.

The SCHD conducts disease surveillance and investigation activities in partnership with local hospitals, physician's offices, clinics, schools, pharmacies, long-term care facilities and other places where people are infected and can expose others. Disease surveillance monitors the spread of disease and the effect of mitigation efforts. Health and medical partners report diseases to the SCHD to identify and contain disease outbreaks. The SCHD uses neighboring counties and state assistance in disease surveillance and investigation as part of a statewide public health system.

A Community Reception Center (CRC) is a location where response partners conduct population monitoring following a radiation emergency. CRCs are typically set up after a radiological or nuclear incident. They are located outside of the affected area to service the people living in that community and the displaced population arriving there. In coordination with SCEM and following agency-specific protocols, ESF 8 partners may assist with screening people for radioactive contamination, assisting people with sheltering, washing or

decontamination, registering people for long-term follow-up, assisting with population monitoring after the incident, and prioritizing people for further care. At the CRC, residents will be asked to provide information regarding their location and possible exposure to the radiological emergency. This will assist ESF 8 partners, including the SCHD, Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention, in providing appropriate surveillance and follow up after this type of emergency.

Fatality Management

For ESF 8, fatality management is the coordinated process of handling deceased individuals following a mass fatality event. This process involves a range of activities, including body recovery, temporary storage, identification, transportation, and final disposition.

A Mass Fatality Event (MFE) is a catastrophic incident that results in a large number of fatalities that overwhelm the capacity of local authorities to handle the deceased. Such events may be caused by natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires), human-caused accidents (e.g., plane crashes, building collapses), or intentional acts of violence (e.g., terrorist attacks).

SCEM and ESF 8 partners will coordinate with the county coroner, funeral directors, mortuary services, and other partners during the early stages of an emergency to ensure required resources are available, assessment activities are ongoing, and the responsible agencies implement appropriate plans. ESF 8 partners have agency-specific protocols to ensure a coordinated and effective response. These protocols align with the Regional Forensic Science Center (RFSC) Mass Fatality Plan.

If the MFE is caused or suspected to be related to a microbial, chemical, or radiologic agent resulting from an infectious disease outbreak or bioterrorism event, SCHD and Kansas Department of Health and Environment, along with any necessary partners, will coordinate and provide guidance on communicable disease investigation to the indicated medico-legal authority as outlined in the SCHD's Health Emergency Infectious Disease Plan.

ESF 8 partners will provide counseling and support services to families of victims, first responders, last responders and volunteers. This is further described under the Behavioral Health section of this Annex.

Pre-Hospital Care

Sedgwick County promotes local and regional coordination and cooperation in emergency prehospital care for all events where hospitals or medical clinics have reached their capacity for standard care. This includes events that involve individuals with access or functional needs. During an emergency, pre-hospital care may involve more than one jurisdiction, so the ICS will be used to help standardize organizational structure and common terminology. This will ensure a useful and flexible management system that is practical for incidents involving multijurisdictional and multi-agency response, especially for those in the field.

Pre-arrival assessments will be conducted by Emergency Medical Services and notification procedures to dispatch, hospitals, and other mutual aid partners will be activated.

Triage procedures, ambulance diversion guidelines, EMSystem protocol and policies, pediatric guidelines, and other community and internal agency plans have been developed and may be implemented when needed.

Medical mutual aid may be necessary and implemented during a mass casualty or large-scale emergency.

Medical Countermeasure Dispensing

The primary goal of Sedgwick County's mass dispensing program is to provide lifesaving medical countermeasures to residents and visitors of Sedgwick County in a timely manner in response to a health and medical emergency. This program is led by the SCHD and includes many of the county's other departments, health and medical partner organizations and private companies. The SCHD's Mass Dispensing Standard Operating Guide (SOG) will be used during an emergency as a guide for providing vaccines and pharmaceuticals at open Point of Dispensing (POD) sites for the public and closed sites for specific groups such as first responders.

Medical Material Distribution

During a time of disaster, state and federal medical material and pharmaceuticals may be available to Sedgwick County. To access these assets, a coordinated resource management and requesting process is in place for participating agencies. This process promotes the full utilization of local medical equipment and supplies and exhaustion of services available locally. With the exhaustion or imminent exhaustion of these local supplies and services, SCHD can make a request through SCEM to the State of Kansas Emergency Operations Center for fulfillment. Procedures for requesting medical materials can be found in the SCHD Mass Dispensing Standard Operating Guide and Hospital Emergency Operations Plan.

The SCHD and other ESF agencies have processes in place for requesting medical countermeasures, as the incident warrants, including but not limited to the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), CHEMPACK (nerve agent and organophosphate antidotes), and Chemical Event Shipping Supply Location (CESSL) program.

Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions

The Kansas Isolation and Quarantine statute K.S.A. 65-129 provides the template for control efforts in the case of large-scale outbreaks of naturally occurring diseases, like pandemic influenza, SARS or artificially introduced biological agents in connection with bioterrorism. The Sedgwick County Board of Health and Sedgwick County Health Officer may also issue advisories or recommendations for the closure of public buildings, events and activities. The SCHD serves as a resource to businesses, including schools, to aid the facility in deciding how best to mitigate the spread of disease.

When necessary, ESF 8 will coordinate with ESF 13 to ensure the safety of public and community members related to isolation and quarantine.

The hospitals maintain an appropriate HVAC system which is an essential tool for the control of infection. The hospitals have negative pressure rooms and procedures to keep contaminants and pathogens from reaching surrounding areas within the hospital. These procedures are included in internal hospital policies and will be activated as outlined in these policies to prevent cross-contamination between rooms.

In coordination with ESF 15 and as it applies to the incident, ESF 8 may promote disease prevention measures and hygiene such as handwashing and social distancing.

Responder Health and Safety

Health and medical officials may be requested to provide information related to agents or diseases and appropriate measures to take to protect the health, medical, and emergency services sector responders. Officials may be asked to serve as subject matter experts and information resources to make health and

safety recommendations to incident management staff and safety officers. ESF 8 will ensure appropriate training in Psychological First Aid is available to responders and offer Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) as warranted to address the psychological impact of incidents, including mass fatality incidents.

Hazard vulnerability assessments (HVA) for the Sedgwick County area are the KDHE MultiJurisdictional Risk Assessment and HVA, SCEM Hazard Mitigation Plan, and South Central Kansas Health Care Coalition (SCHCC) Hazard Vulnerability Assessment. HVAs identify any anticipated hazards, including infectious disease, hazardous materials, and environmental factors.

Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Services will coordinate and provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to responders, including those working at the scene of a mass fatality incident.

ESF 8 will coordinate with COMCARE and SCEM (whether or not the EOC is activated) along with State Agencies and other mental health partners, as warranted, to provide counseling services available throughout the community for those victims and responders with behavioral health needs. This is further described under the Behavioral Health section of this Annex.

Volunteer Management

SCHD Medical Reserve Corps is made up of medical and non-medical volunteers. The electronic volunteer database provides ease of contacting volunteers and documenting their hours worked. The onboarding process includes a background check and credential check as documented in the Sedgwick County Medical Reserve Corps Handbook.

Medical volunteers should have their credentials verified. Through the SCHD and Kansas

Department of Health and Environment, ESF 8 has access to the System for Emergency Response Volunteers in Kansas (SERV-KS) system, which can be utilized as a volunteer database at the local and state levels. If volunteers are needed to help during an incident response, SERV-KS offers an opportunity for volunteer requests and receipts through a standard operating procedure.

ESF 8 Agencies may have their own volunteer databases with internal policies and procedures for verifying and credentialing.

Environmental Health

Vector control is handled individually by cities within Sedgwick County. The SCHD provides mosquito dunks for County staff and City of Wichita Public Works staff to place on public property with standing water when mosquito traps show an increase. The SCHD will work with partners such as the City of Wichita Public Works Department to mitigate vector issues.

The Sedgwick County Public Works Noxious Weeds Department controls and eradicates noxious weeds on property within Sedgwick County as required by state law (KSA 2-1318), primarily on county property and right of ways.

Habitability building inspections are performed by inspectors per jurisdictional ordinance. For the City of Wichita and unincorporated Sedgwick County, contact The Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department. For other cities within Sedgwick County, contact local building inspectors.

SCHD's Animal Control Program is responsible for enforcing all Sedgwick County codes concerning the housing and care of animals in unincorporated areas of Sedgwick County and some 2nd and 3rd class cities. Officers ensure that animals do not pose a health or safety hazard to county residents and that each animal is appropriately vaccinated and licensed as required by law per county statute. Some Sedgwick County cities, such as the City of Wichita, have their own Animal Control Departments.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Bureau of Air monitors ambient air for criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and particulate matter) in accordance with regulations set forth in the federal Clean Air Act.

Environmental health inspections and activities for water and wastewater within Sedgwick County are performed via jurisdictional ordinance. Both the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County work alongside the Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department (MABCD) to ensure compliance with local codes and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Sedgwick County. Other, smaller municipalities permit and inspect water and wastewater themselves. All monitoring agencies use assessment tools to document the effects of mitigation efforts during and after an incident.

The City of Wichita Public Works and Utilities provides the following within the Wichita city limits: permits, inspections and tests of water wells; processes and permits of private sewage facility applications for on-site water disposal systems; and inspections of all regulated (public and semi-public) swimming pools, spa pools, wading pools, and recreational water features.

Sedgwick County Public Works (with the MABCD) provides the following for unincorporated areas of Sedgwick County and those municipalities it maintains agreements with: (1) permits, inspections and tests of water wells; (2) processes and permits of private sewage facility applications for on-site water disposal systems and initial testing.

All permitting processes related to mitigation efforts start with the individual city. The city will outline their process for each request, whether it is the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County, MABCD, or a smaller municipality that covers the permitting, inspection, and testing of the water within a particular area of the County.

Behavioral Health

Behavioral Health services during an emergency response include those needs consisting of both mental health and substance abuse considerations for incident victims, their families, and response workers. It also includes, as appropriate, individuals in need of additional medical assistance and veterinary and animal health issues. An incident can require behavioral health services in both the response and recovery stages of the incident. The provision of behavioral health services will be based on current evidence informed/best practices and widely accepted national guidelines.

ESF 8 partners will coordinate with the American Red Cross, COMCARE, SCEM and Strategic Communications, the State ESF 8 Coordinator and other State Agencies, and other behavioral health professional partners, as needed, to provide counseling and support services to the families of victims, first responders, last responders, volunteers, and the general community.

These services can be initiated with or without EOC activations and do not require an official ICS structure in place if the circumstances do not warrant one.

Working ESF 8 partners will shape the ongoing incident response, demobilization and recovery efforts related to behavioral health. The Point of Contact for receiving and requesting care will be identified by partners at the onset of each incident response. During the incident, the ESF 8 partners will determine all impacted populations, especially those with access and functional needs, and mobilize appropriate behavioral health services for their use.

Demobilization and Recovery

When the Incident Commander has ordered demobilization, the ESF 8 Coordinator will notify health and medical response entities. Each agency should consider their property and business impact for returning to normal facility operations.

As the needs for personnel decrease, personnel should report to debriefing area or standard area of operations as directed by supervisor. Positions will deactivate in a phased manner as outlined by internal plans and policies.

All equipment and supplies shall be returned or disposed of in compliance with recommendations from internal and/or external authorities and coordinated by the supply unit leader and finance/administration section. Health and medical supplies and equipment should be repaired, repacked, and replaced as needed.

Any plans to salvage, restore, and recover an impacted facility will initiate upon approval from applicable local, State, and Federal law enforcement and emergency service authorities.

Direction and Control

During a state of emergency, the SCHD will coordinate with the EOC and will serve as a liaison for ESF 8 related response partners. Sedgwick County health and medical response activities may be coordinated through the EOC.

The Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee provides direction and coordination efforts for ESF 8 to include mission assignments, mutual aid, contracts for goods and services, and recovery and mitigation activities.

During emergency activations, the ESF 8 Coordinator will have the authority granted to them as the SCHD representative to make management decisions as they have knowledge of the subject as it relates to the EOC's objectives and responsibilities.

The ESF 8 Coordinator will serve as a spokesperson for non-present ESF 8 partners, after collecting information from the partners.

A staffing directory and the ESF 8 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying appendices, annexes and standard operating guidelines are maintained by the SCHD. The SCHD is responsible for ensuring contact information is accurate and ready for response.

When a request for assistance is received by ESF 8, it is assigned to the agency or agencies that have the most appropriate resources and expertise to accomplish the task.

SCEM will assist in the coordination of state response efforts under the provisions of a Governor's Disaster Declaration.

Organization/Information Sharing

County

During an actual or potential emergency or disaster, the SCHD will assign a liaison to the EOC to fill the role of ESF 8 Coordinator. During an activation of the EOC, support agency staff will work with the coordinating agency to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response. If additional support is required, the SCHD and primary agencies may comanage ESF 8 activities.

ESF 8 Coordinator will report to the Sedgwick County Emergency Manager or designee. During the response phase, the ESF 8 Coordinator will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical and public health assistance requests.

ESF 8 Coordinator will develop and update assessments of medical and public health status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

ESF 8 Coordinator will partner with ESF 6 to support all individuals and organizations regarding mass care services, including sheltering, that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Sedgwick County.

State of Kansas

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment is the lead ESF 8 Coordinating agency for the State of Kansas. The State ESF 8 provides supplemental assistance to local governments in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of victims of disasters and emergencies. The State ESF 8 concept of operations is outlined in the Kansas Response Plan (KRP).

Alerts and Notifications

Through automated electronic notifications or other means, SCEM will notify the SCHD when an area of Sedgwick County is threatened or has been impacted by an emergency or disaster event.

The primary agency notified will report to the EOC, if so advised or requested by SCEM.

The ESF 8 Coordinator and/or SCEM will provide notification to support agencies as outlined in internal call-down procedures. The ESF 8 Coordinator will continue to update those agencies as the situation progresses and upon demobilization and recovery.

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ESF 9 - Search & Rescue

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Fire District #1

Primary Agency:
City of Bentley Volunteer Fire Department
City of Cheney Fire Department
City of Clearwater Fire Department
City of Colwich Fire Department
City of Derby Fire Department
City of Mulvane Fire Services
City of Sedgwick Fire Department
City of Valley Center Fire Department
City of Viola Volunteer Fire Department
City of Wichita Fire Department

Support Agencies:
Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office
KS Search & Rescue Dog Association
SAR Working Group
Sedgwick County Emergency Management
Sedgwick County Geographic Information Services
Sedgwick County Emergency Management K9 Search and Rescue Team

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of the ESF-9 Search and Rescue Annex is to establish how search and rescue activities will be coordinated to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Sedgwick County.

Scope

This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF-9 Search and Rescue in Sedgwick County. It applies to all individuals and organizations and search and rescue services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations.
Wichita Fire Department and Sedgwick County Fire District #1 and other primary and supporting agencies have existing emergency plans and procedures. ESF 9 is not designed to take the place of these plans or procedures.
Specifically, ESF 9 addresses:

- Concept of Operations including command, control and notification
- Activation of ESF 9 and implementation of the County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP)
- Incident management
- Coordination
- Search and rescue capabilities, including:

- Victim recovery
- Considerations of those with functional and access needs and children
- Roles of the Coordinating, Primary and Support Agencies

II. Policies, References and Authorities

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes and Annotated (K.S.A.) 48-950, Kansas Mutual Aid System;
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- National Response Framework;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness; • Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101;
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

III. Concept of Operations

General (Command, Control, and Notifications.)

The Incident, Unified or Area Commander will keep Emergency Management informed of Search and Rescue situations that escalate beyond normal capabilities through Sedgwick County Emergency Communication Center or by contacting the Emergency Management Duty Officer line. Activation of ESF 9 may result from either, 1) a Search and Rescue incident originating from Sedgwick County Emergency Communications Center that has escalated beyond normal capabilities, or 2) another primary event resulting in EOC activation that requires search and rescue capabilities.

If at any time during response to a Search and Rescue event, the Incident, Unified or Area Commander determines that additional assistance beyond normal operations is needed; they will request that the Emergency Management Department activate the EOC and the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Plan.

Technical Search and Rescue operations will be controlled by the Incident, Unified or Area Commander(s) at the scene(s) within the Incident Command System (ICS) structure. The Incident, Unified or Area Commander(s) will assess the need for additional resources and request that the EOC deploy assets to support field operations.

The Incident, Unified, or Area Commander(s) will provide information on pertinent activities at the scene in order to maintain situational awareness to the EOC. Information may be relayed from the field to the EOC via the Sedgwick County Public Safety Communications Center or directly from field

personnel by radio, email, text or telephone.

When the Emergency Management Department Duty Officer (DO) is notified of an event that requires the activation of the EOC, emergency management staff will determine which part, parts or if a full activation is required. This process is detailed in the ESF-5 "Information and Planning" annex. If ESF 9 made the initial request for EOC activation, it will automatically be activated. If a disaster or major incident resulted in activation of the EOC and it is determined that ESF 9 will be activated, the Emergency Management Department will notify the designated Coordinating Agency, as appropriate, and request representatives to report to the EOC to attend an initial briefing regarding the situation.

Sedgwick County Fire District #1 is the Coordinating Agency for ESF 9. Depending on the location and complexity of the event, one or more representatives of Primary Agencies may be requested to report to the EOC. A representative from the coordinating agenciy will automatically report to the EOC for all incidents involving ESF 9 activation in Sedgwick County. If operations are within the legal jurisdictional boundaries of any other municipality within Sedgwick County, the respective Fire Department may also choose to send a representative to the EOC.

Depending on the complexity or severity of the event, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, may advise that the Board of County Commissioner the need to declare a local disaster declaration. See- Local Disaster Declaration for more details.

Once activated, the ESF 9 Coordinating Agency is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies with liaison roles, collecting, processing and disseminating information to and from the EOC and for initiation of search and rescue activities in support of emergency operations.

ESF 9 operations will be controlled through the incident command post with coordination from the EOC for resources. In some instances, operations may be coordinated from a fire department's Department Operations Center (DOC). If a Fire Department DOC is activated, when requested, the ESF 9 liaison will report to the Sedgwick County EOC to ensure close coordination and joint decision-making. If needed, other support agencies may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with ESF 9 activities.

The ESF 9 Coordinating Agency will:

- Work with the EOC to rapidly assess the situation and take appropriate actions to support search and rescue operations at the scene(s);
- Assess the need to request specialized search and rescue resources from outside Sedgwick County;
- Serve as the liaison with search and rescue resources from outside the county, including State and Federal agencies;
- Work with ESF 3, Public Works and Engineering, to ensure heavy equipment support is available to support search and rescue operations;
- Coordinate with the ESF 8, Public Health and Medical Services, to ensure coordination of emergency medical assistance and victim transport;
- Manage the collection, processing and dissemination of information to and from the EOC;
- Work with the Incident, Area, or Unified Commander(s) and the EOC to ensure search and rescue personnel deployed to the disaster scene are appropriately outfitted with, and trained to

use, personal protective equipment required by the presence of any potentially hazardous materials/substances; and
- Will work with the EOC and other partners to formulate and request a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) if requested.

Emergency medical services will automatically be dispatched to search and rescue scenes. They provide medical monitoring of rescue personnel and provide emergency medical care to injured victims. In addition, the American Red Cross has the ability to set up rehabilitation stations. In lengthy or complex events other Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters are available to assist at rehabilitation stations.

Search and Rescue Capabilities

Sedgwick County

Both Wichita Fire Department and Sedgwick County Fire District #1 have the following specialized search and rescue capabilities:

- Rope Rescue – Low and High Angle
- Confined Space Rescue
- Water Rescue – Surface and Sub-surface, flood, swiftwater, ice
- Trench and/or Excavation Rescue
- Structural Collapse Search and/or Rescue
- Elevator Rescue
- Grain Elevator Rescue/Engulfment
- Tower Rescue

In addition to the above, Wichita Fire Department maintains a FEMA Type 1 Live Find Canine Search Team and two Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS) equipped with PTZ and thermal imaging cameras.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management also houses a volunteer K9 Search and Rescue Team that provides air scent, trailing/tracking, and human remains detection services that can be requested to assist.

All fire departments within Sedgwick County maintain mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions with various search and rescue capabilities. Mutual aid resources are usually activated through the Sedgwick County Emergency Communications Center but may be activated through ESF 9. Decisions regarding whether or not to call for mutual aid are made by the Incident, Unified, or Area Commander and are based on the following criteria:

- Type and scale of event, and potential to escalate,
- Size of area to be searched, • Time of day, and
- Weather.

The Incident, Unified or Area Commander, in coordination with Search and Rescue Operations will make the decision to change from a “Search and Rescue operation” to a “recovery operation”.
Wichita and Sedgwick County Fire District #1 are participating agencies for the Kansas Fire Marshal’s Office Search and Rescue Program and as such are able to self-sustain search and rescue activities for up to 72 hours.

In the event heavy equipment or engineering resources are needed for search and rescue activities, ESF 9 will coordinate with ESF 3.

State

The State of Kansas is divided geographically into seven (7) Homeland Security regions. A Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force and a Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team are typed according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) "Resource Typing Definitions for Mass Search and Rescue Operations", and are available based upon request.

Each US&R Task Force and/or Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource is deployable 24/7 in one of the following deployment options:

- Advance Deployment: Select members of the US&R Task Force and/or Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource can be requested as an Advance Team that can respond quickly within their respective region, specifically for the purpose of providing technical assistance to the Incident Commander or affected jurisdiction regarding search and rescue operations.

- Regional Deployment: Any Technical Rescue resource can be requested directly by an Incident Commander or jurisdiction within their respective region to provide an immediate mutual aid response with on-duty personnel and equipment.

- State Deployment: Each US&R Task Force and/or Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource can be requested to provide assistance outside of their respective region or outside the state. The US&R Task Force and/or Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource is expected to be mobilized and en-route within two (2) hours of notification and be self-sufficient for up to 72 hours. Request for a state deployment must be made through the SEOC or the Emergency Response Division of the OSFM.

The structure and organization of each US&R Task Force and Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource is modeled after other state and federal US&R Task Forces and Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resources to maintain consistency throughout the country. Each US&R Task Force and Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team resource is deployable 24/7 through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or the Emergency Response Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

The following fire departments within the south-central Kansas region comprise Kansas Search and Rescue Task Force #5, a NIMS Type 3 US&R Task Force which serves south-central Kansas.

- Arkansas City Fire and EMS
- Derby Fire and Rescue
- Great Bend Fire Department
- McPherson Fire Department
- Newton Fire and EMS
- Sedgwick County Fire District #1
- Wichita Fire Department
- Winfield Fire Department

Depending on the type of search and rescue operations required, the appropriate Regional Technical Search and Rescue System resources will be deployed at the request of the Incident Commander (IC).

Federal

In the event of a large-scale disaster and/or incident, a request could be made for a Federal Emergency Management Agency US&R team from the National Urban Search & Rescue Response System. This request must be made to the EOC and once approved; the EOC would make the request from the Kansas

Division of Emergency Management. The closest teams to Sedgwick County in the National Urban Search & Rescue Response System are based out of Columbia, Missouri and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Victim Rescue and Recovery

The process for handling victims with no injuries will determined and managed by the law enforcement agencies in Sedgwick County. Law Enforcement partners will work with the EOC to access transportation resources as needed by the event. After initial triage, Emergency Medical Services will provide additional care to injured victims and transport to the appropriate medical facility. If the event is a Mass Causality Incident, EMS will activate and operate under there MCI protocol/procedures and work with response partners on-scene to triage, treat and transport victims in a timely manner.

The Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center is responsible for fatality and remains management, it will coordinate the process and procedures for recovery of fatality victims and partial remains. The Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center will coordinate the transport of fatality victims and partial remains as dictated by needs of the incident.

When it comes to entering private property. Departments will seek permission from the property owner and will also stick to their policies and procedures regarding entering property.

ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Fire District #1

Primary Agency:
City of Bentley Volunteer Fire Department
City of Cheney Fire Department
City of Clearwater Fire Department
City of Colwich Fire Department
City of Derby Fire Department
City of Mulvane Fire Services
City of Sedgwick Fire Department
City of Valley Center Fire Department
City of Viola Volunteer Fire Department
City of Wichita Fire Department

Support Agencies:
BNSF Railway
Kansas and Oklahoma (K&O) Railroad
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office
McConnell AFB Fire Department
Occidental Chemicals (OxyChem)
Union Pacific Railroad

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

This annex identifies key policies, concepts of operations, capabilities and roles and responsibilities associated with ESF-10 in Sedgwick County. ESF 10 applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of oil and hazardous materials activities that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Sedgwick County.
Fire departments and other supporting agencies in Sedgwick County have existing plans, procedures and guidelines. ESF-10 is not designed to take the place of these plans or procedures.

Scope

It provides guidance and describes actions that will be carried out for Sedgwick County organizations to respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents that require activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Specifically, this ESF Annex addresses:

- Oil and hazardous materials capabilities and operations, including outside resources;
- Concept of Operations, including command, control and notification;
- Local Emergency Planning Committee;
- Hazardous materials planning and reporting requirements;

- Notification and Public Warning;
- Contamination and decontamination, and;
- Environmental cleanup.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- By-Laws of the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019

State

- Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Chapter 23) of the Session Law of 1987;
- KSA Chapter 48, Article 9, Established CEPR under the Kansas Emergency Management Act;
- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- State of Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- National Response Team (NRT) and NRT-1A Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide;
- Title II of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99.499);
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- National Response Framework;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness; Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101;
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

III. Concept of Operations

General (Command, Control, and Notification.)

The Incident, Unified or Area Commander will keep Emergency Management informed of situations involving oil or hazardous materials. Hazardous materials operations will be controlled by the in Incident, Unified or Area Commander(s) at the scene(s) within the Incident, Unified or Area Command System (ICS) structure. Activation of ESF 10 may result from either, 1) an oil or hazardous materials incident that has escalated beyond normal capabilities, or; 2) another primary event resulting in EOC activation that requires a hazardous materials response. If the Incident, Unified or Area Commander determines that additional resources are needed; they will request that Emergency Management activate the EOC and the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The additional resources can be requested and coordinated through the EOC.

The first emergency responder arriving on scene of a hazardous materials incident will make an initial assessment of the incident while taking the necessary precautions to avoid personal injury and/or

exposure. The initial assessment will include, hazardous materials involved, scene condition, injuries, impact area, environmental damage, and weather conditions. The Sedgwick County and Wichita Fire Departments should be notified immediately, if the initial responder is not either Sedgwick County Fire or Wichita Fire Departments.

The Incident, Unified, or Area Commander will provide information on pertinent activities at the scene in order to maintain situational awareness to the EOC. Information may be relayed from the field to the EOC via the Public Safety Communications Center or directly from field personnel by radio, email, text or telephone.

When the Emergency Management Department Duty Officer (DO) is notified of an event that requires the activation of the EOC, emergency management staff will determine which part, parts or if a full activation is required. This process is detailed in the ESF-5 "Information and Planning" annex. If ESF 10 made the initial request for EOC activation, it will automatically be activated. If a disaster or major incident resulted in activation of the EOC and it is determined that ESF 9 will be activated, the Emergency Management Department will notify the designated Coordinating Agency, as appropriate, and request representatives to report to the EOC to attend an initial briefing regarding the situation.

The Coordinating Agency for ESF 10 is the Sedgwick County Fire District #1. A representative will report to the EOC for all incidents involving ESF 10 activation in Sedgwick County.

Depending on the complexity or severity of the event, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, may advise the County Administrator that the need exists to declare a local emergency. The Emergency Management Director or designee may also advise the City Administrators in Andale, Belle Aire, Bentley, Cheney, Clearwater, Colwich, Derby, Eastborough, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Mount Hope, Mulvane, Park City, City of Sedgwick, Valley Center, and/or Wichita of the need to declare a local emergency in their community. For more information on a declaration of a local emergency, see the ESF 5 Annex.

Once activated, the ESF 10 Coordinating Agency is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies with liaison roles as well as providing briefings and direction for initiation of activities for Oil and Hazardous Materials Response services in support of emergency operations.

ESF 10 operations may either be coordinated from the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or from an alternate location if more advantageous using Wichita Fire Departments mobile command center.

If a Fire Department DOC is activated, when requested, the ESF 10 liaison will report to the Sedgwick County EOC to ensure close coordination and joint decision-making. If needed, other support agencies may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with ESF 10 activities.

The ESF 10 Coordinating Agency will:

- Work with the EOC to rapidly assess the situation and take appropriate actions to support operations at the scene(s);
- Assess the need to request additional and/or specialized resources from outside Sedgwick County;
- Serve as the liaison to resources from outside the county, including State and Federal agencies;

- Coordinate with the ESF 8, Emergency Medical Services, to ensure coordination of emergency medical assistance and victim transport and;
- Work with the Incident Commander and the EOC to ensure personnel deployed to the disaster scene are appropriately outfitted with, and trained to use, personal protective equipment required by the presence of any potentially hazardous materials/substances.
- Will request a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) if requested by the IC.

Emergency medical services (EMS) will automatically be dispatched to hazardous materials incidents. EMS will provide medical monitoring of response personnel and provide emergency medical care to injured victims or first responders. The American Red Cross or other Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters may set up rehabilitation stations for oil or hazardous materials incidents.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team may be required to respond to a transportation or fixed site incident involving oil or hazardous materials at any number of places in Sedgwick County. Hazardous materials incidents may occur at or on highways, railways, pipelines, airports, bulk storage facilities, industrial or education labs, warehouses, industrial facilities and medical research, treatment or laboratory facilities.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team may anticipate responding to release of any of the following or a combination of the following classes of hazardous substances or any other material that represents an unreasonable risk to safety or property:

- Flammable and combustible liquids
- Compressed and liquefied gases
- Poisons in any physical state
- Explosives or corrosives
- Radioactive materials

Pre-Incident Activities

Local Emergency Planning Committee

With the enactment of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) in 1986, each state was required to establish a State Emergency Response Commission. In Kansas this was established as the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR). The CEPR specifies Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPD) within the state and within each planning district; a Local Emergency Planning Committee is established. The smallest planning districts designated are at the county level. The Roles/responsibilities of the LEPC for ESF 10 area as follows:

Preparedness

- Organize key stakeholders to coordinate preparedness activities
- Appoint a chairperson to establish committee rules
- Distribute, review and update the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan
    - Submit a copy of the plan and revisions to KDEM on behalf of CEPR.
    - Evaluate the need for resources to develop, implement and exercise the plan
    - Establish procedures for receiving information and designate an information coordinator.

    - Establish procedures for processing requests from the public under community right-to-know provisions.
- Receive information from facilities and/or transporters related to:
    - Notifications of chemical releases (EPCDRA 304)
    - Tier II forms (EPCRA 3120 which contain information on materials including average amount onsite, location of chemicals, etc.
    - Chemical Safety Information notices on materials requiring Safety Data Sheets (EPCRA 311)
- Publish annual notice to inform the public where, when and how information available through the LEPC is available for review.
- Provide a forum for the post-incident analysis of Level II and III hazardous materials incidents, when requested by involved jurisdictions and agencies.
- Make recommendations to local governments on additional resources that may be required and potential means for acquiring such resources.
- Assist local agencies in developing and conducting hazardous materials exercises and training.

For additional information on the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee, see https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/emergency-management/local-emergency-planning-committee-lepc/

Response

- Receive notifications of accidental releases. Calling Sedgwick County constitutes notification of accidental release to the LEPC.
- Help locate resources for a local emergency response agency during a protracted or large incident.
- Provide information collected in plans such as locations of functional and access needs populations in proximity to fixed facilities or specific transportation route locations.

<u>Outside Resources</u>

CHEMTREC

CHEMTREC, the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, is a public service of the American Chemistry Council that provides immediate advice for those at the scene of an emergency and promptly contacts the shipper of the hazardous materials involved for more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up.

CHEMTREC operates around the clock and can usually provide hazard information guidance when given the identification number or the name of the product and the nature of the problem. When contacting CHEMTREC as much of the following information should be provided as possible:

- Name of caller and callback number
- Nature and location of the problem
- Guide number in use
- Shipper or manufacturer
- Container type
- Railcar or truck number
- Carrier name
- Consignee
- Local weather conditions

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook will most useful if contact is established with CHEMTREC as soon as the incident has been surveyed and the immediate needs of the people involved

in the situation have been met.

State and Federal Resources
several state and federal agencies are available to provide resources and technical assistance to the Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Teams. State and federal assistance will be requested through the Emergency Management Department and the EOC. These resources include Office of the State Fire Marshal, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams. Contact information for resources are on pages 4-7 in the Kansas Spill Notification booklet (Appendix 1)
Inventory of Radiological Instruments

Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response teams maintain an equipment inventory including radiological instruments such as the following:

- Radiac meters
- Geiger counters
- NBR detectors
- Radiation detectors

Community Emergency Coordinator
According to Section 303(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 each Local Emergency Planning Committee is required to prepare comprehensive hazardous substances emergency response plans. This Annex of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Plan serves that purpose. A component of the requirements, a Community Emergency Coordinator must be designated to make decisions to implement the plan in the event of a hazardous materials release.
The Sedgwick County Emergency Management Director serves as the Community Emergency Coordinator for hazardous materials incidents. The Emergency Coordinator will do the following:

- Notify the LEPC and surrounding areas of chemical releases that could potentially affect the public,
- Develop emergency notification procedures, and
- Implement the emergency plan.

Fixed Facilities Subject to EPCRA
There are many facilities in the county that use and store hazardous substances. The 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment and hazard Vulnerability Analysis developed by the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) along with 2014 South Central Kansas Regional Commodity Flow Study provides a detailed Hazard Analysis.
The Hazard Analysis for Sedgwick County revealed the following top twelve Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), as identified by OSHA but not ranked by potential of lethality,
that are shipped through the area were identified as:

- Ammonia, Anhydrous
- Boron Trifluoride Diethyl Etherate
- Carbon Disulfide
- Chlorine
- Ethylene Oxide
- Formaldehyde Solutions
- Hydrogen Chloride, Anhydrous

- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Nitric Acid
- Phosphorus Trichloride
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Sulfuric Acid

There are multiple areas in Sedgwick County with a high concentration of fixed facilities with hazardous substances. Accidents or releases involving fixed facilities could result in fires, explosions, ground and water pollution and/or releases of toxic vapors.
The following section provides a description of the three levels of regulated facilities in Sedgwick County:

- **Hazardous Chemicals (Tier II Facilities – non EHS and RMP):** Any substance for which a facility must keep a safety data sheet (SDS) under OSHA"S Hazard Communication Standard is classified as a "hazardous chemical". Any "hazardous chemical" that a facility has more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds of on hand at any given time during the calendar year must be reported on a Tier II Form.

- **Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) Facilities:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designates which substances are Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) and sets threshold planning quantities and reportable quantities for each substance.

- **Risk Management Program (RMP) Facilities:** Section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act established the RMP requirements for facilities processing or manufacturing one or more of 140 acutely toxic substances, flammable gases, and volatile liquids at certain threshold quantities.

In development of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan, the LEPC identified Facility Emergency Coordinators and their contact information for each of the nine RMP facilities. This information is contained in the Hazard Analysis Section for Sedgwick County. The plan also summaries the facility Mitigation and Response Capabilities included in the emergency response plans for each RMP Facility.
Specific data on the fixed facilities reporting hazardous substances is kept on file with the Wichita Fire Department, Sedgwick County Fire Department, Sedgwick County Emergency Management and Sedgwick County LEPC.

<u>Transported Hazardous Materials</u>
In 2014, a Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study was performed. The purpose of this study was to address compliance with requirements and recommendations stated in the Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, as well as the Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1). The study focused on identification, classification, and quantification of hazardous materials transportation and hazardous materials storage at fixed locations. This study is available from the Sedgwick County Emergency Management Department.
Spills and releases from accidents involving transport of hazardous materials could result in potential fire/explosion hazards, hazards from toxic vapors, and pollution of adjacent ground and waterways.

Major Roadways
There are several major Interstate road routes used by tank trucks to move large quantities of hazardous

materials through Sedgwick County on a daily basis.
The most likely hazardous chemical to be involved in incidents on roadways is automobile fuel (diesel and gasoline). However other toxic or flammable materials may be involved. Other common hazardous chemicals may include anhydrous ammonia and chlorine.
Section 4 of the Hazard Analysis contained in the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan provides hazardous materials transportation routes on major roadways in the County.

Railways
There are numerous rail lines running through Sedgwick County used to move large quantities of hazardous materials on a daily basis. The county has over 175 miles of major railway tracks. The most likely locations for hazardous materials incidents involving the railway system is the active WTA switching yard in north Central Wichita.

Pipelines
There are over 420 miles of major transmission pipelines within Sedgwick County. The most likely hazardous material to be involved in a pipeline accident is a liquid fuel, such as gasoline, or natural gas. Liquid fuels present the hazards of fires, explosions and environmental damage to ground or waterways. Natural gas releases are more likely to involve a fire or explosion.

Rivers and other Sources
Hazardous materials accidents on the rivers and hazardous materials releases from other sources such as air transportation, and unregulated or illegal fixed facilities are much less likely than the sources identified above.

<u>Critical / High Occupancy Facilities at Increased Risk</u>
The Hazard Analysis for Sedgwick County that is part of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan provides maps depicting each of the following types of facilities that may be an increased risk due to their proximity of a regulated facility:

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Childcare Facilities
- Schools
- Colleges
- Dormitories
- Hotels
- Mobile Home Parks
- Shopping Centers

These maps and the metadata including facility names and addresses are available on request from the Sedgwick County LEPC.

<u>Evacuation / Shelter In-Place</u>
The U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) provides suggested distances for protecting, isolating or evacuating people from hazardous materials spill areas. The information in the ERG will be used by the Incident Commander to determine areas to be evacuated or

areas for which in-place shelter will be recommended. The Emergency Response Guidebook is available as a book and on-line.

Evacuation

Authority to order an evacuation normally rests with the Chief Elected Official of the affected jurisdiction, however, the Incident Commander may begin evacuation in matters of life safety. Once an evacuation is ordered:

- Wichita or Sedgwick County Fire Department will determine the need for evacuation from the immediate incident area(s).
- The jurisdictional law enforcement agency is responsible for selecting, establishing and maintaining evacuation routes and for the control and accountability of evacuees from the incident area to designated shelters. Selection of evacuation routes will be done in coordination with the Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Unit utilizing all available information such as weather, wind direction, and plume modeling.
- A police representative should be assigned to the Incident Commander to coordinate the transfer of evacuees from Fire Department control at the incident location to Police control en-route to shelters.
- Additional information on shelter procedures is contained in ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- To the greatest extent possible private automobiles will be used for evacuation for the injured, ill, or otherwise medically fragile. Other arrangements for emergency transportation will be coordinated through ESF 1, Transportation).
- Whenever possible, evacuees should be encouraged to seek shelter with friends or relatives outside the affected areas.
- The EOC will work closely with the local media to disseminate information regarding the event as described in ESF 15, Public Information and External Communications.
- The Unified Command, with approval from the Chief Elected Official, may prioritize movement in a precautionary evacuation (i.e., evacuate a nursing home, hospital or other facility occupied by functional and access needs populations or children in advance).

Shelter In-Place

In situations where evacuation may not be feasible, another protective option is to consider is isolating people from the hazard by sheltering in-place. Information on sheltering in-place should be made available to the public prior to incidents.

In-place shelter situations, the public should receive emergency public information quickly and through all possible means. During EOC activation, the public information officer will release information in accordance with the ESF 15 Public Information and External Affairs Annex.

Radiological Response Training

Sedgwick County does not fall within an ingestion pathway emergency planning zone (50-mile radius) of a nuclear generating system. The County is vulnerable to radiological incidents related to transport of radiological waste and equipment as well as radiological incidents that could occur related to radiological equipment utilized in healthcare services, the County has developed capabilities to respond effectively to radiological incidents.

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments' Hazardous Materials Response Team meets the Department of Homeland Security Type 1 Team standards with the exception of secure communications

and evidence collection. (The FBIs Hazardous Materials Response team is responsible for evidence collection.) The team has the ability to perform field testing, air sampling and collection of known or suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) agents or other chemicals; to detect and monitor for radiation sources; capable of stopping the release of WMD agents and other hazardous substances; to decontaminate equipment, personnel and citizens. As such, the team is trained to applicable standards to maintain their Type 1 Team status.

Warning/Alert/Public Announcement

This section describes the required hazardous materials notification process to alert local, state, and federal authorities that a release/spill has occurred as well as procedures for warning the public of a release/spill.

Notification Requirements

Fixed Facility Incidents

Any facility where an "extremely hazardous substance" is released in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ); and/or any facility where a hazardous substance on the Superfund (CERCLA) list is released in excess of the reportable quantity, should take the following immediate steps as soon as possible (normally meant to mean within 15 minutes of knowledge of the release):
Call 9-1-1. This constitutes notification to the LEPC.

Spill Reporting Instructions

the spiller is responsible for reporting spills that impact the soil or waters of the state. Hazardous materials that are released in the air that exceed federal reportable quantities must also be reported to the state reporting number. The federally listed chemicals and reportable quantities (RQ) can be obtained at www.epa.gov/emergencies under the tab of "List of Lists". Kansas regulations and statutes regarding spill reporting are included on pages 8 through 9 of the Kansas Spill Notification booklet, dated December 1, 2014 A spiller may call one number 24/7 to make the required verbal notification to the state of Kansas.

Kansas Spill Reporting Number (24/7) 785-291-3333

LEPC/ CEPR

If the release is not contained or threatens the health or safety of the local population, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) within the county of the release must be notified first by dialing 911. The LEPC point of contact in most counties is the county emergency manager. Whenever a spill exceeds the RQ of federally listed hazardous materials, the LEPC must be notified and the Kansas Commission on Emergency Planning & Response (CEPR) requires a follow up written report within seven days after the verbal report. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) facilitates the follow up written report which is called a Form
A report. KDEM also requires a follow up Form A report for petroleum spills that exceed 110 gallons.

KCC Regulated Spills

Spills that occur at oil and gas wells are reportable to the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC). Spillers may call the same number above to be directed to the KCC reporting numbers (select option 1 and then option 3) or may call the KCC district offices direct.
Call the spill line shown above and select option 1 if an oil spill flows off a lease into a waterway after

normal business hours and report the spill to the National Response Center (NRC).

National Response Center
Whenever a spill exceeds the RQ of federally listed hazardous materials, it must also be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). Federal law also requires that any oil spill that has impacted or threatens a waterway must be reported to the NRC. EPA Region 7 Emergency Response Branch personnel monitor the NRC reports and may call the spiller back for more information.

NRC 24-hour number 800-424-8802
Call the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802.
Information provided in the above notifications should include:

- Indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance;
- the medium or media into which the release occurred;
- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release, and where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- proper precautions to take as a result of the release including evacuation; amount of the substance(s) released or in danger of being released;
- location of the hazardous substance emergency and direction to the site;
- names, addresses and phone numbers of persons that may have information on the substances involved;
- when the hazardous substance emergency occurred,
- duration of the release and when it was discovered;
- actions taken to clean up the hazardous substance and to end the hazardous substance emergency and;
- Other pertinent information as requested.

This Report will include actions taken to respond and contain the release; any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
The facility is required to provide ongoing information and assistance to the Fire Department, Emergency Management and the EOC as required by the situation.

Transportation Incidents
Notification of a hazardous materials spill or release from transportation incidents is normally made through the Sedgwick County Communications Center, which will notify the Wichita or Sedgwick County Fire Department.

Public Warning/Alert/Announcement

Public warning and notification of appropriate protective actions will be accomplished through a combination of different media including, but not limited to, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the broadcast media. Written press releases and broadcasted media information will be coordinated through ESF 15.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) allows access to various methods to alert the public. It can be used to relay emergency information to the public regarding a hazardous materials spill or release. IPAWS can utilize NOAA All-Hazard Radios, cell phones, traffic display systems (i.e. SCOUT),

and television and broadcast radio to distribute information to the public regarding the event and protective actions.

The public address system on emergency vehicles may use to alert the public in the affected area(s). In addition, communication protocols exist to utilize various communications methods to ensure notification to those with functional and access needs, including those that are deaf or hard of hearing.

If requested by the IC, the EOC will notify any critical or high occupancy facilities located in the affected area. In the event a facility cannot be notified by telephone and it is safe to do so, a Police Officer will be dispatched to make direct contact with the facility using the appropriate personal protective equipment.

In the event of evacuation or shelter in-place situations, the "All Clear" announcement for the public to return to their homes or cease sheltering in-place will be given in the same formats that the original warnings and instructions were given. If a shelter was established, shelter managers will be notified to give shelter residents the all clear. Shelter managers will coordinate with ESF 1, Transportation, if necessary to return displaced persons to their homes or businesses.
Language Translation Needs –Please refer to ESF 6 for translation needs.

Contamination

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments' Hazardous Materials Response Teams responds locally and regionally with specialized equipment and trained personnel with the capability to:

- Field testing of known and unknown substances
- Air monitoring
- Sampling of known and unknown industrial chemicals and some WMD chemical/biological substances
- Radiation detection of alpha, beta and gamma rays
- Detect and assess the extent of contamination utilizing plume modeling, chemical and WMD chemical databases. These results will be utilized to determine the population and facilities likely to be affected.
- Stabilize release and prevent the spread of contamination

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments' Hazardous Materials Response Team will stabilize release and prevent the spread of contamination in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures. Methods used will be based on the material released/spilled, as well as the size, scope, and duration of the incident.

Decontamination

Hazardous materials decontamination should be directed toward reduction of absorption, prevention of systemic exposure, confinement of the material to specific areas and the prevention of personnel contamination.

Decontamination personnel outfitted with proper personnel protective equipment will establish a decontamination area as directed by the incident commander. At a minimum, decontamination should consist of a minimum two-stage process of deluge water flushing – attention should be paid to water runoff and notification made to Pollution Control.

Decontaminated victims should be prepared for transport with the proper clothing. Weather conditions may require adjustment of the decontamination procedures used. The personal effects and equipment of individuals will be removed, collected, decontaminated, documented and properly contained.

The Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring that all receiving hospitals are notified of the following:

- The victims have suffered exposure to a hazardous material
- The type of hazardous material and amount of suspected exposure
- Approximate number of victims involved and their estimated time of arrival to facility
- Status of the victims (i.e., decontamination in progress)

Environmental Clean-Up

Cleanup and recovery is the final stage of hazardous materials incident response. The shipper, spiller, or owner of the hazardous material that was spilled / released is responsible for recovery and clean up. The hazardous materials response teams and other emergency response personnel usually do not participate in this stage of an incident. Many times, clean-up operations will be conducted by private firms contracted for by the responsible party.
The Environmental Division of the Sedgwick County Public Health Department, will coordinate with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency as needed to oversee clean-up efforts.

The responsibility for declaring the area affected by a hazardous material “safe” or “clean” varies based on the scope of the incident. On small releases that are quickly managed, the Incident Commander may make this determination. Larger or more complex incidents will be declared clean by the Public Health Department’s Environmental personnel or KDHE representatives.

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ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

Coordinating Agency:
KSU Sedgwick County Extension Education Center

Primary Agency:
American Red Cross
City of Wichita Animal Control
City of Wichita Environmental Health Department
City of Wichita Environmental Services
City of Wichita Police Department
City of Wichita Public Works and Utilities
Sedgwick County Animal Control
Sedgwick County Animal Response Team (SCART)
Sedgwick County Emergency Management
Sedgwick County Health Department
Sedgwick County Public Works
Sedgwick County Sheriff Office
Southern Baptist Disaster Relief of Kansas/Nebraska
State Animal Response Team (SART)

Support Agencies:
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)
Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department
Sedgwick County Communications Office
Sedgwick County Health Department Medical Reserve Corps
Veterinary Medical Association

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

ESF 11 provides the mechanism for coordinated local assistance to supplement other emergency support functions and, if available, support state and federal agencies with overall response authority. For this document, agriculture and natural resources include: animal and plant health, nutrition assistance, food protection, natural and cultural resources, and water quality and availability.

Scope
ESF 11 describes food and water security and inspections in the aftermath natural or technological disaster. It also addresses how natural and cultural resources will be protected and recovered in the aftermath of a disaster.

Due to limited local authorities in the areas of food contamination, plant pests, and animal disease, this plan references the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex that is attached to the Kansas Response Plan. This annex describes federal and state roles and authorities for food contamination, plant pests, and animal disease.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture has authority with ESF 11 in preparedness, response, and recovery actions;
- K.S.A. 47-610. State quarantine, sanitary and other regulations; veterinarians; compensation
- Kansas Response Plan, 2017.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act; '
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 C.F.R 1910- 29;
- 42 U.S.C. 11001-11050 Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA);
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act of 2006; • FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19;
- Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended through Public Law 107-303;
- National Response Framework; 2021 Emergency ESF 11—Agriculture and Natural Resources Operations Plan Wyandotte County, Kansas 4 Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 11 Annex
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 9: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness; and • Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Concept of Operations

General

ESF-11 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system support incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

ESF-11 is coordinated by the Sedgwick County Extension Education Center. Working in partnership with the other ESF agencies in the EOC and out in the field, Extension staff can provide expertise and coordination where needed and will also be able to initiate liaison roles with the state and adjacent county agriculture and natural resources officials.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management personnel and the ESF-11 working in the EOC will make sure that information is being communicated to partners as needed. Sedgwick County Emergency Management will rely on all partners to relay pertinent information back to the EOC. The Sedgwick County EOC will monitor, collect, process and maintain disaster assessment information reported from the field.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

ESF 11 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center. The representatives or designees of the coordinating agency will manage the emergency activities of ESF 11. If additional support is required, the ESF 11 coordinating and primary agencies may jointly manage ESF 11 activities.

Food and Water Supply

In the event that food and water inspections need to be conducted. The Extension Center will coordinate with the Sedgwick County Health Department, the City of Wichita Environmental Services and Ground Management Services will be the initial agencies that may conduct food and water inspections. These agencies will work with the proper state agencies to ensure that they stay informed.

ESF-11 will work with the other ESF’s to gather information and identify nutritional assistance needs. Once those needs are identified ESF-11 will work with the ESF’s (Primarily ESF-7.) to locate and allocate resources working with VOAD and other partners within ESF-7 to deliver the items to the designated locations.

To ensure the safety and security ESF-11 will work with partners to ensure that both are accounted for adequately. ESF-11 will utilize protocol guidance from the Kansas Department of Agricultural. ESF-11 will also work with the Sedgwick County Health Department and guidance from the Kansas Department of Health Environment in instances where their expertise is required. ESF-11 will work with the Sedgwick County Sheriff office and/or other ESF-13 partners to ensure that the food supplies are properly secured and protected.

Animal Health Care

ESF-11 will coordinate with ESF-6, the local veterinarian medical association, SCART, the Kansas Human Society, the Wichita Animal Shelter as needed to ensure long-term and shelter options are available.

ESF-11 will engage SCART who can work with the local veterinarians and the local veterinarian associations and regional mutual resources to meet the needs of animal health.

ESF-11 will coordinate with animal control resources, SCART and other agencies to accomplish the capture and transportation of animals.

Incident Specific Operations

Zoonotic

Zoonotic diseases is an animal disease that could be transmitted to humans under natural conditions. Some diseases that can be contracted by humans from animals include:

- Anthrax
- Rabies

- Brucellosis
- Glanders
- HP Avian Influenza
- Newcastle Disease
- Plague (Yersinia pestis)
- Psittacosis
- Rift Valley Fever
- Swine Vesicular Disease
- Tularemia
- Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
- Vesicular Stomatitis

Sedgwick County Health Department will respond to zoonotic disease incidents according to established protocols, provide prophylactic treatment, if appropriate, and coordinate public information with KDHE, KDA and the JIC (if activated)

Radiological incident where contamination/deposition is present

The Kansas Department of Agriculture may implement an agriculture control zone in response to a CBRNE incident.

Plant Disease

Reference the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to the Kansas Response Plan.

Plant, Pest or Disease

Reference the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to the Kansas Response Plan.

Foreign Animal Disease

The Kansas Department of Agriculture will provide direction and control in a FAD event. Reference the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to the Kansas Response Plan

Food and Water Supply Contamination

In the event of food contamination resulting in foodborne illness, the Sedgwick County Health Department will conduct surveillance and monitoring to include interviews of individuals affected, investigations of the suspected contaminated area and/or facility, and testing. Notifications will be made to the KDHE and hospitals. Results of their findings and concerns and/or precautions will be conveyed to the public through the public information officer. Depending on the level of contamination, the CDC may also become involved depending on the uniqueness and spread of the contaminant. If there is suspected terrorism, law enforcement will also become involved along the with KDA.

In the event of suspected contamination of the water supply due to rupture or breaks, the respective municipal public works departments or rural water supplier will conduct tests after repairs have been made and super chlorinate the lines as needed. Boil water advisories will be made as needed, and bottled water will be provided to residents and businesses affected depending on the length of time for the repair and restoration of the water lines. If terrorism is suspected, law enforcement will also become involved and may delay repairs to the water supply system until their investigation has been concluded.

Natural Resource Protection and Restoration

Depending on the event, there may be cultural or historic preservation and restoration issues to address, as well as natural resources issues such as potential contamination of the water and/or soil, as well as plants and animal life. If the emergency causes damage to historical sites, the County will work with the state and federal government to help ensure appropriate measures are taken to preserve and protect them. If the event, there may be a need to dispose of contaminated carcasses and other materials using expedient burial operations, the land used for such burials must meet environmental requirements and should be as close as possible to the exposed area. If needed, land purchases will be made to secure adequate disposal sites.

National or State Historical Protection and Restoration

Sedgwick County Historical Museum would be initial organizations to move the process forward and provide guidance to County. Structures registered in the national or state historical registries, or those structures eligible for inclusion in those registries, are subject to special considerations. The Sedgwick County Appraisers Office maintains a list of those structures in the County on the national and state registries.

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ESF 12 - Energy

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Public Works

Primary Agency:
Black Hills Energy
Butler Rural Electric Cooperative
Butler Rural Water District #5
Butler Rural Water District #8
Chisholm Creek Utility Authority
City of Andale Public Works
City of Bel Aire Public Works
City of Bentley Public Works
City of Cheney Public Works
City of Clearwater Public Works
City of Colwich Public Works
City of Derby Public Works
City of Garden Plain Public Works
City of Goddard Public Works
City of Haysville Public Works
City of Kechi Public Works
City of Maize Public Works
City of Mount Hope Public Works
City of Mulvane Public Works
City of Park City Public Works
City of Sedgwick Public Works
City of Valley Center Public Works
City of Wichita Public Works And Utilities
Evergy
Harvey County Rural Water District #1
Public Water Supply District #17
Sedgwick County Electric Cooperative
Sedgwick Rural Water District #1
Sedgwick Rural Water District #2
Sedgwick Rural Water District #3
Sedgwick Rural Water District #4
Sumner Rural Water District #5
Sumner-Cowley Electric Cooperative

Support Agencies:
Kansas Gas Service
Kansas Municipal Utilities
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 12 is to establish policies to be used in the coordination with private providers for restoration energy and other utilities during emergencies or following a major disaster in Sedgwick County.

Scope

The activities within the scope of this function include, but are not be limited to:

- Estimate number of customers without specific utility (electricity, natural gas, petroleum, etc);
- Assess energy and utility system damages;
- Estimate the time needed for restoration of utility systems;
- Support the restoration of utility services;
- Assist in assessing emergency power needs and priorities;
- Coordinate restoration efforts with utility providers to prioritize emergency power needs;
- Assist in obtaining emergency power generation capabilities for critical infrastructure and essential facilities;
- If appropriate, assist energy suppliers and utilities in obtaining equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore systems;
- Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local/Regional

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Sedgwick County Hazard Analysis
- Sedgwick County Debris Management Plan
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- K.S.A.12-16,117: Municipal policies regarding the provision of assistance during times of disaster; immunity from liability;
- K.S.A.66-1711: Outlines restriction of activities within 10 feet of high voltage overhead line (also known as the 10 foot rule);
- K.S.A.74-620: Required the Kansas Corporation Commission to develop rules and regulations to establish priorities for electric and natural gas allocations that applies to “all suppliers and consumers of natural gas and electric energy”;
- K.S.A. 50-627: Unconscionable acts and practices (price gouging)

- Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 C.F.R 1910 and 29 C.F.R 1926;
- National Response Framework; • Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness; and • Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Concept of Operations

General

ESF-12 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Sedgwick County Public works and other ESF-12 partners can provide a liaison to assist with state and other county or regional as required and dependent on jurisdiction.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

The EOC and ESF-12 partners will collect and disseminate information to and from the EOC. The representative of ESF-12 in the EOC will make sure to note and share updates from ESF-12 partners to the EOC and ensure that any pertinent updates from the EOC make it back to ESF partners as needed.

Sedgwick County Emergency management will serve as the initial notification source in the cases that the EOC is activated. ESF-12 partners may be requested or deployed prior to assist with initial incident response and stabilization.

In cases which utility outages are due to critical community structure failure or effects critical community infrastructure. Emergency Management and the affected health authority should be notified. Agencies and companies should follow their protocols and initial response plan.

Utility Overview, Disruptions, and Restoration.

The following entities provide utility services in the County:

- Electric: Evergy, Sedgwick County Electric Cooperative, Butler County Rural Electric, Sumner-Cowley Electric Cooperative, and Black Hills Energy
- Water: City of Wichita, Chisholm Creek Utility Authority, and rural water districts

- Gas: Kansas Gas Service and Black Hills Energy
- Sewer: Municipalities

Disruptions

The mission of ESF 12 is to ensure for the continued operation and/or restoration of essential utility services in Sedgwick County This might occur when there is a major disruption within, or outside of, the county which could lead to significant disruption in energy supplies as the result of physical disruption. Activities which might occur during activation of ESF 12 include:

- Operational awareness of energy and utilities through direct communications with their coordinating entities to maintain current information regarding damage to supply and distribution systems, as well as estimates for restoration;

- In a major utility outage, working closely with energy and utility providers to establish priority restoration based on critical public safety and infrastructure issues; Coordination with Public Health Department when outages threaten public health and safety. This includes coordination of public information and warning pertaining to health and welfare of the community.

- Coordination with utility service providers and ESF 14 for restoration issues; and

- Evaluation of the need for and recommend actions to conserve water, fuel, electric power, natural gas, and if necessary, make plans for energy rationing.

If evacuations of affected areas are needed the provider will work with the on-scene incident commander and provide rec commendations if lives are under threat. See Evacuation process in ESF-1 "Transportation." for more information.

In situations with limited resources available or long duration outages, decisions regarding distribution priority for agencies with support mission assignments would be made by the command and general staff in cooperation with ESF 6, 7 and 8 and others as appropriate. Dependent on the utility affected there may also be considerations for the enacting of health advisories or other warnings to the public. Utility partners including will work with the County Health Department and KDHE per their internal policies and ensure that all response partners are kept in the loop. ESF-7 and other EOC partners will monitor the situation and plan accordingly to manage logistical issues.

Coordination between Utility Service Providers and ESF-13.
Since the County has no regulatory responsibilities over private utility providers, close coordination will be required to help ensure emergency response and recovery decisions regarding system restoration are based on shared information and resources. Energy and utilities field personnel will work within the Incident Command System (ICS) structure. The County will also coordinate closely with the municipal providers as well and provide support as necessary.

Although they will remain under the direct control of their sponsoring organization, they will be assigned by the Incident Commander and/or the EOC Team to respond as necessary. The EOC and other elements of the response may also work with their organizations' leadership to coordinate efforts. These organization will also utilize their normal operating or emergency procedures to complete the restoration of services to the affected area(s). The Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

will serve as the central location for inter-agency coordination and decision-making, including all activities associated with ESF #12. The ESF #12 Energy and Utilities Coordinator will work with the EOC Team to rapidly assess damage and/or disruption to energy and utilities services and recommend actions to restore and/or protect systems if needed.

Restoration

Restoration of the affect utility will be accomplished per the providers' internal plans and procedures. ESF-12 will be in contact with the providers regularly and provide support as necessary to restore services as soon as possible.

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ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Sheriff Office

Primary Agency:
City of Andale Police Department
City of Bel Aire Police Department
City of Bentley Police Department
City of Cheney Police Department
City of Clearwater Police Department
City of Colwich Police Department
City of Derby Police Department
City of Eastborough Police Department
City of Garden Plain Police Department
City of Goddard Police Department
City of Haysville Police Department
City of Kechi Police Department
City of Maize Police Department
City of Mulvane Police Department
City of Park City Police Department
City of Sedgwick Police Department
City of Valley Center Police Department
City of Wichita Police Department
District Attorney - 18th Judicial District
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Kansas Attorney General's Office
Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose
The purpose of ESF 13 is to provide law enforcement coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Sedgwick County.

Scope
ESF 13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support to local authorities to include law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual disaster/emergencies. ESF 13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions.

ESF 13 capabilities support incident management requirements including:

- Force and critical infrastructure protection
- Security planning and technical assistance
- Technology support and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

- Create a county law enforcement emergency response that provides for the command, control, and coordination of law enforcement planning, operations, and mutual aid
- To coordinate dispatch and the use of county law enforcement and means of coordination with local government.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- K.S.A.12-16,117: Municipal policies regarding the provision of assistance during times of disaster; immunity from liability;
- K.S.A.66-1711: Outlines restriction of activities within 10 feet of high voltage overhead line (also known as the 10 foot rule);
- K.S.A.74-620: Required the Kansas Corporation Commission to develop rules and regulations to establish priorities for electric and natural gas allocations that applies to “all suppliers and consumers of natural gas and electric energy”;
- K.S.A. 50-627: Unconscionable acts and practices (price gouging);
- Kansas Response Plan.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 C.F.R 1910 and 29 C.F.R 1926;
- National Response Framework; • Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Concept of Operations

General

ESF 13 is organized consistent with the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center, the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County through the Sedgwick County Incident Response Framework, Area Operations and Incident Support Teams (ISTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support

Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 13 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

Sedgwick County Sherriff serves as the coordinating agency of ESF-13.

Sedgwick County Emergency Communications will notify the “on call” Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO) when Sedgwick County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure. The DO through monitoring and/or communication with Emergency Communications is responsible for providing initial notification to the Emergency Management Director or designee to initiate EOC activation and notification procedures. EOC activation is further detailed in ESF-5 "Information and Planning".

Sedgwick County Sherriff or pertinent designees will work with the EOC to ensure that there is a liaison as required for state and regional partners.

Sedgwick County Sherriff and ESF partners will coordinate information sharing efforts to and from the field and with partners in the EOC. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF-13 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and/or direct the use of required assets.

Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 13 will evaluate and analyze information requests to move people, materials, equipment and other resources as necessary; develop and update assessments of the Law Enforcement situation and status in the impact area; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

Law Enforcement Capabilities

The county has nearly 650 commissioned personnel in law enforcement, the vast majority of who are full-time employees. Most law enforcement personnel are trained to at least the HazMat first responder awareness level in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120.

Sedgwick County Sheriff’s Office provides law enforcement in the unincorporated sections of the county. Kansas Highway Patrol Troop F also patrols regionally. Municipal police departments provide law enforcement in the incorporated areas.

Specialized Law enforcement equipment

Equipment Available for use within Sedgwick County includes the following:

Sedgwick County Sheriff Office

- Command Van
- Crime Scene Investigations (CSI)
- Aerial Surveillance Drones (UAV)
- Terrestrial Drone

- Air Section Fixed-Wing Aircraft (Transport Only)

City of Wichita Police Department

- Bomb Squad Trucks and Trailer (FEMA Type I)
- Mounted Patrol
- Crime Scene Investigations (CSI)
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team (FEMA Type III)

City of Derby Police Department

- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team (Not FEMA typed, meets equipment standards

Kansas Highway Patrol Air Wing

- SCSO &WPD have imbedded air officers

Protocol to request outside law enforcement resources

Law enforcement resources from outside the county will be controlled by the procedures outlined in mutual aid agreements. They will remain under the authority of the sponsoring agency but will be assigned by the Incident Commander and/or the EOC to respond as necessary. These resources can be requested by on scene incident management personnel or through the EOC.

State and Federal Law Enforcement resources will be requested through the EOC as described in ESF #5.

Public Safety/Security/Protection

The Incident Commander will direct law enforcement agencies in establishing perimeter security at the scene of an emergency or disaster.

The Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office has jurisdiction on State property and will coordinate its support in incidents along with the Office of the District Attorney. Local law enforcement will have limited jurisdiction at these incidents.

Perimeter Security

For all hazards that impact the area, law enforcement agencies will have the major responsibility for providing traffic control. KHP will assist local law enforcement if requested. Rerouting of traffic on state or interstate highways will be in accordance with the KDOT. Public works departments (city & county) will provide materials for closing streets and signage for rerouting traffic. Site entry will be restricted only for those individuals carrying agency credentials during response and recovery efforts, while the affected public will be permitted into the area on a limited basis after the incident has been stabilized.

Terrorist Events

The Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office and local police departments will work closely with the Office of the District Attorney and the FBI through the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) regarding credible terrorist threat assessments and issuing public warnings. This includes information obtained through the KBI and Terrorist Early Warning (TEW) network.

In the event of terrorist incident, the FBI will serve as the Lead Agency for criminal investigation and the ESF #13 Coordinators will work closely with the FBI Joint Operations Center

NBC Domestic Terrorism Operations
A Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) terrorist incident is a deliberate act designed to maim and kill. NBC agents are super toxic materials not normally associated with a hazmat incident. Early hazard identification is critical. An NBC terrorism incident has the potential to create mass casualties and fatalities. Mass decontamination will likely be required.

Considerations for providing protection of key facilities

EOC- Sedgwick County Courthouse Police will automatically provide security and personnel registration/check-in support at the EOC for full-scale activations. Similar types of support for partial EOC activations will be provided upon request of the County Emergency Management Director

Field Command Posts and other incident areas- Local law enforcement may be asked to provide security at facilities used for emergency purposes (emergency shelters, family assistance centers, neighborhood distribution sites, etc.).

Temporary Morgues- The District Coroner is the appropriate individual to direct the security of the deceased body and any personal effects needed for identification and/or determination of cause and manner of death.

Hospitals/Temporary Treatment Centers- Providing routine security will normally be the responsibility of the hospital/emergency center. In the event of an actual or threatened criminal act, or whenever facility security forces are deemed insufficient to ensure safety, the Incident Commander will direct law enforcement agencies in providing necessary security.

Correctional facilities Correctional facilities are responsible for the security of the correctional facility staff. In the event the facility staff must be augmented to ensure safety, the Incident Commander or Unified Command will direct law enforcement agencies in providing necessary support.

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ESF 14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
Local Chambers of Commerce
Local Economic/Business Development
Private Sector Organizations and Industry
Wichita Regional Chamber of Commerce

Support Agencies:
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Wichita Area Builders Association (WABA)
Wichita Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (WAMPO)
Wichita Independent Business Association (WIBA)

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 describes how Sedgwick County will partner with business and industry to coordinate actions that will provide immediate and short-term assistance for the needs of business, industry, and economic response and recovery activities.

Scope

ESF 14 provides an avenue to Sedgwick County for information sharing and coordination, including requests for assistance in situations in which private sector organizations do not have a designated ESF, sector partner, or other mechanisms for coordination. ESF 14 connects the private sector to operational programs and functions, as needed.

There are four broad activities within the scope of ESF 14:

- Provide unique services and resources to enhance response.
- Identify immediate and short-term recovery assistance to business and industry partners.
- Prevent of mitigate cascading failures across sectors.
- Stabilize supply chains and distribution networks

Relationship to the Whole Community

The private sector plays a leading role in designing and executing the coordination functions and other priorities of private-public collaboration under ESF 14. The multi-sector nature of ESF 14 presents unique opportunities for whole community integration.

Local and State Governments

Cross-sector operations under ESF 14 follow the principle that incident response is locally executed, state-managed, and federally supported. Local and state governments typically have close collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure in their respective jurisdictions, such as public and privately operated utilities.

Increasingly, businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented at fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operated by the government, providing situational awareness to homeland security and emergency management officials. These collaborative relationships provide the foundation for coordinating cross-sector operations and enabling readiness through multi-sector planning and exercises that are supported, as appropriate, by federal and state agencies.

At the local and state levels, information sharing and requests for assistance from the private sector are typically reviewed by impacted jurisdictions or within multiagency coordination centers, such as EOCs. Government partners should collaborate with their private sector partners to collect, assess, prioritize, and support private sector requirements consistent with applicable laws and regulations and with ESF 14 staff involvement, as needed. If local and state support assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize community lifelines, states will forward requests to the federal government, consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other sources of guidance.

Information received is reported to government coordinating agencies, including ESF 14, to disseminate, in coordination with ESF 15, to local and state government stakeholders. This information sharing provides situational awareness to emergency management officials about the impact of disasters on the private sector and critical infrastructure. ESF 14 staff also provide analytical support to local, state, and tribal governments and their private sector partners to identify risks of cascading failures and critical nodes to stabilize before and during incidents.

Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations

The private sector includes for-profit and nonprofit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industries that comprise the national economy and are not part of a government structure. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector. They can include voluntary, ethnic, faith-based, veteran, disability, relief agencies, and animal welfare organizations, among others.

A growing number of infrastructure owners and operators are developing plans and coordination mechanisms to provide voluntary, prioritized, cross-sector support. Businesses and utilities (private and public) collaborate with companies that offer supplies and services critical to their emergency operations. They develop plans to help those supply chains function in severe incidents. Many such initiatives also include participation by relevant Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs) and other government entities. Together, these advances provide rapidly expanding opportunities for coordination within the private sector and offer an essential foundation for private-public coordination under ESF 14.

ESF 14 serves as a point of contact during cross-sector operations for owners and operators that are not already engaged with a sector-specific ESF and minimizes the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities. In collaboration with agencies at all levels of government—including SSAs, other ESFs, and regulators—ESF 14 provides businesses, NGOs, and infrastructure owners and operators with an integrated “touchpoint” to:

- Support private sector and cross-sector response operations consistent with the NRF, applicable laws, and other sources of guidance.
- Integrate analysis of requests for state and federal assistance to prevent cascading failures and assess the value of providing such assistance to ensure better-sustained stabilization of community lifelines and National Critical Functions.
- Obtain critical, current information needed to make decisions on employee safety and business continuity (e.g., road closures, debris clearance, infrastructure status, etc.).

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances.

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- § 48-9a01 Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- Kansas Emergency Management Act, § 48-920, et seq., Kansas Statues Annotated (KSA);
- Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- National Response Framework;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incident;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness;
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101;
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

ESF 14 is organized consistent the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Sedgwick County EOC to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Sedgwick County emergency Management will notify ESF 14 to work with its support agency counterparts to seek, procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

ESF 14 – Cross Sector and Business Infrastructure consists of four broad activities in relation to the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Plan. These activities are:

- Provide unique services and resources to enhance response.
- Identify immediate and short-term recovery assistance to business and industry partners.
- Prevent of mitigate cascading failures across sectors.

- Stabilize supply chains and distribution networks

Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Coordination.

Cross-sector business and infrastructure efforts will be directed and controlled through a centralized command structure, typically within the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC serves as the nerve center for coordinating response and recovery activities, with designated personnel responsible for overseeing ESF #14 operations and liaising with relevant stakeholders.

State Liaison

Sedgwick County Emergency Management will be responsible for liaison roles with state and adjacent county cross-sector business and infrastructure officials. The EOC will serve as the primary point of contact for facilitating communication, sharing information, and coordinating activities with business and infrastructure stakeholders across jurisdictions.

Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Liaisons

When needed Sedgwick County Emergency Management will designate liaisons between the EOC and business and infrastructure partners. These liaisons will be responsible for managing the collection, processing, and disseminating of information from the EOC to the businesses and whole community.

Alerts and Notifications

ESF 14 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center. The representatives or designees of the coordinating agency will manage the emergency activities of ESF 14. If additional support is required, the ESF 14 coordinating and primary agencies may jointly manage ESF 14 activities.

Upon instructions to activate or placement of ESF 14 on standby, Sedgwick County Emergency Management will implement procedures to notify all ESF 14 planning team members and, if necessary, mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

Private Sector Coordination and Integration

Coordination and private sector organizations, both for-profit and nonprofit, engaged in incident response and recovery activities are facilitated through established liaison mechanisms and public-private partnerships. This involves establishing points of contact, conducting outreach and engagement efforts, and leveraging existing networks and communication channels to share information, resources, and coordinate response efforts.

The incident command liaison will be coordinating with the private sector and nonprofits on the scene. The ESF 14 coordinator in the EOC will work directly with the IC Liaison and coordinate with the ESF 6 coordinator in the EOC.

Situational Awareness

The Emergency Management Department or the EOC will create and distribute Situational Reports (SitReps) to EOC partners. Private sector will obtain their situational awareness through direct communication, social media or other means of communication directed by the ESF 14 coordinator and the Joint Information Center.

Coordination with Business, Industry, and Critical Infrastructure

Coordinating with business, industry, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine resource requirements and address supply chain disruptions during emergencies is essential for maintaining operational continuity and effective resource management. Some steps to achieving resource awareness and coordination with these organizations and agencies includes:

- Establishing collaborative relationships
- Conducting joint risk assessments
- Identifying resource requirements
- Developing resource management plans
- Coordinating supply chain management
- Addressing supply chain disruptions
- Enhancing information sharing
- Fostering public-private partnerships
- Leveraging technology and innovation
- Completing post event analysis and continuity improvement
- Maintaining regular engagement

Private Sector Capabilities and Resources

The Sedgwick County Finance Department maintains a list of emergency vendors for commonly needed capabilities and resources. In the event that these vendors are inadequate or unavailable, ESF 14 agencies will work through business and infrastructure liaisons to identify alternate sources.

Requests for Information and Assistance

ESF 14 may receive a request for information or assistance from a for-profit or non-profit private sector stakeholder or critical infrastructure owner or operator. These requests will be vetted as appropriate through the Incident Command or the Joint Information Center to determine if the request is valid and compatible with the incident objectives. All requests will be tracked in accordance with the Sedgwick County EOC Standard Operating Procedures.

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ESF 15 - External Affairs

Coordinating Agency:
Sedgwick County Communications Office
Sedgwick County Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
City of Wichita Strategic Communications Department

Support Agencies:
Adjutant General's Office, Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Adjutant General's Office, Office of Public Affairs
American Red Cross
City of Wichita IT/IS Department
Cox Communications
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
KAKE TV-10 (ABC)
Kansas Department of Transportation
Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
Kansas Public Television Service (KPTS)
KCTU TV-5
KFDI (101.3 FM)
KRZZ (96.3 FM)
KSAS-TV (Fox)
KSN TV-3 (NBC)
KWCH TV-12 (CBS)
NOAA National Weather Service (NWS)
Sedgwick County Division of Information Technology
Sedgwick County Government
Sedgwick County Health Department

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 15 is to provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to those affected, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including children; those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs and limited English proficiency.

Scope
This ESF coordinates actions to provide the required external affairs support to county and incident management elements. This Annex details the establishment of support positions to coordinate communications to various audiences. This ESF applies to county departments and agencies that may require public affairs support or whose public affairs assets may be employed during an emergency. This scope describes:

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- Sedgwick County, Communications Policy 1.200, News Release and Conferences Policy
- Sedgwick County, Communications Policy 1.201, Social Media Policy
- Sedgwick County, Information Technology Policy 3.400, Email Guidelines: Signature Blocks and Other Guidelines
- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- KOMA – Kansas Open Meetings Act;
- KORA- Kansas Open Records Act;
- Kansas Response Plan.

Federal

- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 C.F.R 1910 and 29 C.F.R 1926;
- National Response Framework;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness; and • Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.

III. Concept of Operations

Command, Control and Notification

When Emergency Management is notified of an event that requires the activation of the EOC, the Emergency Management Director and emergency management staff will determine which ESFs are required for activation to support emergency operations. If it is determined that ESF 15 will be activated, the Emergency Management Director will contact the designated Coordinating Agency for ESF 15 to report to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to attend an initial briefing.

Sedgwick County Emergency Management and Sedgwick County Communications will act as the lead agencies for ESF 15. Depending on the severity of the situation, other local Public Information Officers (PIO) and County staff will assist with media advisories and releases. Lead or support agency public information staff will operate from the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center on a 24-hour schedule to help maintain the flow of public information.

The coordinator for ESF 15 is Sedgwick County Communications and is responsible for contacting other public information officers, to include adjacent counties and state-level PIOs, as well as primary and support agencies with liaison roles. They will then provide a briefing to the other agencies and begin to gather important information such as shelter capacity/availability and to determine availability of staff to support a Joint Information Center (JIC) if necessary. The ESF 15 Coordinator will provide other

PIOs/agencies with the designated methods/timeframes for submitting data/information and updates to the EOC. Specific types of information that will require periodic updates include but are not limited to: shelter locations/capacities, casualty counts, road closures, evacuation routes, etc.

Public Announcement/Media Releases

If the situation dictates, emergency public information activities will be coordinated from a Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is usually a physical location where PIOs from organizations with primary disaster involvement come together to coordinate and disseminate information. Activating a JIC will help Sedgwick County departments and participating organizations coordinate their activities and help to ensure consistent and accurate information is disseminated. In most cases, the JIC will be located in close proximity to the Sedgwick County EOC. However, it may be located anywhere to support emergency activities. Wherever it is located, it is imperative that the JIC maintain contact with decision makers and/or the EOC via telephone, radio, the Internet, and/or face-to-face communications.

Regardless of how the JIC is structured or where the JIC is located, it is critical that ESF 15 maintain a person in the EOC anytime the level of activation requires the formation of a JIC. In some rare cases this could be done in a virtual environment. Once a JIC is activated, all emergency public information activities, including media inquiries, should be coordinated through the JIC. The JIC will become the central coordination point for all emergency public information and external communications activities. Once a JIC is established, public information statements will be routed through Incident Command for approval.

The purpose of the Sedgwick County JIC is to:

- Gather and coordinate information and serve as the “hub” for the release of timely, accurate, consistent and useful disaster related information
- Allow all involved organizations to speak from “one sheet of paper” providing consistent messages to the public
- Enable the EOC Team to concentrate on emergency decision-making and refer all media and public inquires to the JIC
- Ensure the ability exists to answer direct inquiries from the public
- Monitor media coverage to verify the accuracy of information being disseminated
- Be proactive in responding to the disaster related information needs of all audiences
- Develop and implement a comprehensive public information strategy to gain and maintain public trust and confidence

Regardless of the incident, the function of the JIC remains essentially the same, while the number of departments and agencies involved as well as the location and the quantity of information to be disseminated will vary greatly. At a minimum, the following functions must be performed regardless of these variables:

- Establish and maintain contact with local radio, television and print media
- Develop and disseminate written information such as news releases, fact sheets and other reports as needed
- Schedule news conferences or interviews with department heads and other officials; brief them if appropriate
- Provide interview opportunities that meet the unique needs of each medium (television, radio, print)

- Establish and maintain a communications link or a Joint Information System (JIS) with field PIOs and all remote sites performing public information activities
- Monitor the information being released by the media to ensure appropriate information is being released and take steps to correct any inaccurate information
- Exchange information with elected officials, voluntary organizations, industry representatives, State and Federal PIOs and all other involved agencies as the situation dictates
- Provide ongoing information to and coordination with County, City, State and Federal elected officials

To the extent possible, the JIC will be staffed with PIOs from all agencies and organizations involved in the event. The number of departments and agencies involved as well as the location and the quantity of information disseminated could vary greatly. Once at the JIC, PIOs will be assigned functions to be accomplished in coordination with the JIC. These functions may need one to three individuals assigned to each:

- Social Media Coordinator
- All-other Media Coordinator
- Education Materials Coordinator
- News Conference / Press Release Coordinator
- Interview Coordinator
- Media Liaison
- Incident Command /EOC Liaison
- Elected and Appointed Officials / State and adjacent counties Liaison
- The United Way's 2-1-1 Help Line Information Coordinator
- Website Coordinator
- Very Important Persons (VIP) tour Coordinator
- Special Populations Segment Coordinator
- Incident Management Systems Coordinator

PIOs working in the JIC retain the autonomy to represent the public information needs of their respective agencies, while working closely with the EOC Team and/or JIC to ensure consistent information is being disseminated in a timely manner by all departments. Designated departmental PIOs may be asked to staff various JIC functions regardless of the level of involvement of their respective departments. This will ensure an adequate number of PIOs are available to support emergency public information activities. The PIOs working in the JIC will have two primary functions:

- Carry out the public information activities of their respective departments and agencies.
- Provide support to and assist with the overall JIC mission.

Frequent news conferences and media briefings will be scheduled as dictated by the event. The ESF 15 Coordinator will work with elected officials and department heads to ensure appropriate representation at news conferences. Since the public is familiar with the elected officials, the public will understand the authenticity and validity of the event. In addition, continuous public information about the event will be distributed through 1) the Sedgwick County Government's website, 2) press releases and 3) Sedgwick County Government social media accounts.

Access and Functional Needs

Sedgwick County has a local American Disability Act (ADA) Coordinator within the Human Resources Department that coordinates regularly with the State ADA Coordinator to ensure programs and policies are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. In addition, in large or complex disasters, the EOC Manager may choose to staff an ADA Response Coordinator directly in the EOC. If necessary, the ESF 15 Coordinator will consult with the ADA Coordinator, or ADA Response Coordinator, if assigned, to ensure incident specific operations are responded to in a manner consistent with the ADA.

Every effort will be made to provide emergency public information to those with access and functional needs. Close coordination will be required between the government and volunteer and community agencies as described further in ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services. Consideration should be given to those who do not have access digital communications thus creating a barrier to access to disaster response/recovery information.

Digital inclusion refers to the activities necessary to ensure that all individuals and communities, including the most disadvantaged, have access to and use of information and communication technologies. Digital inclusion includes several elements: 1) affordable, robust broadband internet service; 2) internet-enabled devices that meet the needs of the user; 3) access to digital literacy training; 4) quality technical support; and 5) applications and online content designed to enable and encourage self-sufficiency, participation and collaboration. Digital inclusion requires intentional strategies and investments to reduce and eliminate historical, institutional and structural barriers to access and use technology.

English was identified as the primary language, Spanish as the secondary language, and Vietnamese as the third language spoken in households within Sedgwick County. Some educational materials have been translated into Spanish and Vietnamese, on occasion, other languages. Translation into additional languages will be performed as required.

The Sedgwick County Government utilizes vendors for interpretation and translation services. This service is available to all emergency response agencies and the Public Information Officers throughout the county.

The local television stations have agreed to provide information in Spanish and other languages as appropriate when they interrupt programming or when text scrolls are used across normal programming. TTY telephone services are available throughout Sedgwick County.