

## ESF 2 - Communications

### **Coordinating Agency:**

Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

### **Primary Agency:**

Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

### **Support Agencies:**

Kansas Highway Patrol

Marion County Emergency Management

Marion County Sheriff

## **I. Purpose and Scope**

### **A. Purpose**

1. The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide resources of member agencies to support emergency communications needs in Marion County. The purpose for the allocation of these assets are:
  - a. Establish and maintain communications between and among the key facilities that are integral to efficient disaster operations.
  - b. Ensure that the Emergency Communications Center is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover, and mitigate their impacts.
  - c. Ensure that the Emergency Communications Center is prepared to provide the mission essential communications services required during normal operations.

### **B. Scope**

1. 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:
  - a. Communications interoperability among field response units
  - b. Primary and back-up communications systems
  - c. Communications to and from the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
  - d. Sources for communications augmentation such as Amateur Radio
  - e. Other communications systems to support emergency operations.

## II. Concept of Operations

### A. General

1. ESF 2 is organized consistent with the Marion County EOC, 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 Marion County through the Marion County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and Regional Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to provide a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Marion 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 2 capabilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. 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. (KPS121/2020)
4. 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 to undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated communications demands or needs.
5. 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.
6. The Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) will support the establishment of communications between key facilities. These facilities have a key role in emergency response and recovery under the National Incident Management System. (KPS123/2020)
7. The communication systems identified for Marion County are provided below and are grouped in order based upon their level of priority for repair and restoration.

<b>Communications</b>		
<b>Communication:</b> 800 mhz radios		
<b>Priority:</b> High	<b>Type:</b> Voice	<b>Quantity:</b> 200
<b>Description:</b> External Use, Mobile, Secure - Primary Radio System for all Marion County Emergency Services.		
An 800MHz radio system is a blend of traditional two-way radio technology and		

<p>computer-controlled transmitters. The system's main advantage is that radio transmitters can be shared among various departments throughout Marion County, with the aid of computer programming. Virtual radio groups called "talk groups" are created in software to enable private departmental conversations. This gives the new system the appearance of having many "frequencies," when in fact everyone is sharing only a few.</p>		
<p><b>Communication:</b> Cell Phones</p>		
<p><b>Priority:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Other</p>	<p><b>Quantity:</b> Emergency Responders</p>
<p><b>Description:</b> External Use, Mobile - Cell phones allow for person to person mobile voice and text communications.</p>		
<p><b>Communication:</b> Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)</p>		
<p><b>Priority:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Other</p>	<p><b>Quantity:</b> 20</p>
<p><b>Description:</b> External Use, Mobile, Secure - The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) provides National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) personnel a high probability of completion for their phone calls when normal calling methods are unsuccessful. It is designed for periods of severe network congestion or disruption, and works through a series of enhancements to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). GETS is in a constant state of readiness. Users receive a GETS "calling card" to access the service. This card provides access phone numbers, Personal Identification Number (PIN), and simple dialing instructions.</p>		
<p><b>Communication:</b> Mobile Communications Center</p>		
<p><b>Priority:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Other</p>	<p><b>Quantity:</b> 1</p>
<p><b>Description:</b> Internal Use, External Use, Mobile, Secure - A mobile communications center provides mobile emergency response capability, interconnectivity and interoperability between federal, state and local emergency response entities. Its primary purpose is to provide the capability to establish an alternate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) anywhere in the County. In addition to serving as a network hub for the County's alternate EOC, this asset is available to assist local agencies who have lost connectivity. It may be hardwired to local power, telephone, cable television and internet systems or operated independently with onboard generators and satellite connectivity for telephone and data connectivity.</p>		
<p><b>Communication:</b> MOTOBRIDGE</p>		
<p><b>Priority:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Type:</b> Other</p>	<p><b>Quantity:</b> 1</p>
<p><b>Description:</b> External Use, Secure - A statewide fixed-site communications interoperability gateway available to emergency responders is called MOTOBRIDGE. This system consists of 76 tower sites owned by the Kansas</p>		

Department of Transportation and operated by the Kansas Highway Patrol dispatch center in Salina. The MOTOBRIDGE can handle VHF Low Band State channels (50-60 MHz), VHF High Band National channels (150-160 MHz), UHF National channels (450-470 MHz), 800 MHz National Channels (760-870 MHz), and the KHP Event talk groups (Kansas Digital Trunked P-25 Radio System users). Each tower is microwave linked and consists of one control channel and five repeaters, with generally a 20- mile footprint of local coverage. One patch station to station can handle up to five channels (party line). Methods of requesting patching through the MOTOBRIDGE are: Call channel on the radio, \*47 on a cell phone, Telephone KHP Dispatch Center, and teletype via the KCJIS network. Information needed from the caller consists of: Home County/City or position, Identify basic location, waiting for acknowledgement from KHP Dispatch of patch completion.

**Communication: NAWAS**

<b>Priority: High</b>	<b>Type: Voice</b>	<b>Quantity: 2</b>
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**Description:** Internal Use, Secure - NAWAS is used to disseminate warning information concerning natural and technological disasters to approximately 2200 warning points throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. This information includes acts of terrorism including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) after aircraft incidents/accidents, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, nuclear incidents/accidents, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, tsunamis and winter storms/blizzards. NAWAS allows issuance of warnings to all stations nationwide or to selected stations as dictated by the situation.

**Communication: Internet and Email**

<b>Priority: Moderate</b>	<b>Type: Data</b>	<b>Quantity: 1</b>
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**Description:** Internal Use, External Use - The internet is used to access email systems, post information on websites, and access situational information.

**Communication: Fax Machine**

<b>Priority: Moderate</b>	<b>Type: Other</b>	<b>Quantity: 1</b>
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**Description:** External Use - Fax machines allow for the transmission of documents over phone lines to other receiving fax machines.

**Communication: Hard Line Phones**

<b>Priority: Low</b>	<b>Type: Other</b>	<b>Quantity:</b>
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**Description:** External Use - Hard line phones allow for voice to voice communications.

**Communication: VHF Radio**

<b>Priority:</b> Low	<b>Type:</b> Voice	<b>Quantity:</b> 30
<b>Description:</b> External Use, Mobile - Secondary radio system for all county emergency services.		

- The coordinating agency, primary agency and support agency are responsible for public notification. Language line, TTY is available at the Dispatch Center and will be used to notify the public with visual and hearing impairments and non-English speaking.
  - Identify local notification systems in place for emergency conditions may include, but not limited to:
    - Text Caster
    - Local radio Stations
    - Other type of notification method IPAWS, social media (Facebook, Nixle), KDOT road message boards.
    - Warning systems used for emergency conditions. May include, but not limited to:
      - Sirens – See Siren Map for siren locations. Sirens are activated by Local jurisdictions.
      - Radio/TV override KFDI Radio stations will be used for broadcasting throughout the county.
      - National Weather Service implementation of TV crawl warnings -The NWS will activate their TV Crawl system during severe weather. Local broadcast television stations will be asked to scroll the message.
      - Emergency Alert System - through the State wide communications plan.
  - Communications between shelters, the scene, hospitals and other locations will be utilize local public radio systems (UHF system), cell phone, 800 MHz and Amateur Radio, the coordinator of this ESF will establish and maintain communications with agencies, departments, and facilitates to ensure smooth scene operations.
  - Communications will be maintained to the max extent feasible. When local capabilities is exceeded, the county will work with the State ADA Coordinator to comply ADA requirements. Anthony Fadale 785-296-1389.
8. Communications infrastructure.
1. Marion County's primary method of communications with responders and other key personnel is via a countywide 800MHz radio system. This robust system is made accessible to all first responder agencies and many support agencies within the county. The system is capable of providing a communications link between response agencies and personnel both on and off-scene, and is also positioned to provide

communications between additional key facilities such as shelters, hospitals, and the County Emergency Operations Center. Components of the system are owned and operated by individual departments, and in an emergency or disaster, management of the system will be coordinated between infrastructure owners and Marion County Emergency Communications in accordance with their SOG, and with assistance from Marion County Emergency Management. (KPS125a, c/2020)

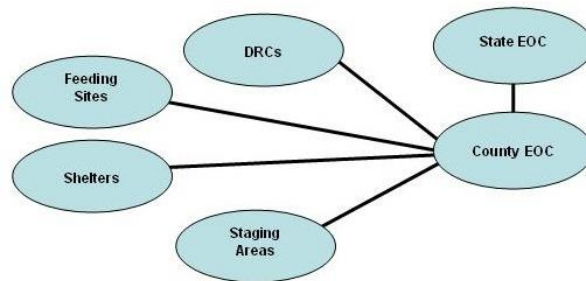
2. Marion County Communications manages the Marion County 800 MHz talk groups and communicates all emergency service calls. (KPS125b,e/2020)

- Director of Emergency Communications (or coordinating agency) will monitor and report the status of damage to communications systems and report the status to the EOC or Incident Command. (KPS129/2020)

- Continuity of Operations protocol to be implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed. To include, but not limited to:

1. Identify and describe the actions that will be taken by 911/dispatch centers to support/coordinate communications for the on-scene personnel/agencies, including alternate methods of service if 911/dispatch is out of operation (e.g., resource mobilization, documentation, backup) - When Local 911 is disrupted, the county will transfer to a neighboring county via established mutual aid process. Alternate dispatch is available at Hillsboro Police Department location. If the Alternate dispatch is interoperable Marion County maintains one of the Mobile Communications towers and would deploy it. All of Marion County Emergency services operate on the UHF Frequencies and are able to talk to each other. (KPS125f/2020)
2. Marion County PSAP will transfer calls to McPherson, Butler and Harvey County PSAP's in accordance with the PSAP's MOU. Our South Central Region also has a back-up PSAP. (KPS125g/2020)
3. Identify the strategy in implementing long distance communications during disasters - the county will coordinate with KDOT to operate the 800 MHz radio system via the statewide interoperability communications plan. Call service is maintained by private industry and will be restored on a priority basis by that industry. The CAALF may be used to enhance cell coverage. GETS cards may be used for communications. (KPS125d/2020)
4. Describe the arrangements in place to protect emergency circuits with telecommunication services. Identify priorities for prompt restoration. – See communications matrix for restoration priority, 24 hour communications equipment, local communications systems, and temporary capabilities.
5. Available augmentation for communications support – Marion County Emergency Management works and trains with the local Amateur Radio group for additional communications. (KPS125h/2020)

6. No generator or battery backup needed. Marion County Communication operates on the State of Kansas 800 MHz Communications System and the State of Kansas manages the operations and maintenance of the towers and repeaters. (KPS125i/2020)
7. Marion County Emergency Communications will take actions to support communications for on-scene personnel and agencies in accordance with departmental SOGs, and ESF 2 supporting agencies. (KPS126/2020)
8. Marion County does have a mass notification system in place to notify citizens individually. We have the Nixle mass notification system. Every effort will be made to notify systems via local media contact both radio and television. Social media avenue will be utilized when applicable. Notifications to citizens will come from the county warning point, local television stations, national weather service and in extreme cases where power does not exist: bull horns and intercoms on emergency response vehicles. (KPS127/2020)



***Communication Links with Key Facilities***

#### B. Direction and Control

1. The ESF 2 Coordinating Agency is Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) which is appointed by the Marion County Emergency Management, in coordination with local planning partners. The staff serving as ESF 2 Coordinator is appointed by and located in the Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). When ESF 2 support is necessary, the ESF 2 Coordinator coordinates all aspects of ESF 2.
2. ESF 2 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Marion County Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Marion County.
3. The ESF 2 may operate at two levels: 1) Marion County EOC; and 2) Field operations
4. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding Communications for Marion County are made at the Marion County EOC by the ESF 2 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section at the Marion County EOC assist the incident commander in carrying out the overall mission.

5. 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. Mission operational control may be delegated to the field by the Marion County EOC.

## C. Organization

### 1. County

- a. During an activation of the Marion County EOC, primary and support agency staff is integrated with the Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) staff to provide support.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Marion County EOC, Operations Section Chief will coordinate resource support with the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, ESF 2 will evaluate and analyze information regarding communications services requests. ESF 2 will develop and update assessments of the communications services status in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) develops and maintains ESF 2 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. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the MNEOP.
- e. The Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) shall be represented in ESF 5 (Information and Planning) and keep management of ESF 5 fully apprised of developing conditions as relates to carrying out the ESF 2 mission.

### 2. State of Kansas

- a. During an activation of the State of Kansas EOC, the Kansas Office of Emergency Communications is the designated lead agency for State communications services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for communications service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of ESF 2 at the State of Kansas EOC will report to the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief who reports to the Response Section Chief under the overall direction of the SEOC Manager.
- c. The Kansas Office of Emergency Communications develops and maintains ESF 2 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 MNEOP. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the MNEOP.

D. Alerts and Notifications

1. The Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) and/or Marion County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point (Marion County Public Safety Warning Point (PSAP)) when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. (KPS124/2020)
2. The County Warning Point (Marion County Public Safety Warning Point (PSAP)), will notify the Supervisor and/or ESF Coordinator for ESF 2 when Marion County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. ESF 2 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the Marion County EOC. The representatives or designees of the coordinating agency will manage the emergency activities of ESF 2. If additional support is required, the ESF 2 coordinating and primary agencies may jointly manage ESF 2 activities.
4. Upon instructions to activate or placement of ESF 2 on standby, Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) will implement procedures to notify all ESF 2 planning team members and, if necessary, mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.
5. Marion County does have a local system to alert citizens. Media contacts may be used to alert the public of impending and/or emergency conditions. A list of contacts can be found in the file archive section. This list includes radio, tv, newspaper and localized television contacts. For those who have low literacy or are non-English speaking, reliability on family members and local agencies who can relay information to those in need of notification. (KPS130/2020)

E. Actions

1. Actions carried out by ESF 2 are grouped into phases of emergency management: Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish the tasks and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all ESF 2 agencies and the intended recipients of service.

<b>Overall Actions Assigned to All Members</b>	
<i>Preparedness (Pre-Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i>	
1	Establish contact with private resources that could provide support during an emergency.
2	Credential and badge department employees prior to an incident

<b>Overall Actions Assigned to All Members</b>	
<i>Response (During Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i>	
1	Alert and activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
2	Activate mutual aid agreements as required.

<b>Overall Actions Assigned to All Members</b>	
<i>Recovery (Post Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i>	
1	Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
2	Provide continued situation reports to support recovery and damage assessment process.
3	Collect documentation for possible financial reimbursement process for recovery activities. Provide updates to eligible applicants on any disaster recovery programs.

<b>Overall Actions Assigned to All Members</b>	
<i>Mitigation Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i>	
1	Relay information in the hazard identification process and identify and correct vulnerabilities

### III. Responsibilities

A. The following list identifies the responsibilities designated to each agency/organization for this ESF. The Coordinating and Primary Agency and their responsibilities are listed first. The Supporting Agencies follow in alphabetical order.

<b>Coordinating: Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)</b>	
<b><i>Preparedness (Pre-Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i></b>	
1	Maintain a central personnel roster, contact, and resource lists to support ESF-2 tasks.
2	Identify who is responsible for initial notification of ESF-2 personnel.
3	Identify responsibilities for liaison roles with state and adjacent county communications officials.
4	Develop standard operating guides and checklists to support ESF-2 activities.
5	Collect, process, and disseminate information to and from the EOC.
6	Develop and maintain ESF-2 Annex.
7	Participate in training, drills, and exercises.
8	Develop and/or identify mutual aid and other support agreements with surrounding jurisdictions and the private sector.
9	Identify alternate or backup communications systems and facilities.
10	Develop and test emergency communication procedures.
11	Develop and/or review procedures for the crisis augmentation of resources.
12	Provide staff and equipment to perform county warning point duties.
13	Identify warning systems that will be used for emergency conditions (sirens, radio, emergency alert system, etc...).
<b><i>Response (During Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</i></b>	
1	Designate personnel to coordinate ESF-2 activities in EOC.
2	Manage the collection, processing, and dissemination of information between ESF-2 and EOC or incident command.
3	Provide field support for emergency responders at the scene.
4	Participate in EOC briefings, incident action plans, situation reports and meetings to support ESF2.

5	Maintain existing equipment and follow established procedures for communicating with organization personnel performing field operations.
6	Identify damage to communications infrastructure and assist/support damage assessment teams.
7	Activate alternate 911 dispatch center if necessary.
8	Identify communications equipment priority restoration list.
9	Implement procedure to maintain, inspect, and protect communications equipment.
10	Make arrangements to repair emergency communications equipment on a 24-hour basis. Notify EOC of equipment failures and repair actions.
11	Keep the EOC informed of communications operations and maintain a communications link with the EOC.
12	Establish and maintain communications at shelters, feeding sites, staging areas distribution centers and hospitals as needed.
<b>Recovery (Post Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Continue to perform tasks necessary to expedite restoration and recovery operations.
2	Return borrowed resources and those obtained through agreement, lease, or rental when those resources are no longer required.
3	Evaluate response and recommend changes to ESF-2 Annex to correct shortfalls and improve future response activities.
4	Provide documentation for possible financial reimbursement process for recovery activities.
5	Participate in after action meetings and prepare after action reports as requested.
6	Clean, repair, and perform maintenance on all equipment before returning to normal operations or storage.
<b>Mitigation Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Ensure methods are in place to protect communications equipment, including cyber and telecommunications resources.

<b>Primary: Marion County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)</b>	
<b>Preparedness (Pre-Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Maintain a central personnel roster, contact, and resource lists to support ESF-2 tasks.
2	Identify who is responsible for initial notification of ESF-2 personnel.
3	Identify responsibilities for liaison roles with state and adjacent county communications officials.
4	Develop standard operating guides and checklists to support ESF-2 activities.
5	Collect, process, and disseminate information to and from the EOC.
6	Develop and maintain ESF-2 Annex.
7	Participate in training, drills, and exercises.
8	Develop and/or identify mutual aid and other support agreements with surrounding jurisdictions and the private sector.
9	Identify alternate or backup communications systems and facilities.
10	Develop and test emergency communication procedures.
11	Develop and/or review procedures for the crisis augmentation of resources.
12	Provide staff and equipment to perform county warning point duties.
13	Identify warning systems that will be used for emergency conditions (sirens, radio, emergency alert system, etc...).
<b>Response (During Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Designate personnel to coordinate ESF-2 activities in EOC.

2	Manage the collection, processing, and dissemination of information between ESF-2 and EOC or incident command.
3	Provide field support for emergency responders at the scene.
4	Participate in EOC briefings, incident action plans, situation reports and meetings to support ESF2.
5	Maintain existing equipment and follow established procedures for communicating with organization personnel performing field operations.
6	Identify damage to communications infrastructure and assist/support damage assessment teams.
7	Activate alternate 911 dispatch center if necessary.
8	Identify communications equipment priority restoration list.
9	Implement procedure to maintain, inspect, and protect communications equipment.
10	Make arrangements to repair emergency communications equipment on a 24-hour basis. Notify EOC of equipment failures and repair actions.
11	Keep the EOC informed of communications operations and maintain a communications link with the EOC.
12	Establish and maintain communications at shelters, feeding sites, staging areas distribution centers and hospitals as needed.
<b>Recovery (Post Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Continue to perform tasks necessary to expedite restoration and recovery operations.
2	Return borrowed resources and those obtained through agreement, lease, or rental when those resources are no longer required.
3	Evaluate response and recommend changes to ESF-2 Annex to correct shortfalls and improve future response activities.
4	Provide documentation for possible financial reimbursement process for recovery activities.
5	Participate in after action meetings and prepare after action reports as requested.
6	Clean, repair, and perform maintenance on all equipment before returning to normal operations or storage.
<b>Mitigation Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Ensure methods are in place to protect communications equipment, including cyber and telecommunications resources.

<b>Supporting: Marion County Emergency Management</b>	
<b>Preparedness (Pre-Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Train personnel on EOC operation, the Incident Command System (ICS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2	Develop and maintain ESF-2 Annex.
3	Participate in training, drills, and exercises.

<b>Supporting: Marion County Sheriff</b>	
<b>Preparedness (Pre-Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Maintain a central personnel roster, contact, and resource lists to support ESF-2 tasks.
2	Identify who is responsible for initial notification of ESF-2 personnel.
3	Identify responsibilities for liaison roles with state and adjacent county communications officials.
4	Develop standard operating guides and checklists to support ESF-2 activities.
5	Develop and maintain ESF-2 Annex.

6	Participate in training, drills, and exercises.
7	Develop and/or identify mutual aid and other support agreements with surrounding jurisdictions and the private sector.
8	Identify alternate or backup communications systems and facilities.
9	Develop and test emergency communication procedures.
10	Develop and/or review procedures for the crisis augmentation of resources.
11	Provide staff and equipment to perform county warning point duties.
12	Identify warning systems that will be used for emergency conditions (sirens, radio, emergency alert system, etc...).
<b>Response (During Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Designate personnel to coordinate ESF-2 activities in EOC.
2	Manage the collection, processing, and dissemination of information between ESF-2 and EOC or incident command.
3	Provide field support for emergency responders at the scene.
4	Participate in EOC briefings, incident action plans, situation reports and meetings to support ESF2.
5	Maintain existing equipment and follow established procedures for communicating with organization personnel performing field operations.
6	Identify damage to communications infrastructure and assist/support damage assessment teams.
7	Activate alternate 911 dispatch center if necessary.
8	Identify communications equipment priority restoration list.
9	Implement procedure to maintain, inspect, and protect communications equipment.
10	Make arrangements to repair emergency communications equipment on a 24-hour basis. Notify EOC of equipment failures and repair actions.
11	Keep the EOC informed of communications operations and maintain a communications link with the EOC.
12	Establish and maintain communications at shelters, feeding sites, staging areas distribution centers and hospitals as needed.
<b>Recovery (Post Event) Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Continue to perform tasks necessary to expedite restoration and recovery operations.
2	Return borrowed resources and those obtained through agreement, lease, or rental when those resources are no longer required.
3	Evaluate response and recommend changes to ESF-2 Annex to correct shortfalls and improve future response activities.
4	Provide documentation for possible financial reimbursement process for recovery activities.
5	Participate in after action meetings and prepare after action reports as requested.
6	Clean, repair, and perform maintenance on all equipment before returning to normal operations or storage.
<b>Mitigation Actions for ESF 2 - Communications</b>	
1	Ensure methods are in place to protect communications equipment, including cyber and telecommunications resources.
2	Participate in mitigation planning team meetings and work with local emergency management to promote community preparedness.
3	Provide ESF-2 representative for update of mitigation plan.

## **IV. Financial Management**

A. ESF 2 is responsible for coordinating with Marion County Clerk to manage ESF 2 expenses relevant to an event.

B. During a response, each agency/department funds disaster operations from their current operating budget and are responsible for recording and tracking agency expenditures. If a federally declared disaster exists, each agency is responsible for seeking reimbursement in accordance to the formula has established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency via the FEMA/State Agreement.

C. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Marion County Clerk or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

## **V. References and Authorities**

### **Authorities**

- (Federal) - 44 CFR 350 - 44 CFR 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (Federal) - 44 CFR Part 10 - 44 CFR Part 10 - Environmental Considerations.
- (Federal) - 44 CFR Part 13 - 44 CFR Part 13 (The Common Rule) - Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- (Federal) - 44 CFR Part 14 - 44 CFR Part 14 - Audits of State and Local Governments.
- (Federal) - 44 CFR Part 206 - 44 CFR Part 206 - Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- (Federal) - 44 CFR Parts 59-76 - 44 CFR Parts 59-76 - National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.
- (Federal) - 50 CFR, Title 10 - 50 CFR - Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (Federal) - 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).
- (Federal) - Public Law 101-549 - Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.
- (Federal) - Public Law 101-615 - Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.

- (Federal) - 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.
- (Federal) - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 833-703 - Public Law 833-703 - amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- (Federal) - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act - 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.
- (Federal) - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964 - 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.
- (Federal) - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601 - 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.
- (Federal) - Public Law 99-499 - 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.
- (Federal) - Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 - Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.

- (Federal) - Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act - Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- (State) - Kansas Administrative Regulation 56-2-1 and 56-2 - 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.
- (State) - Kansas Planning Standards - The Kansas Planning Standards (KPS) is intended to be an all-encompassing guide to review or redevelop Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs).
- (State) - Kansas Response Plan - The Kansas Response Plan (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.
- (State) - 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.
- (State) - 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.
- (State) - 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.
- (State) - 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) - 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.



- (Local) - Marion County - Kansas Resolution dated August 1, 1963, establishing the Marion County Emergency Management Office.
- (Local) - Marion County Resolution 02-16 providing mutual aid per KSA 12-16,177.

## **References**

- (Federal) - Federal Bureau of Investigation's Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction
- (Federal) - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- (Federal) - National Incident Management System (NIMS) - National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- (Federal) - National Response Framework (NRF) - National Response Framework (NRF)

