

City of _____, Kansas

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN RESOLUTION

Resolution _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF

WITHIN BARBER COUNTY, KANSAS

STATING THAT IT IS THE AUTHORITY'S COMMITMENT TO
APPROVE AND ADOPT

THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
FOR BARBER COUNTY KANSAS DATED JANUARY, 2011
INCLUDING ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS
IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEMA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

WHEREAS, Barber County developed a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for all of the jurisdictions within Barber County and

WHEREAS, Barber County adopted by resolution number 2011-10 dated November 18, 2011, and

WHEREAS, Barber County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in compliance with State and Federal requirements, including the standards and guidelines as set forth by FEMA, and

WHEREAS, the Trustees of Barber County, further affirm that this plan shall be reviewed and updated as appropriate per FEMA guidelines.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Trustees of the City of _____ Kansas that we hereby affirm this City's commitment to the Barber County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan as appropriate for the citizens of the City of _____ and reaffirms the adoption by the rules and regulations established therein.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012 by the Trustees of the City of _____, Kansas.

Mayor

Attest

(seal)

BARBER EOP

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BARBER COUNTY, KANSAS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Preface

Preface

[CEOP Cover](#)

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Promulgation and Concurrence Documents

[Promulgation](#)
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Record of Distribution

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Record of Plan Changes

- List of BEOP changes

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Overview

This Barber County Emergency Operations Plan (BCEOP) is designed to address natural and manmade hazards that could adversely affect the County. The BCEOP applies to all county 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.

The State of Kansas has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS lends itself to integrate the capabilities and resources of various governmental jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, non-governmental organizations and the private sector into a cohesive, coordinated and seamless framework for incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the NIMS, the BCEOP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or the response to a significant event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the system's components allows maximum flexibility in meeting the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of the situation and enables effective interaction between various state and non-state entities.

The BCEOP is an all-hazards plan that addresses evacuations; sheltering; post-disaster response and recovery; deployment of resources; communications, and warning systems. The BCEOP also defines the responsibilities of county departments and volunteer organizations.

The BCEOP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the County will mobilize

resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and prevention. To facilitate effective operations, the BCEOP adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The 15 BCEOP ESFs mirror the National Response Plan (NRP) and the Kansas Response Plan (KRP)

The Basic Plan provides an overview of emergency organization and policies. It describes the overall approach to disaster response and recovery operations and assigns responsibilities for emergency tasks.

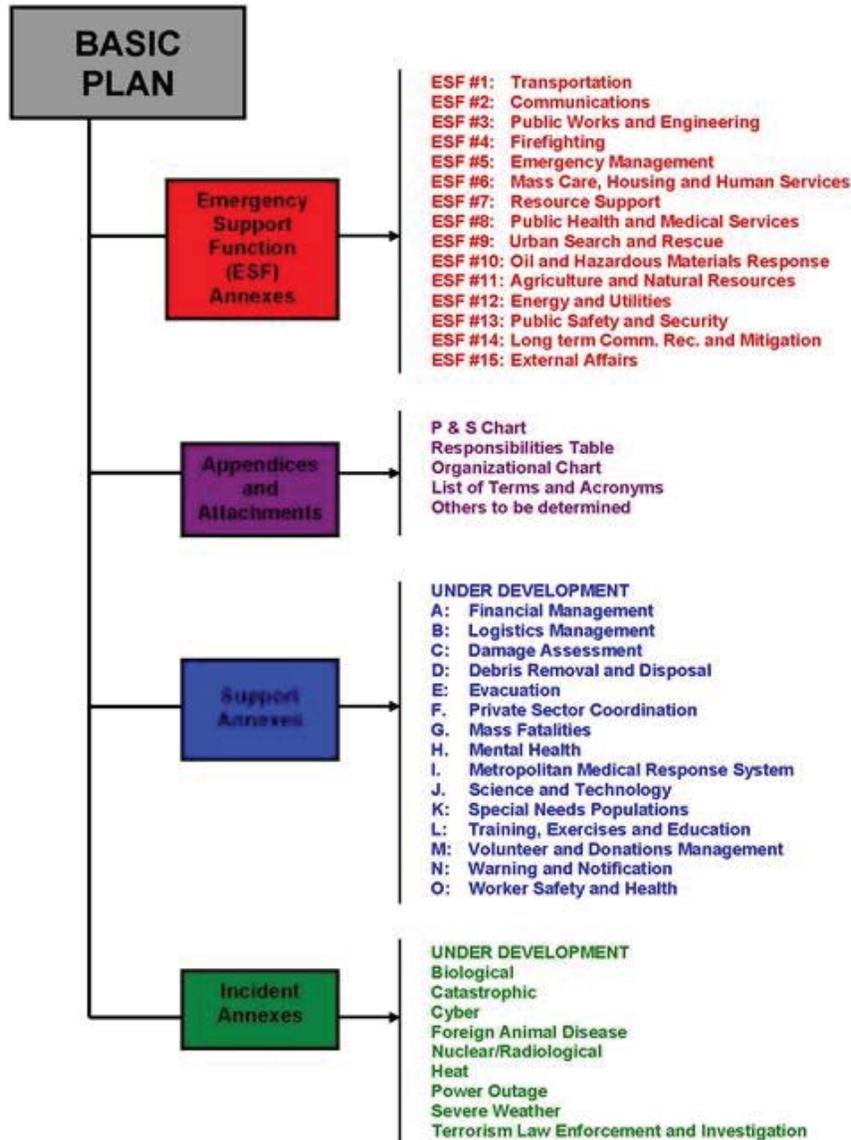
The ESF Annexes detail the organization, roles and responsibilities of government and cooperating agencies for coordinating emergency response and recovery efforts. Special Incident Annexes are designed for those emergency response and recovery activities unique to a particular hazard.

This document has been developed as a guide for emergency operations in a disaster, not for the day-to-day actions. It is best understood that events might take place that would make it improper and ill advised to proceed in a manner that would jeopardize lives and property at the expense of implementation of this document. It is further understood that individuals who have responsibilities within this plan must have the freedom to augment those actions, that in their best judgment, will neutralize and bring the situation back to normalcy using resources that are available within the time frames of pre-emergency, warnings, emergency response and recovery.

Each Emergency Support Function is headed by a lead agency or organization, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in that functional area. The primary agency appoints an emergency representative to manage that function in the Barber County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

A chart illustrating the organization of the BCEOP is included below:

COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ORGANIZATION



Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Barber County Emergency Operations Plan (BCEOP) is to establish a comprehensive and coordinated all-hazards approach, and a plan for effective response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters occurring in Barber County.

Additional purposes of this plan include, but are not limited to:

1. The prevention and minimization of injury and damage whether through natural, technological or man-made events; Reducing the exposure of citizens to any disaster by means of a comprehensive mitigation program;
2. Defining the capability for protecting and reducing the exposure citizens and first responders to any hazardous materials incident;
3. Establishing policies and procedures under which Barber County and its communities will
4. respond to and operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident;
5. Designating the agencies and personnel necessary to mobilize that have the capabilities and responsibilities to assist in a disaster situation;
6. Providing prompt, effective and coordinated response to a disaster;
7. Lessening the hardships by aiding the individuals, and;
8. Providing for the recovery to be as close to normal conditions as possible after an occurrence.

The BCEOP, using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management.

Scope and Applicability

The BCEOP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies. The BCEOP also provides the basis to initiate long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

The BCEOP:

Establishes fundamental policies, program strategies, and assumptions for a countywide comprehensive emergency management program

- Establishes a method of operations that spans the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and prevention
- Defines the mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance; including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance
- Assigns specific functions to appropriate agencies and organizations, as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector and voluntary organizations
- Addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from local emergencies, to minor, major or catastrophic disasters
- Identifies the actions that Barber County will initiate, in coordination with state and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster

Incident Management Activities

The BCEOP addresses the full spectrum of activities related to incident management, including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The BCEOP focuses on those activities that are directly related to an evolving incident or potential incident rather than steady-state preparedness or readiness activities conducted in the absence of a specific threat or hazard.

It is in the best interest of those agencies with responsibilities associated with this plan to have the freedom to augment those actions that, in their best judgment, will neutralize a situation and bring it back to normalcy. Cooperation between response agencies, both inside the county and from outside the county, is essential. Therefore, it is fundamental and necessary that the understanding, use and functions of the Incident Command System (ICS) be utilized by all entities with responsibilities within this plan.

Authorities

Various statutory authorities, regulations and policies provide the basis for actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management. Nothing in the BCEOP alters the existing authorities of individual departments and agencies. The BCEOP establishes the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various state departments and agencies in a collective framework for action to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Local

- Resolution 93-22: Resolution approving the establishment of an Emergency Preparedness Organization responsible for the coordination of responses to disasters in Barber County; providing for the appointment of an Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and related purposes.
- Resolution 93-23: A Resolution providing for recovery by certain governmental entities of expenses incurred in
 - an emergency action in response to release or threatened release of material into or upon the environment.
- Resolution 96-10: Barber County desires to render assistance that may be requested to support other governing bodies and jurisdictions both within and outside the County and the State; and K.S.A. 12-16, 117 authorizes municipalities to adopt a policy for providing assistance during times of disaster.
- Resolution 99-25: Barber County has agreed to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Program.
- Resolution 04-18: Resolution to formally adopt the enhanced mitigation plan for the unincorporated areas located within Barber County, Kansas.
- Resolution 05-30: A resolution establishing the National Incident Management System known as NIMS as the incident management system to be used for planning, responding, recovery and mitigating from both natural and manmade disasters within the county.

State

- Kansas Response Plan dated 2006 and Kansas Planning Standards dated 2006.
- Executive Order 05-03. This Executive Order designates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in the State of Kansas.
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01. This Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a mutual aid agreement and partnership that allows states to assist one another during emergencies. EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation for States to send assistance to, and receive assistance from other States.
- KSA 48-904 through 48-936, as amended. This state statute establishes the duties, roles and responsibilities for emergency management within the state, and establishes basic requirements for counties to establish and maintain emergency management programs. It outlines the organization, policies and procedures governing the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), establishes the powers and authorities of the Governor, state and local officials to deal with emergencies/disasters before,

- during and after their occurrence.
- KSA 65-5701 through 65-5711. This state statute is the state level implementation of SARA, Title III. It defines the HAZMAT roles and responsibilities of state agencies, makes counties HAZMAT emergency planning districts and establishes a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in each county.
- KSA, 12-16, 117. This state statute empowers municipalities (counties and cities) to establish policies regarding the rendering of aid to other municipalities during times of declared emergencies/ disasters. It streamlines the process of mutual aid over the “interlocal agreement” mechanism contained in KSA 12-2901
- Kansas Administrative Regulation (KAR) 56-2-1 through 56-2-2. This regulation defines the requirements of local emergency management agencies. It establishes the minimum functions of such agencies, the minimum support counties must provide to such agencies and the minimum qualifications of county emergency management directors/coordinators.

Federal

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

Key Concepts

This section summarizes key concepts that are reflected throughout the BCEOP as follows: ·

- Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:
 - Incident reporting
 - Coordinated action
 - Alert and notification
 - Mobilization of local resources
 - Operating under differing threats or threat levels
 - Integration of crisis and consequence management functions
- Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events
- Facilitating local support to departments and agencies acting under the requesting department's or agency's own authorities
- Organizing the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Local agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities
- Providing the basis for coordination of interagency and intergovernmental planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange

Situation

Geographical Characteristics

Geographic - Barber County, Kansas is basically a rural county located in South Central Kansas. The county is made up of 1,128 square miles of land area. The county does contain flood plain areas. The county falls inside of the earthquake fault area for the buried Nemaha Ridge and quakes may occur in this County due to its proximity to the Nemaha Ridge. A diagram showing the location of the Nemaha Ridge, in relationship to Barber County can be accessed by the following link: [Nemaha Ridge Fault Line](#)

Demographic - Barber County is considered by the US Bureau of Census to be a Nonmetropolitan Statistical Area. All information contained herein on demographics of the county is based on information gathered from the University of Kansas , Institute for Public Policy and Business Research website at <http://www.ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/county.shtml> and the US Bureau of Census, Community Facts website at <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en>. The total 2000 estimated population of Barber County is 36,291, a 1.7% decrease from 1990. The population density is 32.2 persons per square mile. The number of the population over the age of 65 is 5,770, or 15.9% of the population. The number of the population age 5 to 64 with a disability is 4,545. The number of the population over the age of 64 with a disability is 2,386 (2000 statistics). According to 2006 reports from the USDA, Barber County has 103,293 livestock on the ground.

Economic - The average per capita income for Barber County, Kansas is estimated at \$23,524 based on the 2002 report published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. According to this study there are currently (2002 standards) 1,009 persons employed in farm type work and 20,242 employed in non-farm work. These areas of employment, which is critical to the county's infrastructure, consist of fields such as, but not strictly limited to: Governmental employees (federal, military, state, & local) 3,752; Services 4,249; Retail Trade 3,406; Transportation 579; Construction 787; Wholesale Trade 472; Manufacturing 3,582; and Finance (finance, insurance, and real estate) 1,184.

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Analysis - Depending upon the severity of the hazard/disaster, the residents, population, business, and economic characteristics of the county can be affected in a wide range of ways and severity. However, due to the rural nature of the county and the population density of Barber County, only a large scale incident should have an effect of a sizeable number of the population.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Analysis - The Barber County Office of Emergency Management has identified nine (9) hazards which could have an effect on the county's population, public property, and private property. Through the Barber County Hazard Analysis, dated October 2002, four (4) of these hazards have been classified as high priority hazards. A copy of the 2002 Hazard Analysis is maintained under separate cover in the Emergency Operations Center , by the Barber County Emergency Management Coordinator, and is not specifically included as an attachment or addendum to this plan. A brief description of the hazards that can affect Barber County is detailed below:

1. Weather Related Hazards - These include such hazards as, tornados, summer storms (thunderstorms), winter storms (ice/snow storms), drought, and flooding. Because of the history of inclement weather in this part of the State of Kansas, weather related emergencies are considered to be of a high threat.
2. Earthquakes - Due to the proximity of the Nemaha Ridge Earthquake Zone to Barber County, the inactivity of this fault line, and its relative distance to Barber County, this is considered a viable hazard.
3. Power / Communications Outages - Due to the severity and frequency of both thunderstorms and ice/snow

storms, and the geographical layout of the county, a power/communications loss is considered a viable high hazard threat to the county population.

4. Radiological Incident - For the purpose of this area of the plan, radiological incidents can be divided into two distinct categories. *a. Fixed Facility* - There are presently no fixed facilities within Barber County that have the risk or potential of having a radiological incident. *b. Transportation Related* - Due to the major highways going through Barber County, the potential for a radiological incident involving transportation is a viable threat to the county. However, considering the amount and frequency of radiological shipments through the county, and the safety features of those shipments, this is not considered a high hazard.
5. Hazardous Materials Incidents - For the purpose of this area of the plan, hazardous materials incidents can be divided into two distinct categories. *a. Fixed Facility* - There are presently several fixed facilities within Barber County that have the risk or potential of having a hazardous materials incident. The locations of these areas of concern regarding hazardous materials fixed facilities are identified in the Hazard Analysis Plan and kept under separate cover. *b. Transportation Related* - Due to the major highways going through Barber County, the potential for a hazardous materials incident involving transportation is a viable threat to the county. Considering the amount and frequency of hazardous materials shipments through the county, this is considered to be a high hazard.
6. Subsidence - Due to the geographic and geological features of Barber County, subsidence is not considered to be a viable threat to the county.
7. Wildfires - Considering the operation of residents and ranchers within the county, and the environmental and botanical need for control burning, the risk of a wildfire is of a high hazard risk in the county. A majority of the fire responses that occur every year in Barber County deal with controlled burning and wildfires.
8. Urban Fire - Due to the demographics of the county and several other factors, urban fires are a significant threat to the county. However, because of the advances in firefighting, fire safety, and public education over the years, this is still considered a viable threat, although not a high risk threat in the county.
9. Terrorism - The act of terrorism is possible in any community, including Barber County. Several high risk facilities have been identified within the Barber County Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is maintained under separate cover. These high risk facilities as well as potential threat elements (PTE) have also been identified within the Barber County portion of the State of Kansas Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program dated 2003 as part of the Department of Homeland Security Program.

Due to the possibility for potential terrorist acts, the exact locality of these facilities and identification of PTE is not identified within this public plan per Kansas State Statute K.S.A. 45- 221 (12) of the Kansas Open Records Act which identifies certain records not required to be open to the public including, "Records of emergency or security information or procedures of a public agency, or plans, drawings, specifications, or related information for any building or facility which is used for purposes of requiring security measures in or around the building or facility or which is used for the generation or transmission of power, water, fuels or communications, if disclosure would jeopardize security of the public agency, building or facility."

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

A disaster can occur with little or no warning, causing significant loss of life, environmental and economic damage.

Local resources, available through public, volunteer and commercial means will be utilized first. State and federal support will augment ongoing disaster operations. Local jurisdictions will enter into mutual aid agreements with each other as necessary to use most effectively their resources in response to emergencies and disasters.

Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS.

Unconventional hazards require unprecedented response measures. Such threats call for the development of more specific operational plans, which will compliment the policies established in this plan.

Many resources needed are available locally; however, shortfalls may dictate the coordination of outside resources through county emergency management offices. The principles and policies of the NIMS will be adopted in local and state emergency plans, and demonstrated through plan exercise activities.

Roles and Responsibilities

- Maintain 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
- Coordinate the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish intra-county mutual aid agreements to render emergency assistance
- Implement 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, and those with hearing impairment or loss
- Execute mutual aid agreements within the state for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event a situation is beyond the county's capability
- Maintain an emergency management program that is designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations
- Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements
- Coordinate public information activities during an emergency
- Develop and maintain procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within their political jurisdiction and those persons evacuating from outside into their jurisdiction with assistance from the State
- Ensure the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point with the capability of warning the public

The Barber County disaster response resources are organized into Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Each ESF is comprised of numerous agencies/organizations that manage and coordinate specific categories of assistance common to all disaster/emergency events. A primary agency/organization has been designated for each ESF to ensure the coordination and delivery of goods and services to the disaster area.

The ESF's provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies. The following is a brief summary of the purpose of each ESF:

ESF #1: Transportation

- Coordinate and process transportation resources and people (evacuation)
- Report damage to transportation infrastructure
- Coordinate alternate transportation service
- Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure

ESF #2: Communications

- Provide temporary communications to support incident management
- Facilitate the restoration of the communications infrastructure
- Supports all state agencies in the procurement and coordination of communications services from the communications and information technology industry during an incident response.

ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering

- Infrastructure protection and emergency restoration
- Emergency assistance and support for first responders
- Engineering and construction services
- Liaison with state and federal resources

- Debris management

ESF #4: Firefighting

- Fire prevention and suppression activities
- Fire mutual aid and resource augmentation
- Fire command and control structure

ESF #5: Emergency Management

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, configuration, management and staffing
- On-scene command control structure and interface with the EOC
- Emergency decision making and the local declaration process
- Requesting state and federal assistance
- Overall coordination of mutual aid and regional operations
- Information collection and database creation and management
- Analysis and dissemination of information
- Issuing situation reports, bulletins and advisories
- Notification and updating of staff and elected officials
- Science and technology support (GIS mapping, modeling)
- Incident Action Plans and resource tracking

ESF #6: Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

- Mass care operating including sheltering, feeding and other essential human needs
- Housing resources
- In-place shelter operations
- Special needs populations

ESF #7: Resource Support

- Resource identification
- Resource coordination and support
- Resource procurement
- Personnel augmentation
- Logistics management

ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Assessment of public health and medical needs
- Public health surveillance
- Medical care personnel
- Medical equipment and supplies

ESF #9: Search and Rescue

- Resources needed to conduct research and rescue activities
- State and federal resources available to augment local search and rescue efforts
- Aerial and ground search resources

ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Coordinated response to oil and hazardous materials incidents
- Specialized local, regional, state and federal mutual aid resources
- Hazardous materials planning and reporting requirements
- Short and long-term environmental cleanup

ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Control and eradication of an outbreak of a devastating animal/zoonotic disease or plant disease
- Assurance of food safety and security
- Natural resource protection and restoration or historic properties

ESF #12: Energy

- Energy system assessment, repair and restoration
- Water services (water, sewer and storm water)
- Private utilities industry coordination
- Energy forecasting
- Power outages

ESF #13: Public Safety

- Law enforcement activities
- Operational and personnel security
- Ingress and egress to the disaster scene(s)
- Liaison between response operations and criminal investigation activities
- Coordination with state and federal law enforcement agencies

ESF #14: Long-term Community Recovery

- Community recovery operations
- Economic assessment, protection and restoration
- Mitigation analysis and program implementation
- Coordination with the private sector
- Coordination with state and federal community assistance programs

ESF #15: External Communications

- Emergency public information
- Protective action guidance
- Ongoing emergency information
- Inter-departmental coordination
- Establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC) and Joint Information System (JIS)
- Media and community relations
- Governmental and public affairs

[ESF AGENCIES TABLE](#)

The designated Primary Agency (and if appropriate, an ESF Coordinator), as well as the Non-governmental, State and Federal Agencies responsible for each ESF are listed in the Planning Team section of each ESF.

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
- Under a Governor's declaration has powers to make, amend, and rescind orders and regulations
- 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 State jurisdiction
- 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 of the State of Kansas is the Director of Emergency Management. This Division 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.

Non-governmental and Volunteer Organizations

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

Federal Government

The federal government is responsible to:

- Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons
- Provide federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the DHS, FEMA and in accordance with federal emergency plans
- Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities
- Provide assistance to the state and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the National Response Plan (NRP)
- Manage and resolve all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens
- Provide repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens evacuated from overseas areas.

Private Sector

Primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of

action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during an emergency vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause.

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.

Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. A prime example of this is the Citizen Corps Program in Barber County that oversees and maintains the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. This program provides training for citizens on preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery which empowers them to take responsibility for their own safety in the event of an emergency or disaster situation as well as providing additional assistance for first responders.

Concept of Operations

Normal operations

In natural disasters, the magnitude of the impact and depletion of resources at each level of government trigger outside assistance. Local emergency responders, with state support, carry out initial response to most emergencies only as local resources become taxed. However, threats such as use of biological agents will trigger state and federal response measures from the earliest possible phase, in order to control dissemination and take appropriate eradication measures.

Emergency operations

The Concept of Operations focuses on all policies that impact the management of the overall disaster response actions and the allocations of resources to return the situation to a state of normalcy (or as close as possible). As the framework for the management of the disaster operations, this portions of the plan promotes the integration of all response organization (internal and external) into a command structure capable of adapting to the magnitude of the situation. Paramount to all other considerations is the fact that policies are set by elected officials' who have the ultimate responsibility for the safety and welfare of the citizens of Barber County. Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) may issue a Local Emergency Declaration.

[Resolution/Proclamation](#)

Incident Command System

The principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used to guide and coordinate activities at the disaster scene. The EOC will organize using ICS and NIMS principles in support of field operations. Using the Incident Command System (ICS), there are four functional sections as follows:

- Operations Section
- Planning Section
- Finance and Administration Section
- Logistics Section

[Link to ICS Chart](#)

Coordination, Direction and Control

County level

In case of an emergency/disaster situation, the Barber County Emergency Management Agency acting as the authorized agency of the Board of County Commissioners will coordinate the emergency response effort within the political jurisdictions of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Barber County.

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 open communications and close coordination with the EOC at all times.

To the extent possible, all tactical and operational decisions will be made in the field within an ICS/NIMS structure, while policy and coordination functions will be accomplished from the EOC.

The ICS/NIMS provides a framework designed to standardize incident management for all types of hazards and across all levels of government. If used effectively, it should improve coordination between different agencies, levels of government and the private sector.

ESF Coordinator, Primary and Support agencies

The Barber County Emergency Management Director designates the primary agencies for each ESF to coordinate the activities of that function. In some cases, an ESF Coordinator may be assigned in addition to the primary and support agencies. The following describes the roles of the ESF Coordinator, Primary Agency and Support Agencies.

The ESF Coordinator has ongoing responsibility through the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The role of the ESF coordinator is carried out through a unified command approach is agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agencies. The responsibilities of the ESF coordinator include:

- Pre-incident planning and coordination
- Maintain ongoing contract with ESF primary and support agencies
- Conduct periodic ESF meetings
- Coordinate efforts with corresponding private-sector organization
- Coordinate ESF activities relating incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness

An agency designated as an ESF Primary Agency will:

- Provide staff for the operations functions
- Notify and request assistance from support agencies
- Manage mission assignments and coordinate with support agencies
- Work with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources
- Support and keep other ESF's informed of operational priorities and activities
- Execute contracts and procure goods and services as needed
- Ensure financial and property accountability for ESF activities
- Plan for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations
- Establish and maintain procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24-hour basis for EOC staffing and emergency assignment and provide this information to the County Emergency Management Department
- Maintain a current inventory of key agency personnel, facilities and equipment, and establish procedures to ensure this information can be accessed from the EOC
- Establish procedures for assessing damage to department facilities and injury to personnel
- Maintain trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams

Agencies designated as ESF Support Agencies will:

- Conduct operations, when requested using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities or resources
- Participate in planning for short-term and long term incident management and recovery operations
- Assist in the conduct of situational assessments
- Provide staff, equipment or other resource support as requested
- Provide input to periodic readiness assessments
- Participate in training and exercises
- Identify new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards

- Provide information or intelligence regarding their agency's area of expertise.

For more information, see Roles and Responsibilities.

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.

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

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

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

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

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

State level

In accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) processes, resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level practicable. If the issues cannot be resolved at that level, they are forwarded up to the next level for resolution.

At the state level, The Adjutant General (TAG) as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) performs policy- making authority and commitment of state resources at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The GAR will appoint the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) when a presidential disaster declaration is made.

The KDEM Operations Officer is responsible for the provision of state assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the SEOC. The KDEM Operations Officer may issue mission assignments to the state emergency support functions to perform duties consistent with state policy. Mission assignments and mutual aid assistance are tracked in the SEOC. . During any local emergency response that does not require full activation of the SEOC; state assistance may be provided by state agencies under their normal statutory authority.

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

In the event, federal assistance is required; the SCO will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the SCO determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, they may designate one or more Deputy SCO's to ensure coordination between federal and state agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the TAG may order the mobilization of state resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact

(EMAC) to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section located in the SEOC.

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

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Kansans. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety, the SCO begins coordination and implementation of recovery programs.

Federal level

Through the NRP, the federal government provides assistance using 15 federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's). These ESF's will establish liaison with Kansas ESF representatives in the SEOC.

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

If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed. The FCO is authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund. Additionally, the Stafford Act provides funding to assist communities in mitigating the impact of future events.

Communications

ESF 2 (Communications) provides information and guidance concerning available communications systems and methods in Barber County. Included are all actions taken for the dissemination of emergency information to response organizations and government notification, information flow and management to and from the Emergency Operations Center, communications interoperability among response units, primary and backup communication systems, telecommunications and information technology resources, and emergency warning and notification.

ESF 15 (External Communications) provides information on 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.

Communications and warning are vital to effective and efficient preparedness, response and recovery activities during emergency operations. This will help to facilitate quick and timely response since most emergency situations allow a certain amount of lead time. During an emergency/disaster, all levels of government are responsible for keeping the public informed of the situation as it develops. Brief, but detailed information will require the establishment of procedures prior to the event as to the necessary actions the public needs to take to ensure their safety and survival.

Incident Management Actions

This section describes incident management actions ranging from initial threat notification to early coordination efforts to assess and disrupt the threat, to preparatory activation of the ESF structure, to deployment of state resources in support of incident response and recovery operations. These actions do not necessarily occur in sequential order; many may be undertaken concurrently in response to single or multiple threats or incidents.

Notification and Assessment

Initial notification of incidents at the local level are accomplished in a variety of ways including public safety radio, television, radio, broadcast fax, etc. Responsibility for notification of most incidents is accomplished through the Arkansas City/Winfield E-91 1 Dispatch Centers. Other agencies with responsibilities for notification include the National Weather Service, Kansas Law Enforcement, Kansas Division of Emergency Management, the Storm Prediction Center and the Corps of Engineers.

Plans and procedures for the receipt or notification of specific facilities, departments, special needs groups, etc. are referenced in ESF 2 (Communications).

Preparedness

Preparedness activities include:

- Plan development and maintenance
- Public information
- Training and exercises

Plan Development and Maintenance

The Barber County Department of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating, publishing and distributing this CEOP.

Public Information

The Arkansas City/Winfield E-91 1 Dispatch Centers 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 sirens, television, radio, etc. The media assumes a vital role in dispersing information to the public. Barber County Emergency Management works closely with local media providers to ensure timely and accurate information is provided to the public.

Training and Exercises

Training and exercise components of the emergency response function of this plan are the responsibility of the various emergency response agencies. Emergency situations, whether natural or man made, will subject citizens to undue hardships. The situation would be compounded by the fact that a lack of trained personnel and prepared citizens would seriously handicap response and recovery efforts. An effective training program aids persons in developing the skills required to handle situations once they arise. It has been proven, time and time again, that training provides emergency responders with the capability of translating plans into essential actions. The testing of plans is accomplished through a regularly scheduled program of exercises. It is essential that agencies with responsibilities for the safety of lives and property be given the chance to address potential remedial issues related to their training and planning efforts prior to the occurrence of such events.

Information on [public training programs](#) and schedules is provided here.

Response

County Response

The county must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the EOC is activated to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat. The state's response effort is then initiated through the ICS System with emergency representatives from local agencies and volunteer organizations. These emergency representatives are authorized to use the resources of their respective agency or organization to carry out response and recovery missions that are assigned by function.

The Barber County Counselor will provide legal services to support the jurisdiction during emergency situations.

All local agencies and volunteer organizations are grouped into 15 ESF's Functions to carry out assigned missions. Each ESF is comprised of one or more primary agency (ies) serving as lead and several other agencies and organizations providing support.

Local Disaster Declaration

Based on the complexity, severity, duration or resource needs of the event, the Barber County Emergency Management Director, or designee, may advise the BOCC to declare a local emergency.

If at any point during a developing emergency, officials determine the situation requires resources beyond local capabilities (including those obtained through mutual aid), assistance may be requested through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM).

The Barber County Emergency Management Director or designee will serve as a liaison with KDEM and DHS/FEMA for coordinating state and federal assistance.

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

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The primary EOC is located at the City of Winfield Municipal Utilities Building, 2701 East 9th Street, Winfield, Kansas 67156. The EOC is the primary location from which emergency operations will be conducted under the direction and control of the Board of County Commissioners or their designee. In the event that the primary EOC is rendered or deemed unusable, emergency operations will relocate to the Alternate EOC at the City Building, 118 W. Central Ave., Arkansas City, Kansas 67005.

State Disaster Declaration

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

State assistance will be provided if it is available and deemed appropriate. If state resources are inadequate, the Governor may request federal assistance through the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA).

Recovery

Presidential Disaster Declaration

Requests for federal disaster assistance will be predicated on the requirements outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288). After local government conducts a rapid disaster assessment and reports to the SEOC, the Kansas Assessment Team (KAT) will deploy and conduct a joint local/state comprehensive disaster assessment on homes and businesses. Based on the KAT's data, a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) may be scheduled that includes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA). The Public Assistance (PA) Program may deploy teams to inspect those areas affected that meet the PA Program criteria.

Joint Field Office (JFO)

The Joint Field Office (JFO) is the primary field location for the coordination of federal and state recovery operations. The FCO and the SCO co-locate in the JFO, as well as other federal and state personnel. Recovery and mitigation operations, logistics, information and planning, financial management and general administration are coordinated at the JFO.

Recovery Field Operations

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

Recovery Personnel

- Kansas Assessment Team (KAT) – Teams of qualified personnel, including building inspectors, structural engineers, and architects, who will gather information by performing an assessment of all structures and property in the disaster area; and teams of administrative personnel who will compile the gathered information to facilitate the application process for local, state, and federal disaster assistance programs.
- Community Relations (CR) Team – A team that is deployed to disseminate information and collect data to assist disaster-affected communities and eligible individuals in receiving assistance. The primary function of this team is to identify and report unmet human needs and to inform disaster victims of the disaster assistance programs and registration process.
- Unmet Needs Committee – A committee that helps identify unmet needs and possible assistance. Such committees are comprised of volunteer agencies, private sector representatives, and governmental agencies.
- Human Needs Assessment Team – A team that is deployed immediately after a disaster and before the establishment of a JFO Office to help counties assess and report the immediate needs of disaster victims.
- Insurance Department Team – Members of the Kansas Insurance Department assist policy owners following a disaster.

Recovery Facilities

- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – Centers that are set up in a disaster area to provide information on the complete range of disaster assistance that is available. The responsibility for managing these centers is jointly shared by the state, FEMA and the county where the center is located.
- Donations Management Warehouse & Distribution Center- A Donations Management Warehouse is a large facility equipped to receive unsolicited goods, which have not been directed to a specific location. The center is co-managed between the KDEM and the Salvation Army (TSA). A local distribution center is a site in or near the disaster area where goods are dispersed directly to disaster victims.

Public Assistance (PA) Activities

A Presidential Disaster Declaration initiates a process that begins with applicants filing a Request for Public Assistance at an applicant's briefing. These briefings are publicized through the media and notifications to county emergency management directors in accordance with 44 CFR-206 Subpart G & H.

- Project worksheets are prepared for eligible emergency costs and eligible costs for restoration of damaged facilities
- The federal share for reimbursement under most federal declarations is 75 percent. The 25 percent non-federal share is normally provided from a combination of State and local sources in accordance with policies established by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Kansas Legislature
- In addition, the federal government does provide for an administrative cost allowance for each eligible project that is 100 percent federally funded
- The State serves as the Grantee and eligible applicants are Sub-grantees under the federal disaster assistance program
- Contractual agreements with the KDEM are executed with applicants with all reimbursements coming through the Division
- Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by the KDEM

Individual Assistance (IA) activities

Once a Presidential Declaration has been issued that authorizes IA, the State IA Officer will coordinate with a federal counterpart on all related individual assistance programs, as defined and prescribed in 44 CFR, Part 206, Subparts D, E, and F.

- The primary means of applying for IA will be made through a National Tele-registration toll-free number.
- Disasters that do not support the criteria for requesting IA as part of a Presidential Disaster Declaration may meet the criteria for other federal assistance.

Mitigation

State Mitigation programs (pre-disaster)

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – The Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources (DWR), provides technical assistance to the public and communities on the NFIP. The NFIP provides flood insurance to communities that agree to implement land use planning and construction requirements to reduce flood damage in their jurisdiction. These land use and construction requirements apply to all new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures in the community's Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA).

Additionally, DWR provides technical assistance to local communities on the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an integral part of the NFIP. Through reduced flood insurance premiums, the CRS provides incentives to communities that go beyond the minimum flood plain management requirements established through the NFIP.

The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) – KDEM administers the FMAP. This program makes federal funds available pre-disaster to fund mitigation projects in communities participating in the NFIP. These funds have a 25 percent non-federal match requirement. The overall goal of the FMAP is to fund cost effective measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to NFIP insurable structures. This is accomplished through the reduction of the number of repetitively or substantially damaged structures.

State Hazard Mitigation Planning - The State Hazard Mitigation Plan is updated annually or in the aftermath of a disaster at the direction of the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) as necessary. Additionally, the mitigation staff continues to provide technical assistance to communities on the development, implementation, and maintenance of local mitigation strategies.

State Mitigation activities (post-disaster)

Post-disaster mitigation activities at the JFO require a well-orchestrated and coordinated effort among the various levels of governments.

This PA Program assures that the mitigation opportunities provided under Section 404 of the Stafford Act are realized. Also, Section 406 of the Stafford Act provides for direct federal assistance for repairs and improvements to eligible damaged public facilities. Mitigation measures (improvements) must be identified in the Project Worksheets (PW's). The award of Section 406 hazard mitigation projects is at the discretion of the FEMA Regional Director.

Continuity of Government

Succession of Authority

The ultimate responsibility for all emergency management functions belong to the Board of County Commissioners and elected government officials. Although these officials are legally responsible for all policy level decisions, the Director of Barber County Emergency Management is empowered by the County Commissioners to direct and control all emergency management activities in Barber County, Kansas.

The line of succession of authority and command for Barber County are as follows:

1. Chair, Board of Commissioners
2. Vice-Chair, Board of Commissioners
3. Member, Board of Commissioners
4. Sheriff, Barber County
5. County Clerk, Barber County

Delegation of Emergency Authority

The Chief elected officials of Barber County are responsible for all policy-level decisions. In order to provide the best level of service to the citizens of Barber County in the event of a disaster, the Board of County Commissioners has empowered the Emergency Management Coordinator to coordinate with the Threat Assessment Team all emergency activities in Barber County.

Emergency Actions

Emergency actions are those actions that are essential to protect lives and property from immediate threat. Such actions may include:

- Emergency Medical Service actions
- Firefighting actions
- Law Enforcement actions
- Public Health actions
- Evacuations
- Sheltering in place actions

These actions will be undertaken based upon the type of threat and at the request of the Incident Commander. Additional information is covered in ESF #1- Transportation, ESF #6 - Mass Care, and ESF #5 - Emergency Management.

Preservation of Records

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

Protection of Government Resources

The business of the government, at all levels, must continue in order to provide security, protection, and assistance for recovery. Every effort has been made to protect government resources through the following methods:

- Plans and procedures
- Backup of computer data
- Off site storage of computer files
- Backup generators
- Memorandums of Understanding

Administration and Support

Local Declaration

1. Declaration Criteria

The Barber County Emergency Operations Plan (BCEOP) is based on the concept that emergency functions for tasked agencies will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. During times of emergency or disaster situations, each agency will provide, to the extent possible, all possible resources necessary to cope with the situation. Efforts normally required for day-to-day functions will be redirected to the accomplishment of emergency tasks.

2. EOP Implementation

This plan is based on a response at the lowest level of government. A local state of emergency will be declared by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Vice Chairman, Member of the Board or County Administrator upon the recommendation of the Director of Emergency Management when a situation requires the response of numerous local emergency agencies or when it appears that numerous lives and or property are in danger. The principle deciding factor will be the decision on how close the county will come to exhausting all of its resources.

3. Funding

During local state of emergency actions, the monetary support for logistical and administrative support will be funded out of each agency's budget. Agencies may, however, request reimbursement or additional funds 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. It has been the experience of the county to fund disaster-related expenses through the general fund by means of a specially assigned tracking number.

Persons authorized to requisition with a duplicate retained for fiscal accountability must issue hand receipts. Subsequent to a local emergency declaration, local government will be empowered to procure any public resources and supplies essential to emergency operations.

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

4. Tracking Local Disaster Costs

In the event of a non-federally declared disaster, the Department of 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 Emergency Management.

5. Price Controls and Rationing

Subsequent to an emergency declaration by state and federal executives, local government will be empowered to establish price control and/or rationing regulations in order to provide services and ensure continued operations for the common good.

6. Acquisition and Control

The acquisition, control and distribution of food products and other essential personal items will be as directed by

local government.

7. Relief Assistance

All individual relief assistance will be provided in accordance with the policies set forth in state and federal provisions. All local assistance will be provided in accordance with the policies set forth in the provisions of the local organization providing such assistance.

8. Consumer Protection

Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division.

9. Non-discrimination

There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, gender, age or economic status in the execution of this emergency plan and the functions of the emergency management system. This policy applies equally to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions with responsibilities in the response, recovery, mitigation or preparedness activities associated with the implementation of this plan.

10. Duplication of Benefits

No person, business concern, governmental authority, agency, or non-governmental organization will receive assistance with respect to any loss of which he/she/they have received financial assistance under any other program or for which such person(s), agencies, etc. have received insurance or other compensation.

11. Use of Local Firms

When major disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms or individuals, preference will be given to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms and individuals residing or doing business primarily in the affected areas

12. Agreements and Understandings

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services will be in accordance with the provision of state law and procedures. The declaration of a local emergency, issued by the BOCC, may suspend selected rules and regulations that impede emergency response and recovery operations.

13. Mutual Aid

Barber County recognizes that mutual aid agreements are considered to be part of the local resources and does not request aid from KDEM until these avenues of support are exhausted.

State Declaration

1. Support

Requests for state or federal assistance will be made through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. Exceptions to this are detailed in federal, hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.

2. Declaration Criteria

If a situation exceeds the capacity of Barber County to respond to an emergency situation, a state of local emergency will be declared by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Vice Chairman, Member, or their designee. The Director of Barber County Emergency Management, will then notify KDEM by telephone and/or fax.

3. State Emergency Operations Plan Implementation

The KDEM will assist and inform the Governor of the State of Kansas as to the status of the emergency. The Governor, Adjutant General, or appropriate official KDEM may, based upon the information provided, activate the State EOC.

4. Funding

The State Emergency Fund is intended to reimburse State agencies for their costs incurred in assisting local government during State declared emergencies. State funds are not available for reimbursement of county disaster costs.

5. Resources

During a State Declared disaster, all available State resources become available.

6. Procurement

A State Disaster Declaration allows local government to circumvent bidding procedures when the nature of the disaster requires expedient response.

7. Reports and Records

Upon determination of need, the Governor or Division of Emergency Management may authorize and impose additional emergency recording and reporting requirements applicable to local governments and state agencies.

Federal Declaration

1. Declaration Criteria

When the emergency exceeds the State's capability to respond, assistance may be requested from the Federal government through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Requests may be for specific Federal agency assistance, or for a Presidential Disaster Declaration to allow supplemental Federal financial and technical assistance.

2. National Response Plan (NRP) Implementation

The declaration process under the NRP will be carried out under P.L. 93-288, as amended, and as prescribed in 44 C.F.R, Part 205. Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the Governor will request the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency for the State, and the President will issue a declaration, as warranted. For certain situations, the President may declare an emergency with or without a Governor's request, as specified in Title V of P.L. 93-288, as amended. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance, either at the request of the Governor (Section 501.(a)), or upon determination by the President that an "emergency exists for which the primary responsibility rests with the United States..." (Section 501.(b)).

3. Coordination

State and Federal assistance support local disaster operations. Barber County and its cities will retain the jurisdiction over the disaster area, except for crime scenes on Federal facilities. Barber County and its cities will, however, have the responsibility for coordinating disaster operations in all other areas affected by the disaster.

4. Resources

Federal Resources, such as grants, equipment and expertise, become available upon approval of a Federal Disaster Declaration. Without such declaration, limited Federal resources, such as technical expertise and guidance, may be obtained by the Barber County Emergency Management Director through KDEM.

For radiological emergencies (even without a disaster declaration), assistance is available from Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and federal agencies under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). FRERP assistance is normally without cost, but should be coordinated through KDEM and KDHE.

Expenditures and Recordkeeping

Deliberate financial tracking is required to help ensure state and federal reimbursement in the event of a Presidential disaster declaration.

During disaster operations, all agencies will:

- Maintain records of all expenditures to provide clear and reasonable justification for budget requests or reimbursement
- Develop procedures to ensure financial records clear and unambiguously identify disaster-related expenditures
- Use available resources and personnel as reasonable to cope with the emergency situation
- Maintain sight of the mission identified in this CEOP when taking actions and incurring costs

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

After Action Review

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

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

Plan Development, Maintenance and Execution

All tasked agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective responsibilities of the plan. Tasked agencies are responsible for maintaining internal plans, standard operating procedures, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to an incident of significance.

The Barber County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating an annual review of the CEOP by all agencies involved. Tasked agencies will make notification of necessary changes. of necessary changes.

Appendices to the Basic Plan

- Glossary of Terms

[LINK TO GLOSSARY](#)

- List of Acronyms

[LINK TO ACRONYMS](#)

- Primary and Support Responsibilities Chart

[Barber P&S Chart](#)

- Responsible Agencies and Organizations By ESF

[LINK TO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE](#)

- List of Authorities and References

[LINK TO EXPANDED AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES LIST](#)