



Public Works and Safety Committee
Standing Committee Meeting Agenda
Monday, January 23, 2023
5:00 PM

Location: HYBRID

We invite you to view the meeting in person in the 5th floor conference room, Suite 515, Municipal Office Building, 701 N 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, or virtually via a Zoom webinar.

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86529530063?pwd=bkpwc2oxemk4MWNydDI0aWVDTE00Zz09>

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Webinar ID: 865 2953 0063

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Name

Absent

Commissioner Melissa Bynum, Chair

☐

Commissioner Christian Ramirez

☐

Commissioner Harold Johnson

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Commissioner Angela Markley

☐

Commissioner Mike Kane

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Tom Groneman, BPU Board Member

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I. Call to Order/Roll Call

II. Revisions to January 23, 2023 Agenda

III. Approval of standing committee minutes from July 25, 2022

IV. Committee Agenda

Item No. 1 - RESOLUTION: APPROVING PROPOSED WYANDOTTE COUNTY PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

Synopsis: A resolution approving the proposed Wyandotte County Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan, submitted by Matt May, Emergency Management Director.

Tracking #: 212199

Item No. 2 - ORDINANCE: REQUESTING APPROVAL FOR AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 35 TRAFFIC ATV

Synopsis: Approval of amendments to the Code of Ordinances relating to all-terrain vehicles, submitted by Chief Karl Oakman, Kansas City, Kansas Police Department.

Tracking #: 212204

Item No. 3 - RESOLUTION: AUTHORIZING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN WYCO SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND KCK POLICE DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED CITY OF LORING, KANSAS

Synopsis: This is a Resolution authorizing the approval of an agreement between the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office and the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department regarding the provision of law enforcement services within the unincorporated city of Loring, Kansas pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a, submitted by Casey Meyer, Legal Department.

Tracking #: 212202

Item No. 4 - RESOLUTION: APPROVING THE SALE OF UG PROPERTY AND RENOVATION OF THE ARMOURDALE PUMP STATION

Synopsis: A resolution approving the sale of Unified Government property and authorizing the purchase of land necessary for the renovation of the Armourdale Pump Station, submitted by Joe Barnes, Public Works Department, and James Bain, Legal Department.

Tracking #: 212203

V. Public Agenda

VI. Adjourn

**PUBLIC WORKS AND SAFETY
STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES
Monday, July 25, 2022**

The meeting of the Public Work and Safety Standing Committee was held on Monday, July 25, 2022, at 5:02 p.m., remotely via Zoom. The following members were present: Commissioner Bynum, Chairman; Commissioners Ramirez, Markley, Kane, Johnson, and BPU Board Member Groneman. The following officials were also in attendance: Monica L. Sparks, Acting UG Clerk; Brett Deichler, Interim Assistant County Administrator; Casey Meyer, Senior Counsel; James Bain, Assistant Counsel; Jon Khalil and Jeff Conway, Assistant Counsel; Ashley Hand, Director of Strategic Communication; Mark Weckwerth, Environmental Engineer, Air Quality; Laura Cromwell, Management Analyst, Police Department; Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works; Dave Reno, Public Works Community Engagement Officer; Matt May, Emergency Management Director; Gayle Bergman, Health Department; John Droppelmann, Deputy Chief/Fire Marshal; Rob Anderson, Public Works Asset Manager; Troy Shaw, County Engineer; and Brittnie MacDonald, Clerk's Office.

Chairman Bynum said before I call the meeting to order I want to announce that due to some committee members, staff, and the public are attending remotely via Zoom as well as on-site. All participants joining by phone should mute their phones when they're not speaking to avoid background noise. During the meeting, please make sure you announce yourself by name and title when you speak so the public that is observing knows who is speaking. This is critical given the number of remote participants and it's also current guidance from our Kansas Attorney General.

The public is allowed to participate by Zoom or submit comments by email prior to the meeting and those comments will be included in the record of the meeting. The public can also indicate their intent to provide remote public comment by contacting the Clerk's Office by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday prior to the meeting. The public will also have an opportunity to provide brief comments tonight either by telephone or Zoom or from our fifth floor conference room here tonight.

Chairman Bynum said I will now call our meeting of the Public Works and Safety Standing Committee to order and ask the Clerk to please call the roll. Roll call was taken, and all members were present as shown above.

We have two revisions.

APPROVAL OF STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Approval of standing minutes from February 28, 2022. **On motion of Commissioner Markley, seconded by Commissioner Ramirez, the minutes were approved.** Roll call was taken, there were six “Aye,” Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

IV. Committee Agenda

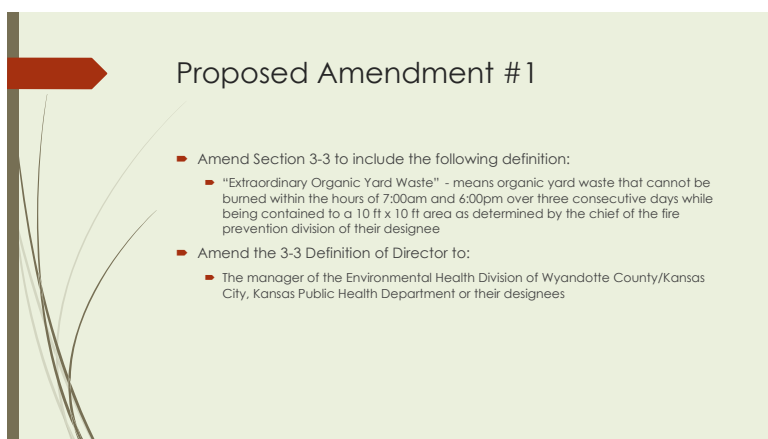
Item No. 1 – 211743...ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION: AMENDING CODE PROVISIONS FOR OPEN BURN (REVISED PER BLUE SHEET)

Synopsis: An Ordinance/Resolution amending the code provisions 3-3 Definitions and 3-17(h)(1)(a) related to Open Burning, submitted by Jon Khalil, Assistant Counsel, Legal Department. *This item was previously before the Standing Committee on March 28, 2022.*

Chairman Bynum said under our committee agenda the first item is an ordinance and resolution amending code provisions for open burn, and it again was revised with a blue sheet this evening. We've previously had a discussion on this matter and requested a variety of amendments, and we're here tonight to have a look at the revisions. We have Jon Khalil from Legal. Is that right, are you with Legal? Okay, God bless you. You've been with us so long I didn't know what department you were in anymore. Why don't you go ahead and make the presentation for us.



Jon Khalil, Assistant Counsel, said this is our presentation that is to reflect the previous discussions we've had on the proposed changes to our open burning ordinance.



The first proposed amendments to the ordinance would be to amend Section 3-3 to include the definition of Extraordinary Organic Yard Waste. This definition would read that “Extraordinary Organic Yard Waste” means, organic yard waste that cannot be burned within the hours of 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM over three consecutive days while being contained in a 10 ft x 10 ft area, as determined by the Chief of the Fire Prevention Division, or their designee. The second amendment would be to amend the Section 3-3 Definition of Director, to the manager of the Environmental Health Division of the Wyandotte County/ Kansas City, Kansas Public Health Department, or their designees. This amendment would bring the ordinance into line with the current structure of the Health Department.



Proposed Amendment #1 (Cont.)

- Amend the 33 Definition of Approvable air curtain open pit destructor to:
 - Approvable Air Curtain Open Pit Destructor means a device specifically approved by the director as being consistent with engineering and design requirements established by the director and used to accomplish the controlled high temperature, minimum emission burning of land clearing debris (trees, brush and vegetation) or other non-residential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste. Such device shall consist of a large blower or fan designed to deliver at least 800 standard cubic feet per minute of air for each foot of length of the pit in which the burning is accomplished and a nozzle equipped plenum chamber designed to deliver air at a minimum air velocity of 130 per second in a flat sheet or curtain of air blowing diagonally downward across the pit. The pit used to accomplish the burning with the air curtain destructor must be the exact length of the manifold plenum chamber, 12 feet or deeper (consistent with local solid conditions) and have all four sides vertical. New pits conforming to these requirements shall be excavated as necessary to replace pits in which the high temperature operation has resulted in crumbling or erosion of the burning pit such that the pit no longer had the required four smooth vertical walls and/or no longer consistent with the dimension requirements provided herein. The director may also require any additional design and/or operating conditions for the air curtain open pit destructor as are necessary to accomplish minimum emission, smokefree burning of the land clearing debris or other non-residential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste.

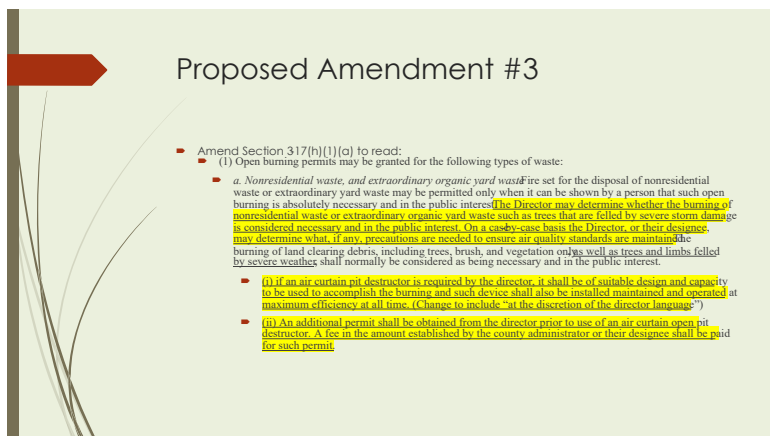
Another definition amendment would be to amend the definition of a provable air curtain open pit destructor to include a reference to other non-residential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste.



Proposed Amendment #2

- Amend Section 3-17(g)(3) *Open Burning Prohibition Exceptions* to read:
 - Open burning of vegetation such as grass, woody species, crop residue and other dry plant growth for the purpose of crop, range, pasture, wildlife or watershed management. Provided that prior written approval is obtained from the Director and the Chief of the Fire Prevention Division.
 - This amendment would but our language in alignment with the current state regulations on open burning.

The second proposed amendment would be to amend Section 3-17(g)(3). The “Open Burning Prohibition Exceptions” to read open burning of vegetation such as grass, woody species, crop residue, and other dry plant growth for the purpose of crop, range, pasture, wildlife, or watershed management, provided that written approval is obtained from the Director and the Chief of the Fire Prevention Division. This amendment would bring the language of the current ordinance into alignment with the current state regulations language on open burning.



Proposed Amendment #3

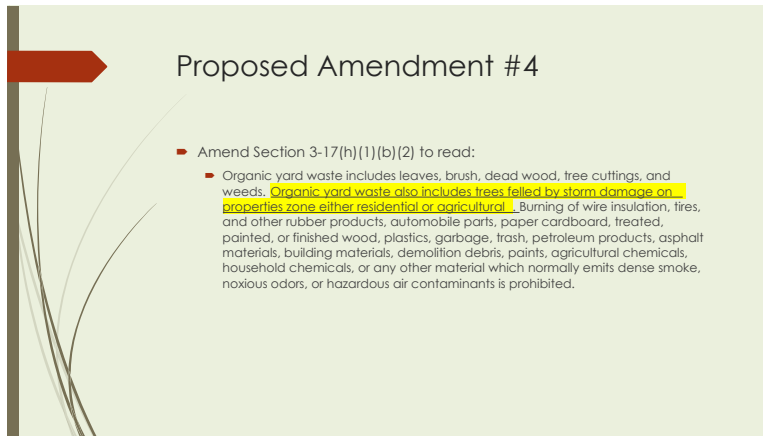
- Amend Section 3-17(h)(1)(a) to read:
 - (1) Open burning permits may be granted for the following types of waste:
 - a. *Nonresidential waste, and extraordinary organic yard waste* Fire set for the disposal of nonresidential waste or extraordinary yard waste may be permitted only when it can be shown by a person that such open burning is absolutely necessary and in the public interest. *The Director may determine whether the burning of nonresidential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste such as trees that are felled by severe storm damage is considered necessary and in the public interest. On a case-by-case basis the Director, or their designee, may determine what, if any, precautions are needed to ensure air quality standards are maintained.* The burning of land clearing debris, including trees, brush, and vegetation only, as well as trees and limbs felled by severe weather, shall normally be considered as being necessary and in the public interest.
 - (i) *If an air curtain pit destructor is required by the director, it shall be of suitable design and capacity to be used to accomplish the burning and such device shall also be installed maintained and operated at maximum efficiency at all time. (Change to include "at the discretion of the director language")*
 - (ii) *An additional permit shall be obtained from the director prior to use of an air curtain open pit destructor. A fee in the amount established by the county administrator or their designee shall be paid for such permit.*

The third proposed amendment would be amending Section 3-17(h)(1)(a). To read that open burning permits may be granted for the following types of waste, (a) non-residential waste, and extraordinary organic yard waste. Fire set for the disposal of non-residential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste may be permitted only when it can be shown by a person that such open burning is absolutely necessary and in the public interest. The Director may determine whether the burning of non-residential waste or extraordinary organic yard waste, such as trees that are felled by severe storm damage is considered necessary and in the public interest. On a case-by-case basis the Director, or their designated designee, may determine what, if any, precautions are needed to ensure air quality standards are maintained. The burning of land clearing debris, including trees, brush, and vegetation only, as well as trees and limbs felled by severe weather, shall normally be considered as being necessary and in the public interest.

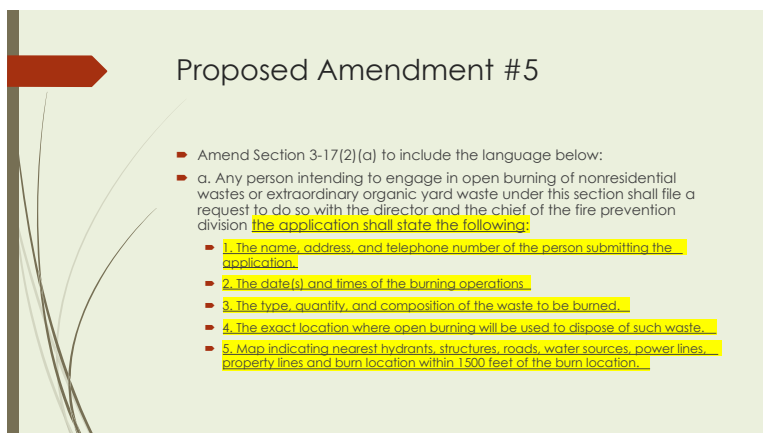
Then it would also read if an air curtain pit destructor is required by the Director, it shall be of suitable design and capacity to be used to accomplish the burning, and such device shall also be installed, maintained, and operated at maximum efficiency at all times. This change would include the open pit destructor being ordered to be used at the discretion of the director rather than it being required as it is now. The current ordinance reads shall rather than may or may determine what precautions are needed. The second bullet point that you see on the screen actually in the revision is to be struck stricken from the ordinance. That's what the revised ordinance reads. I'm not sure why that didn't get changed in the PowerPoint.

Commissioner Kane said can you repeat that?

Mr. Khalil said I'm not sure why it didn't get changed in the PowerPoint, It was changed in the revised PowerPoint that I submitted.

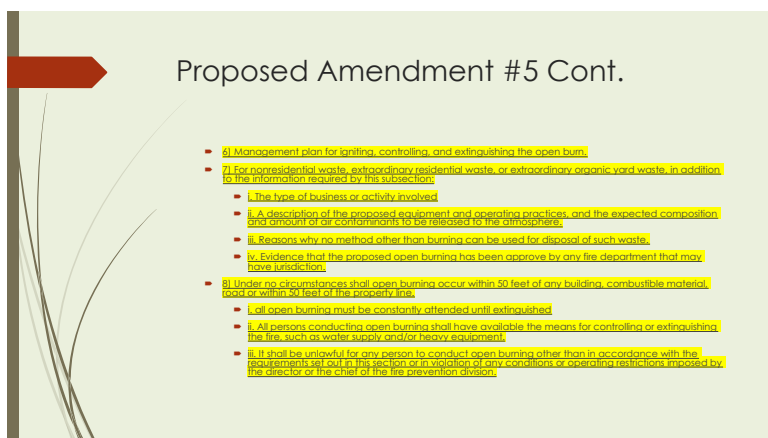


The fifth proposed amendment would be to amend Section 3-17(h)(1)(b)(2) to read organic yard waste includes leaves, brush, dead wood, tree cuttings, and weeds. Organic yard waste also includes trees felled by storm damage on property zoned either residential or agricultural. Then the burning of wire insulation, tires, and other rubber products, automobile parts, paper cardboard, treated painted, or finished wood, plastics, garbage, trash, petroleum products, asphalt materials, building materials, demolition debris, paints, agricultural chemicals, household chemicals, or other material which normally emits dense smoke, noxious odors, or hazardous air contaminants is prohibited.

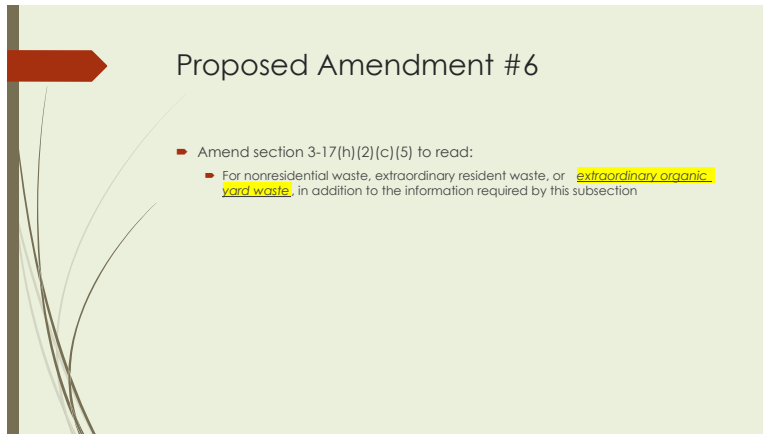


The proposed amendment number would be amendment number six to amend Section 3-17(2)(a) to include the following language; Any person intending to engage in open burning of non-residential wastes or extraordinary organic yard waste under this section shall file a request to do

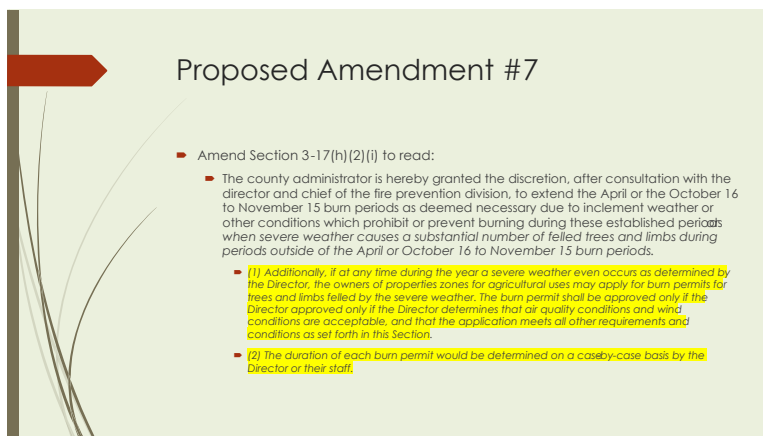
so with the directory and the Chief of the Fire Prevention Division. The application shall state the following; The name, address, and telephone number of the person submitting the application, the date(s) and times of burning operations, the type, quantity, and composition of the waste to be burned, the exact location where urban burning will be used to dispose of such waste, a map indicating the nearest hydrant, structures, roads, water sources, power lines, property lines, and burn locations within 1500 feet of the burn location.



A management plan for igniting, controlling, and extinguishing the open burn. For non-residential waste, extraordinary residential waste, or extraordinary organic yard waste, in addition to the information required by this subsection, the type of business or activity involved. A description of the proposed equipment and operating practice, and the expected composition and amount of air contaminants to be released to the atmosphere. Reasons why no method other than burning can be used for disposal of such waste. Evidence that the proposed open burning has been approved by any Fire Department or the Director of the Health Department that may have jurisdiction. Under no circumstances shall open burning occur within 50 feet of any building, combustible material, road, or within 50 feet of the property line. All open burning must be constantly attended to until extinguished. All persons conducting burning shall have available the means for controlling or extinguishing the fire, such as water supply and/or heavy equipment. It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct open burning other than in accordance with the requirements set out in this subsection or in violation of any condition or operation operating restrictions imposed by the Director or the Chief of the Fire Prevention Division.

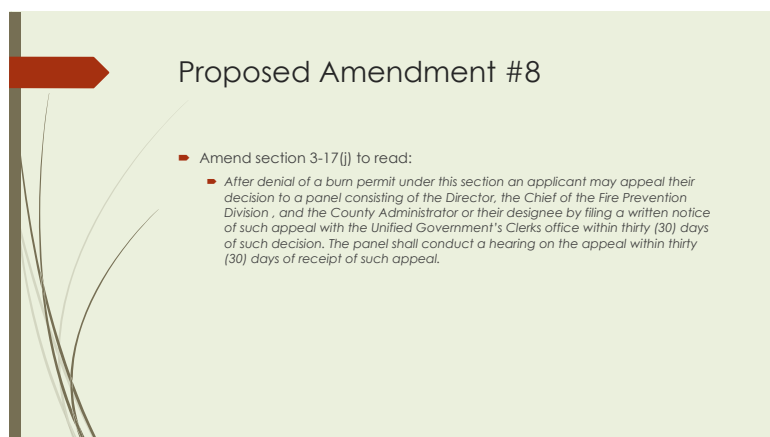


The seventh proposed amendment would be for non-residential waste, extraordinary residential waste, or extraordinary organic yard waste, in addition to the information required by the subsection. This requires the type of business or activity involved, a description of the proposed equipment, operating practices and the expected composition and amount of air contaminants to be released into the atmosphere, reasons why no other method other than burning can be used for disposal of such waste and evidence that the proposed open burning has been approved by any fire department or the director of the health department that may have jurisdiction. The additional sections of this were cut off for some reason.



The proposed amendment number seven, the amendment amending Section 3-17(h)(2)(i), to read the County Administrator is hereby granted the discretion, after consultation with the director and the chief of the fire prevention division, to extend the April or the October 16th to November 15th burn periods as deemed necessary due to inclement weather or other conditions which prohibit or prevent burning during these established periods or when severe weather causes a substantial number of felled trees and limbs during the period outside of the April or October 16 to November

15th burn periods. Additionally, if at any time during the year, a severe weather event occurs as determined by the director, the owners of the property zoned for agricultural uses may apply for burn permits for trees and limbs felled by the severe weather. The burn permit shall be approved only if the director determines that air quality conditions and when conditions are acceptable, and that the application meets all of their requirements and condition as set forth in this section. The duration of each burn permit would be determined on a case-by-case basis by the director or their staff.



Then proposed amendment, this is proposed amendment number nine, I think that this is an old version of the PowerPoint would read that after the denial of a burn permit under this section an applicant may appeal their decision to the Wyandotte County District Court within 30 days of the denial. Are there any questions?

Chairman Bynum said questions from the committee?

Commissioner Ramirez said thank you, Jon. There is one amendment that was in the updated PowerPoint but wasn't presented on the public one. It was the striking of Sections 3-17(f). I just wanted to make sure there wasn't one more missing.

Mr. Khalil said oh yes, and that amendment would be the striking of Section 3-17(f). Which reads it shall be prima facie evidence that the person who owns or controls property on which open burning occurs has caused or permitted such open burning. That would be stricken from the ordinance under the revised amendments.

Commissioner Kane said we've worked on this for how long? **Chairman Bynum** said since March or February. **Commissioner Kane** said right, hopefully, we'll put this to bed. We appreciate the changes. I make a motion to pass this on to the rest of the commissioners.

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Markley, to approve as submitted.**

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much, we have a motion and a second. Before we vote I have a question. Assistant County Administrator Deichler or Ms. Meyers, when will it go to full commission?

Brett Deichler said I need to check but that would probably go to Thursday. Monica, which is the meeting coming up first on August 11th? **Chairman Bynum** said it would just go on its regular schedule, not with a fast track. **Mr. Deichler** said it wouldn't need a fast track in this case.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. August 11th would be the full commission meeting where this would come to the full commission for adoption. I do need to ask before we vote if there's anyone online or in person or if any written comments were received. **Monica Sparks, Acting UG Clerk,** said no comments have been received and no hands are raised.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. Anyone in person who wants to speak on the item? **Gayle Bergman, Health Department,** said the Health Department Air Quality is here. We wanted to speak on the item. **Chairman Bynum** said you can come to the podium and give us your name, and you have three minutes.

Gayle Bergman, Health Department, said I am the supervisor of the Air Quality Division. I guess we thought we were going to get to talk to you guys about the proposed amendments. We had some comments as the technical experts who carry out these permits.

One thing we were wondering about was the striking of the permit for the air curtain destructor, and that's one of the many burn permits that we issue for a variety of reasons. These incinerators are permitted by the state, and we are just concerned that if we are not issuing a permit

as well that we won't know about the incinerator and that the developer, whoever's clearing land, that we won't know about the piece of equipment. Then they would be out of compliance with state regulations. We're just concerned. We don't want them to be caught off guard and our service interaction be negative so, we were just wondering about that strike. That's comments currently from the Health Department.

Chairman Bynum said thank you, is that I don't want to interrupt you if you have more questions or concerns. Is that the main concern? **Ms. Bergman** said nope that's all.

Chairman Bynum said okay because I want, since you've brought that up, then I'm going to ask for clarification because I thought I understood that the director who would issue the permit is within the Health Department. Did I misunderstand that?

Mr. Khalil said so the director under the new amendments, the director would be part of the Health Department, but the requirement for the issuance of the permit is proposed to be stricken from the ordinance. **Chairman Bynum** said oh, that's going away. **Mr. Khalil** said yes, that was one of the things that weren't reflected in the PowerPoint.

Chairman Bynum said how can we if we adopt our ordinance with its changes, what administrative or technical step could we insert by way of simply making sure that they know, so that we don't have someone who's out of compliance with state regulation. Is there just an administrative step that could just be a matter of making sure that our Air Quality folks in the Health Department are aware that the permits have been issued? **Mr. Khalil** said the state permit has been issued?

Chairman Bynum said yes, I believe I understood you to say that if we issue the permit, we may put someone out of compliance with state regulation without requiring the...

Ms. Bergman said yeah, we're just concerned that someone who's using it might not know they need a state permit, and our involvement ensures that we talk to them, and they know they have to get a permit, if they go to a company that already is permitted instead of renting it on their own. If

they rent it on their own, they have to get a permit. Go through a company that has it permitted and that operator at that company operates it, then it's already permitted. The issue comes when you have someone who wants to rent it on their own and do it themselves and they might not know how to operate it. They don't know how big the pit needs to be. The whole point of this type of machinery is to reduce the emissions from burning because you only use this if you have a lot of organic waste that you're burning. It's not for like regular, you know I've got some limbs from a tree. It's for like you're clearing trees.

Chairman Bynum said yeah, okay, hold tight there. Commissioner Kane.

Commissioner Kane said when you're a developer and you're going to build homes, you're going to wipe out a bunch of trees. You're going to have one of these. This is for when we had like the situation with the storms. You know that—figure out a way to get it all in a pile because these things are very expensive to rent and/or buy. You have to have somebody give you a permit to look at it anyway, but you're talking when the storm went throughout out West, and it came down to Hollingsworth and got over to Dub's Dread. There's no way Dub's Dread could afford one of those to go out there just to burn the trees. The same thing with the farmers. This doesn't happen that often. We're going to be looking at—the Health Department folks will be looking at this anyway. This isn't something that's just you're going to willy-nilly rent one of these and if you're going to rent one, you're going to know how to run it.

Chairman Bynum said okay all I want to do is make sure that what we pass has an allowance in it somewhere that makes sure that whoever's going to operate it knows that a state permit is required. that's really all, and I've got a hand raised. Why don't you go ahead and come forward.

(Inaudible public speaker)

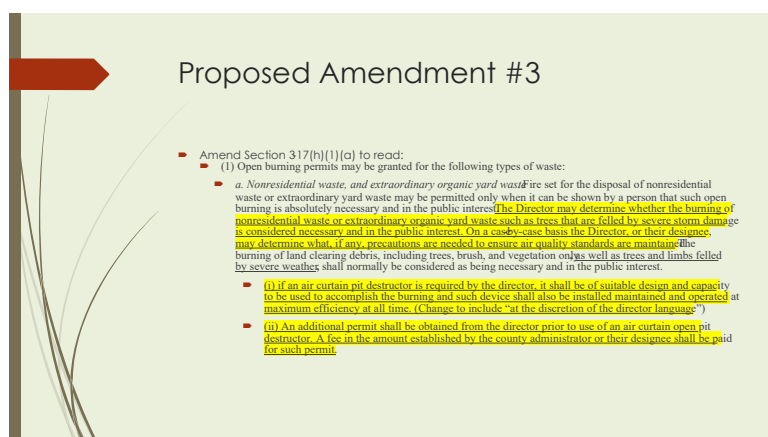
Chairman Bynum said okay thank you so I'm still on my same question. I'm just asking for a step in the process. I don't know that it needs to be changing because I know you've worked hard on getting this done. I'm just asking administratively for a step in the process and I'm asking if it's feasible and possible. We're dealing with federal law. Yes sir, name, and address, please.

(Inaudible public speaker)

Chairman Bynum said right, so you're suggesting that it at that moment within the ordinance changes, is when they will be notified of any other regulations.

(Inaudible public speaker)

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much, sir. Mr. Khalil can you take us back to the section being discussed by the two gentlemen? **Mr. Khalil** said yes if I get my presentation back up. **Chairman Bynum** said because that's what I want to make sure we all understand.



Mr. Khalil said, Commissioner, this is this section being discussed and I think putting this in the context of the way that the current section reads would help bring some clarity here. The current section reads that under these circumstances, the director shall require the use of an air curtain pit destructor. Under this amendment, one of the things that we would do is we would be giving the director discretion on if they do require the air curtain pit destructor, that then if the air curtain is required under the most recent language, the air curtain is required to be of suitable design and capacity to be used to accomplish the burning. What's being removed is our requirement for the additional permit.

Chairman Bynum and yet we still have proposed amendment 7, I believe section 3-17(2)(a), that does file a request to do so with the director and chief fire prevention application shall state the

following etc. So we have an application? **Mr. Khalil** said yes, so that application. This is the information that would be required for the application when they're trying to get a burn permit under this section.

Chairman Bynum said so let me ask you a question. In your opinion, does the amendments and changes that are proposed that we now have a motion and a second on, adequately address the air curtain potential situation? Because we have a director that may require an application and once that determination is made then we are surely going to make sure that applicant knows that there are federal and state laws at play. Am I right or wrong about that? **Mr. Khalil** said I guess I don't quite understand. Under the current amendments with us not requiring them to get a permit, we would not be double checking if they're following all of the state and federal requirements, but we do require it be of suitable design. And we could inform them that they would need to get federal permitting in this process without requiring a specific local permit **Chairman Bynum** said okay, that's what I'm trying to get to the bottom of and I'm going to ask Commissioner Markley to speak to that very succinctly.

Commissioner Markley said no, I think that's right. I think the question is, once we have the application in hand, we have the opportunity to say there's a federal permit required. We're not going to follow up on that because we're not requiring a separate permit but that gives us the notice that we would need to provide notice to the applicant about what they may or may not need to do. **Mr. Khalil** said yes.

Chairman Bynum said I think we could even add, you know by my signature, legal, legal, legal, I declare that I am aware of. **Mr. Khalil** said yeah.

Chairman Bynum said I mean, and that to me is all technical administrative work, that's not policy. Okay, other comments or questions? Yes, sir please come forward.

John Droppelmann, Deputy Chief/Fire Marshal said, hello, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. In regard to your last question about the amendment that didn't show up on here. Section 3-17(f). We had stricken, or somebody has stricken, prima facia evidence that the person who owns

or controls the property on which open burning occurs, when open burn occurs is responsible for it. If you remove that from this ordinance, you highly restrict us to be able to cite people for doing this. A significant number of illegal environs we run on, people will start a fire and whatever and then leave, or a contractor or a property owner will hire somebody. "hey, go clear my property, I don't care how you do it because it costs too much to haul off or whatever." We don't want to cite these contractors, we want to cite the property owner for doing that and if you remove that from us, you take that ability for us to be able to do that in numerous circumstances.

Chairman Bynum said okay and what if someone wants to respond would be our rationale for the striking of this Section 3-17(f). What did we hope to gain there? Just one moment ma'am. We'll get to you, just hang tight.

Mr. Khalil this amendment was specifically requested by Commissioner Kane. **Chairman Bynum** oh this particular strike. **Mr. Khalil** said this particular striking was. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, do you want to speak to that?

Commissioner Kane said all I'm trying to do is when we have an incident like we had happen, which was huge, that we have a way to get it in a timely manner and they've already go out and have to look at the property. Mr. Droppelmann was at this particular property. The Mayor was out there. Lynn Melton was out there. The Health Department was out there. We had everybody and his brother out there. That's why we're here now trying to finalize what's going on and if it's on a guy's property, I don't know how you couldn't give him a ticket. If that person owns the property, I don't know how you would not give them a ticket. I guess I'm a little surprised by that.

The bottom line is trying to condense this to make it simple as possible and, like I said before, you know, when they take developments and stuff like that, they have to build the pit, they have to put that over there, they have to do that stuff. This is after a significant storm and it's in a small area. This isn't something that's in a hundred different acres unless it hits the whole hundred and some odd acres. Trying to simplify it to make it more user-friendly for all of us.

Chairman Bynum said okay thank you, Commissioner. Casey Meyer, if we remove that section, does it remove our ability to hold property owners accountable for what's happening on their property?

Casey Meyer, Senior Counsel, said I don't have it in front of me, but usually prima facie, it just makes it easier. It doesn't remove our ability to prosecute, so we will still have an opportunity to prosecute as long as we have evidence to support it. That's correct, it would shift the burden of proof, so it makes it easier if it's in there, but it doesn't make it impossible. **Chairman Bynum** said okay thank you very much.

Shirley Carter, 804 S 89th St. Kansas City, Kansas, said I'm concerned hearing this because some people bought seven acres next to me. One night I looked out my kitchen window and that whole thing was ablaze and, of course, we call the fire department. It took 550 gallons of water to put it out and they had no permit. This could happen anywhere.

Chairman Bynum said, Chief Droppelmann, could you address that, I think it's an entirely separate situation. We have someone who apparently was open burning outside of open burning time with no permits. (Inaudible speaker) Yes, please and thank you.

Chief Droppelmann said okay, so to simplify this whole thing, the Air Quality Department signs a permit and so do I. Air Quality signs a permit because they determine whether or not it should happen. Okay, is the weather good or are we on a red alert day, is it necessary to do this, that's the Air Quality's part. The Fire Department's only part is, can you do it safely, now the distance is there, do you have suppression sources, whatever. That's my only part in it. Now, the other part that the Fire Department has is we are the ones that are called out to handle the complaints. In her case, she looked out, she called somebody was burning something, they went out and put it out. Now it's like getting pulled over by a police officer, whatever. We don't like to issue municipal summonses, we completely avoid it when we can. It's a long process to do, it's 20 to 30 minutes to write a little paper summons. We educate people as long as they cooperate and understand it. Myself or the investigators that are on duty don't get called to them. It's when somebody cops an attitude with the fire crew, or threatens them, or it's happened multiple times. We can check on the

CAD as we run it, then we go out and issue a summons, but we never do it on the first time unless there's some kind of controversy that takes place.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. I appreciate that. Other questions or comments.

Ms. Sparks said, Commissioner, we have a hand online. Mr. Calhoun you'll need to unmute. Mr. Calhoun are you still with us? Okay, he's not responding. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, thank you.

Mr. Budd said I think the idea of the prima facie being removed is we don't want to assume that the guilt of someone that's a property owner that he's guilty before he's had his day in court. The bottom line is the teeth, as your legal staff said, are still there the burden is on the Fire Department and Health Department. (Inaudible). To prove that this person did it. It's not different if you're speeding, the burden proof is the radar gun telling that you're speeding or you're not. It's the same thing here. We don't want to presume that someone's guilty before they're found guilty.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. We have a motion and a second on the item. I'm going to call the roll on the item, please roll call.

Roll Call: Roll call was taken, there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Chairman Bynum said thanks to everybody for all the work and effort.

Item No. 2 – 211821...RESOLUTION/APPROVAL: ADOPTING A FAMILY REUNIFICATION PLAN

Synopsis: Adopting a Family Reunification Plan as an amendment to the existing Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), submitted by Matt May, Director of Emergency Management, and Susan McMahan, Deputy Director of Emergency Management. Plan files are located at: <https://xfer.wycokck.org/file/d/Vendors/Emergency%20Management/>

Tracking #: 211821

Matt May, Emergency Management Director, said actually Susan McMahan is also with us. I just wanted to take a second to go over this with you. This is going to be an addendum to our existing County Emergency Operations Plan under the Mass Care Element ESF6. What we've recognized is that we need an organized plan for how we reunify, particularly minors, but even just members of families who've gotten separated as a result of a major event. This could be a storm, this could be an active shooter. Particularly an active shooter scenario what typically happens is those scenes become crime scenes and police very appropriately cordon those off, but if you dropped your child off, let's say at Sporting, to go see a soccer game and your instinct is to go back to where you drop them off, you can't get there anymore. That usually causes great angst among parents in particular, but for any family member.

What we're trying to do is develop a plan that everybody can kind of live with that tries to relocate those folks quickly. Usually, some location close by. Again, using my Sporting example, we typically would look at maybe the Legends field. We can provide access there, we can get in and out of the rain if it's you know bad weather, it's not enclosed per se, but it would give a place to have people be protected and get the traffic away from the scene. That's just one example but we can pick lots of those. That's what this plan is intended to do, is to try and set a framework for how we start that. We can't answer every possible question because we don't know like a lot of the elements that we deal with.

But what you'll see in here is basically it's relatively short, about a 20-page coverage of the plan, how we're going to communicate to the public that we've done this. That's going to be by mass broadcasting. You know we're going to tell the PIO and PIO's are going to tell them, "If you're coming to pick your kid up, go down here". We're going to make it close because everybody's going to want to go to the scene, so they're going to be nearby. We're going to do our very best to get that and, of course, we're going to share that with the people who are in charge of the scene, so that they know the right information to give and do that in coordination with them. You'll see that all lined out, you'll see there's an org chart on page 11 to show all we wouldn't necessarily fill every position, we may not need to. It's going to be as an "ad hoc" basis. We've got some contact information in there. We've vetted this with law enforcement and we've vetted it with the juvenile intake folks. We've looked at lots of different plans across the country. We think this is unique in the region.

There are lots of reunification plans for schools, schools are a different animal. They know who their students are, and they know how to identify them, that's not what we're dealing with. We're going to deal with folks that we don't know and how do we re-release them to people whom we can't really vet out quite as easily. We really wanted law enforcement's buy-in on that and we'll require a little bit of their resources, but we're going to try and minimize that mostly with a secure perimeter. Again, another advantage of a location like Legends, you can be inside the gates and be relatively secure and yet still have plenty of room to bring in traffic pattern vehicles in and out. Get people back to their kids, get the kids back to the people, and off they go and everybody's happy. That's the purpose behind this.

I felt it was significant enough to warrant bringing it to your attention as opposed to just sticking it in as an addendum, but we would like to add it as an addendum as opposed to an integrated part of the plan. Give us a little bit of leeway to make changes since this is kind of a first. We're going to probably make changes as we tweak it. We'll exercise it once we kind of get it vetted out with everybody and then we'll see what kind of changes we need to make. Beyond that, if I may, I can ask for Susan to interject. Susan, is there anything I miss that you'd like to cover?

Susan McMahan, Deputy Director of Emergency Management, said no, this is just another piece of the puzzle as we plan for all the emergencies and all the hazards that happen within the county itself. This is just a needed piece that we have come to vision. This is why we have brought it to you, just to let you know how important it is, but also where it fits and how we'll utilize it. That's all I have.

Chairman Bynum said I just want to say that I really appreciate the work of you and your department. You take so much time and specificity in making sure that our emergency plans are as robust and up-to-date as we need them to be. Sadly, we have to think about these types of situations and even more sadly, we've seen these exact types of situations play themselves out in communities. I'm just offering my thanks and gratitude to you and your department, I'm sure on behalf of the whole committee. Any questions or comments?

Commissioner Ramirez said I second everything that Commissioner Bynum said. Emergency Management is kind of like our Health Department. We don't hear about them until something

happens. They're not at the forefront like our Health Department was during the pandemic. They were at the forefront, they were the face of our government at the time. Again, Emergency Management isn't that until something happens. So, thank you for all that you and your team do to have these plans all set and always reviewing them and bringing back changes as necessary to make sure that we're being efficient for our community and keeping them safe.

I do have a couple of questions. You kind of touched on the first one. You kind of touched on it for like the location of the actual reunification center, is that going to be—again you may not know, it just depends on the situation, would it be close to the event or would there be a consistent location?

Mr. May said there won't be a consistent location because we do want to be somewhat close to the event because that's where folks are going to go looking for their family. We can't be too far away. On the other hand, we want to be far enough away to be safe. That'll be a determination that we'll look to. If it's a shooting event, it'll be a law enforcement plan and we'll say, where do you want us to be or where can we be. I will tell you that I go to my old standards, which is my Red Cross shelter list. Those are facilities that we know. We know they've been vetted out. The simple matter of having enough bathrooms is important, you know, you take a couple of thousand people and you shove them into some place, you got to have facilities for them. To say it will be just specifically the same location is very unlikely. We're going to do it based on the event, but we've got some criteria written in here for that. What we need to see out of those locations, again, a perimeter is ideal or at least a building that we can secure. If I had to pick and that scenario I gave you was Sporting, that's not ideal because it's basically an outdoor venue but at least it's got cover and it's got bathrooms. Honestly, these happen very quickly. They're going to happen in the first few hours after an event and within a few hours everybody's going to be reaffiliated with their families and it's going to be over. It's going to have to come up quickly and go down. We shouldn't have to have them out in the weather very long. That's just an example, but we're going to look at every situation. If it's the middle of winter, that's a whole other situation where we're going to look for an indoor venue. So, it really depends.

Commissioner Ramirez said okay thank you. The second and my last question in the plan, I was just curious, it references JIAAC. For the public who doesn't know JIAAC, is our Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. In the process of this, what's their responsibility? What do they

provide during this time? **Mr. May** said let me defer to Susan because she had that conversation with them. Susan if you would.

Ms. McMahan said yes, when the Sheriff's Office and the Police Department reviewed this plan and then we gave it also to Legal, they came back saying that we need to add JIAAC because in the event that we don't get all the unaccompanied children back to a parent in a timely manner, then that would trigger them to have to go through the process that the Police Department has of how to secure that child, and to make sure if we can't find a legal guardian or a parent, that JIAAC will step in and help us locate that child's legal guardians. That is the step that already happens when there's an incident and they have an unaccompanied minor. That already happens in the law enforcement world. So, they just wanted them added to ensure just in case type situations where we can't get a child back to their parents.

Chairman Bynum said other questions or comments? Is anyone online that wishes to speak? **Ms. Sparks** said no hands are raised. **Chairman Bynum** said anyone in person and any written comments received? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments were received. **Chairman Bynum** said thank you very much, is there a motion?

Action: **Commissioner Markley made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Ramirez, to approve as submitted.** Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Item No. 3 – 211817...GRANT: FY22 EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM – FEDERAL

Synopsis: The Police Department is seeking approval to apply for and accept the FY22 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant in the amount of \$99,209. There is no match required for this grant, submitted by Laura Cromwell, Fiscal Analyst - KCPD.

Chairman Bynum said we have Laura Cromwell here from the Police Department. Any comments you want to share Laura?

Laura Cromwell, Fiscal Analyst for the Police Department, said this is what they would consider an Entitlement Grant or a Formula Grant. That's where the \$99,209 came from. It's a direct allocation to KCK Police Department. I just was going to share some plans we had for what we would use that funding for. We plan to purchase six ATVs or all-terrain vehicles to be used by officers at our three patrol stations. This was a specific idea concept from Chief Oakman, he thought it'd be really beneficial for our department to have these. They're necessary for when officers need to gain safe and quick access to areas otherwise inaccessible by regular patrol vehicles and funding would also be used for any extra equipment we would need to outfit those vehicles, light bars, and things to make sure people would know that they were actually Police Department vehicles. The remaining funding would be used for command staff leadership through the Senior Management Institute for Police. That's probably going to take up all \$99K. Once awarded, the PD would have until September 30th of 2025 to spend down the grant funds. This is 100% federally funded.

Chairman Bynum said any questions or comments? **Commissioner Kane** said move for approval. **Chairman Bynum** said thank you very much. Did we have any comments from the public? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments were received, and no hands online. **Chairman Bynum** said thank you. Is anyone in person?

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Markley, to approve as submitted.** Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Item No. 4 – 211819...GRANT: FY23 EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM – STATE

Synopsis: The Police Department and Sheriff's Office are requesting approval to apply for funding through the FY23 Federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program overseen by the Kansas Governor's Grants Program and the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. There is no match required for this grant, submitted by Laura Cromwell, Fiscal Analyst - KCPD.

Laura Cromwell said this one's actually a little different, the two grants are related. The State of Kansas also received a direct allocation from the federal government. They are seeking pass-through entities to award that funding. This will be a competitive process. The state was allocated \$2M and they're looking to break that up amongst the state. So, only one application can be submitted per unit of local government, and we typically work with the Sheriff's Office and put together a joint application just so we both can request funding for various projects. This one's pretty open-ended similar to the one before. We just take a look at our current needs and put together an application.

The Police Department would like to request funding to pay for two analyst positions and the necessary equipment needed to support our efforts on combating fentanyl trafficking in our city. Specific equipment items will include high-powered or high-speed computers for analytic purposes and surveillance cameras and equipment. The estimated cost for our proposal is \$196,100.

The Sheriff's Office would like to request funding to purchase mobile license plate reader units to place in six sheriff's fleet vehicles as well as six license plate reader cameras to be affixed to intersections in Bonner Springs and Edwardsville. These cameras will interface with the existing camera network that's already been established by the Police Department and other local and regional government agencies to allow for seamless information sharing. The Sheriff's Office estimates that their total cost will be \$308,859 and that's what they'll be putting together in their portion of the proposal. The project period will extend from October 1st of this year through September 30th of next year. And similarly, to the previous grant, this is also 100% federally funded.

Chairman Bynum said thank you, any comments received or hands up? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments were received, and no hands online. **Chairman Bynum** said anyone from the public?

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Markley, to approve as submitted.** Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Chairman Bynum said question for you before I let you depart, do you manage pretty much all of the external grants for the Police Department? **Ms. Cromwell** said yeah, I do all the grants. I manage all the grants primarily. We have some task force grants that are overtime related and those are managed by Angie Maxwell. She was previously in our Public Safety Business Office. When it was dissolved, she moved to Accounting. She assists me with those, thankfully, and then I do all of the other ones, the ones that buy things or services and then I also manage just the entire Police Department budget. No big deal.

Commissioner Kane said I don't think we met before, but I think you and I should sit down since we're coming up infrastructure so maybe she can give us some ideas. **Chairman Bynum** said right, so we are looking at the trickle-down, probably a terrible word to use, of the so many millions and billions of infrastructure dollars. **Commissioner Kane** said I just kind of want an idea of what you do, so when we dig into this deeper, we know what questions to ask. **Ms. Cromwell** said sure, like just through the application process? Yeah. **Chairman Bynum** said okay thank you very much and my curiosity was around the notion of in our community, our Police Department manages, our Animal Services Division is a division of our PD. **Ms. Cromwell** said yes. **Chairman Bynum** said I don't think that's true everywhere. However, it's true here. I would be interested in if you ever saw or your colleagues saw grant funds through the Federal Government that might be specific to improving our ability to deliver animal services. I don't know, that may not exist since not every PD does that, but I'm just asking if you could look.

Ms. Cromwell said yeah, that's a great idea. Two things, a lot of the grants that we look to apply for, the focus a lot of times is on reducing violent crime. Sometimes we get direct allocations specifically for that. One of the emphasis areas on the second grant that we're looking at is drug enforcement. A lot of times they're kind of focused, they're open-ended, but they give you those priority areas. But I think the Unified Government has a contract with iParametrics which is a grant-writing team. Then I know one of the things that the grant management group is doing at the Unified Government under Kathleen VonAchen and Rebecca Sandow is putting together a spreadsheet where we can put in items that we want funding for that we might not have current grant opportunities that we know about. Then as that iParametrics team is researching grants, comparing with that spreadsheet to see what our needs are as they're you know coming through all

the hundreds of great opportunities that are out there. That's something we can add to that spreadsheet just so everyone's on the same page and can be mindful of those, so that's a great idea.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. PI appreciate anything you could do, and I'll circle back around as well. **Commissioner Kane** said we need to invite Commissioner Stites. **Chairman Bynum** said oh right. So, we have a three-commissioner subcommittee. It's the reason why Commissioner Kane is saying he and I and Commissioner Stites. We will make sure that we make arrangements to visit with you soon. **Ms. Cromwell** said oh sure, yeah, that'd be great.

Item No. 5 – 211816...RESOLUTION: INFRASTRUCTURE SUBCOMMITTEE OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIES DOCUMENT

Synopsis: Resolution adopting the Infrastructure Subcommittees and the Outcomes & Strategies document, submitted by Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works.

Chairman Bynum said we had the special session where the infrastructure subcommittees made our reports and I think you've brought us the bigger document. Mr. Fisher, I'll go ahead and turn it over to you.

Jeff Fisher, Public Works Director, said do you mind if I give a brief history for the viewing public? **Chairman Bynum** said please do.

Mr. Fisher said three or four years ago Public Works began to collect a lot of data around infrastructure and infrastructure conditions, streets, bridges, and facilities and started to put that story together and tell that story. That became—starting to paint a grim picture of our infrastructure here in KCK and so the former Commissioner Alvey commissioned three subcommittees made up of commissioners and staff, that started in August of 2021. I believe we've met somewhere around 30 times since then. A lot of work by commissioners went into that, a lot of work by a lot of staff, not just Public Works, and created this outcomes and strategies document. I believe there is enough interest among those subcommittees to memorialize that work through a resolution that's before you tonight. I believe we've sent the outcomes and strategies document to the members. We're ready to entertain any questions you have.

Chairman Bynum said are there comments?

Commissioner Kane said this all kind of ties in with the infrastructure money, I think, that we should go after to help you guys get what you want. **Mr. Fisher** said yeah, I believe the infrastructure dollars are going to be helpful to the needs of the community. **Commissioner Kane** said and a large portion of its water? **Mr. Fisher** said we have a large degree of wastewater needs and stormwater. **Commissioner Kane** said that's my point. This doesn't just do the roads. It does the sewers, it does the water, it does the internet, it does a lot of things and, in fact, I got the pamphlet from the meeting some of you guys went down to Wichita not too long ago. I think we need to have another meeting with them to see what they learned combined with what I've learned since then. I think this ties directly into what you're trying to do versus the monies that we can capture that are out there now.

Chairman Bynum said I would submit to our committee here that if we formalize the outcomes and strategies by adopting it as a resolution, it just makes a grant request stronger because we've committed it by a vote of your elected public officials that are saying, yes, these are the strategies, these are the outcomes we not only want, but we actually must achieve.

Commissioner Kane said I'm bursting at the bubble here. That's exactly what they need or what we need to get those monies. I know they have projects that are ready to go right now if they had the money to fix them, so I agree 100%. I think that's what we should do to make their lives better and then we can use the monies that we get to cover those expenses and then get other projects done. Anyway, is that a motion you made?

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Markley, to approve as submitted.**

Chairman Bynum said are there other comments that we need to hear?

Commissioner Ramirez said I just again want to thank Jeff and your team for being persistent and being open with us. I chaired the subcommittee over parks and facilities. We had good

conversations. I think it was about time commissioners and staff had that open conversation and for us to get down in the nitty-gritty of the issues that are facing our infrastructure. I just want to thank you again. I'm ready to get to work, we've created this document, now let's put it into play.

Chairman Bynum said I don't think it's lost on any of us that since the presentation we closed another bridge sadly, so this is dire. You didn't have to, I wasn't expecting a reaction or a response. It's just further evidence. Madam clerk comments written or hands up online? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments and no hands. **Chairman Bynum** said thank you. Does anyone in the public here want to address this? Roll call, please

Roll Call: Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Item No. 6 – 211815...APPROVAL: TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE

Synopsis: Approval to transfer properties from UG ownership to the City of Edwardsville, submitted by Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works, and Troy Shaw, County Engineer.

Troy Shaw, County Engineer, said this is for the Quiet Zone Project which we started in Edwardsville and Bonner Springs, I don't know a few years ago. That project's getting close to wrapping up and for the project we had to purchase a chunk of property in Edwardsville. We don't want it, Edwardsville is currently maintaining it. We just want to give it back to them, but we need Commission approval to make that effort. We're just here to get that approval. **Chairman Bynum** said so it's just a transfer of property that we purchased from them, now they're taking care of it, we're going to transfer that to the city of Edwardsville.

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Markley, to approve as submitted.**

Chairman Bynum said other comments or questions from our committee members? I have one question, Troy Shaw, do you know off the top of your head the value of the quiet zone investment

in the city of Edwardsville? **Mr. Shaw** said I don't know about specifically the city of Edwardsville, but the overall project by the time we're done with dealing with the railroad and everything else will be somewhere between \$1.8M and \$2M roughly. I can break down the Edwardsville portion if you want to later, but I don't I can't off the top of my head. It would be let's say a quarter or three-quarters of that would be in Edwardsville and one-quarter in Bonner Springs roughly, just by the number of tracks there are. **Chairman Bynum** said fair enough. Madam clerk, any comments written or hands up online? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments no hands. **Chairman Bynum** said comments from the public here?

Roll Call: Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Item No. 7 – 211810...APPROVAL: HONORARY STREET SIGNS

Synopsis: Request to approve honorary street signs: Faith City Christian Center, to commemorate Mr. Walza R. Starr II: St. Andrew Missionary Baptist Church, to commemorate Rev. Dr. Seth Harris, submitted by Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works.

Troy Shaw said we actually have two petitions that we received. I don't know if it's easier, should we just do them both separately? **Chairman Bynum** said yes.

Mr. Shaw said the first one we have on there is from Faith City Christian Church and we have received all the documentation. They followed the appropriate steps, so we're here. I believe there's a member to speak on behalf of the petition. **Chairman Bynum** said come on forward and make sure the microphone is turned on with the green light, can you see the button? Then give us your name and city of residence and up to three minutes.

Mia Williams said I am a resident of Wyandotte County, a member of Faith City Christian Center. I'm here on behalf of our church to give a little back history on my pastor and why we are wanting to honor him with the street sign. Why is he our star, he's a success story born and raised right here in Wyandotte County, graduate from Wyandotte High School in the class of 1985. He served in the United States Navy for 23 years on active duty. Retired as a Senior Chief Petty Officer, and

career Navy recruiter, counselor. He volunteered in five tours of recruiting, three of which he's a hometown recruiting right here in Wyandotte County. Whereas he himself successfully assesses hundreds of men and women achieving their employment through education goals. The same passion transitioned through the New Start Career building builders. A company founded by him and his wife who were aggressive job coaches for the state of Kansas City, particularly partnering with the Department of Child and Family Services and established many programs assisting in the employment of education and unemployment, whereas under individuals here in the Kansas City metro area. Mr. Starr has been consistent in the employment of citizens in our county through the OSHA program since 2015. He's enrolled approximately 119 residents of disadvantaged communities within the Kansas City area. 119 of them roughly 96% have successfully completed the OSHA certification training and approximately 81% have been placed into gaining employment. From the ministry and giving a helping hand, Pastor Starr has always been an outstanding role model in both our communities' church and families. **Ms. Sparks** said one minute remaining. **Ms. Williams** said he is what we call a possibility. He is a Faith City Christian legacy with a street ban dedicated to him he gives him his flowers while he is still here striving for excellence with the spirit of excellence. Pastor is a humble human with selfless goals. A person who gives his all in anything he is a part of. I'm asking you to help me give him this sign in honor of him in his name.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. Questions or comments from the committee.

Action: **Commissioner Markley made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Ramirez, to approve as submitted.**

Chairman Bynum said comments received or hands up online? **Ms. Sparks** said no comments, no hands. **Chairman Bynum** said I am appreciative of you taking the time to be here and we're getting ready to vote on the street naming. So, for those in the audience that may not know, where is the Faith City Christian Center located? **Ms. Williams** said 2500 South 44th Street, and we do have another member here who would like to speak on his behalf. **Chairman Bynum** said absolutely, okay, thank you very much.

Lynetta Watson said I am also a proud member of Faith City Christian Center for 10-plus years now. I'm speaking on behalf of my Pastor. He has been the Pastor for 18-plus years and refuses to take a salary. That is commendable. He constantly pours into our ministry. He's a man of integrity, he walks with honesty. He is concerned about the whole man. He teaches about the importance of being mentally, physically, spiritually, and financially strong. He advocates about the importance of seeking help for any mental illness concerns and not being ashamed or hesitant to seek that professional help. He doesn't mind getting his hands dirty and getting the work done. Anytime there's something that needs to be done around the church, he gets right in there and makes it happen. He is not one of those people who is a dictator and delegates everything to everyone else, he is a hands-on pastor. He mentors and encourages our youth to be, you know, all that they can be and not only in the church but also in the community. He has a heart for empowering and encouraging men specifically. He does a lot for our young men in our church. He loves to encourage them. He supports their activities outside of the church with their sporting events and things like that. He encourages them to get involved and be all that they can be, thank you.

Chairman Bynum said thank you so much I appreciate both of you coming forward to speak on this man and for this honorary street naming. Any other comments? We've got a motion and a second on the item. I'll have a roll call, please.

Ms. Sparks said Commissioner, we do have a hand now online from Pamela. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, please allow her to speak. **Ms. Sparks** said Pamela go ahead. You'll need to unmute. Pamela are you there? Pamela, we can't hear you. Commissioner, she's not responding. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, thank you both very much. We do have a motion and a second on the items, so I'll have a roll call.

Roll Call: Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Chairman Bynum said congratulations and tell your pastor congratulations.

Mr. Shaw said we have another honorary street sign petition. This one's submitted by Saint Andrew Missionary Baptist Church. This is located, I forgot to give you the location of the last one, on North 53rd Street, just north of Parallel. I know they have submitted all the documentation, it's all correct. We should have a representative either online or in-person to discuss that one as well. **Chairman Bynum** said, Madam Clerk, do we see anybody online to speak? **Ms. Sparks** said I have a James DeWitt online.

James DeWitt said I am a member of Saint Andrew Missionary Baptist Church. I just want to speak on behalf of our pastor. Our address is 2200 North 53rd Street, right at 53rd and Parallel. Our pastor, his name is Dr. Reverend Seth C. Harris. He's been the pastor of Saint Andrew Missionary Baptist Church for the past 28 years, spending a total of 35 years as a preacher of God, God's word. We just think that he deserves to have this street named after him because of his tireless work in the community. He has been a lifelong resident of Kansas City, Kansas, grew up here. He is right now presently he has a heart for the youth. He mentors students from the Kansas City, Kansas School District USD 500, as well as he's been a school crossing guard for the USD 500 since 2000. Presently he also is a consultant to the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department. He has been dedicated, working hard with the youth in our church and in the community to help them to make a better life for themselves as well as their family. We just believe that he qualifies to have a street named after him because of his dedication to the residents of Kansas City, Kansas.

Chairman Bynum said, Mr. DeWitt, thank you so very much for speaking to us tonight. Are there others online or in person that want to speak to the application? **Ms. Sparks** said no hands are raised online.

Action: **Commissioner Markley made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson, to approve as submitted.** Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Chairman Bynum said that motion carries, Mr. DeWitt thank you very much for taking your time to tell us about your pastor and his work in the church. Please share our congratulations with the Reverend Dr. Seth C. Harris.

Item No. 8 – 211814...PRESENTATION: SIDEWALK & CURB REPLACEMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Synopsis: Review of the existing policy and whether non-residential/501(c)(3) properties should be eligible to utilize this program, submitted by Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works, and Troy Shaw, County Engineer. *For information only*

Troy Shaw, County Engineer, said a little very quick background. We've talked about the Curb and Sidewalk Incentive Policy a few times before. Last time we were here, I think it was a couple of months ago, I know that the meeting was jam-packed, much like this one, but through the outcome of that meeting in discussions we added non-profit 501(c)(3)s to the eligibility for this program after September 1st, after residents had a chance to use it. Then there was discussion brought up about businesses and their ability to use it. I know there was some back and forth about small businesses, seemed like a good idea, but you guys said something about larger businesses like Walmart and others along those lines not wanting to. Then there's concern about how you distinguish one business from another from a legal standpoint and saying well we can give it to them but not them. We said after that meeting, we'd come back and kind of just have a little bit of time to discuss that and how you wanted to proceed with businesses, if we wanted to include it or how we wanted to move forward with that in this policy. Really just here to have a discussion so we can get some closure on hopefully figuring that out.

Commissioner Kane said how much money. **Mr. Shaw** said I believe this year it's \$125K I believe. **Commissioner Kane** said \$125K doesn't go very far. I mean at 50/50 you can't get that much for that little money. I think we should have more money set aside for that program. **Chairman Bynum** asked, Commissioner, did you say that you want to get more money for that program, is that what you just said? I sincerely did not hear you. **Commissioner Kane** said yes, I said we should set more money aside. **Chairman Bynum** said we're splitting the cost with whomever and are you—it's an information only item.

Mr. Shaw said I think it's information from my standpoint because we don't need a vote on the policy per se. It's more of just how do we want to structure, it's already there we have the policy. It's just a structure, do we want to add some stuff and I believe we can do that since it's a policy, but it's a program that we already have in place and we're just updating how we manage it basically. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, fair enough, and if we were to be able to support it with

more funds, then we could just do more incentive program projects? **Mr. Shaw** said correct. **Chairman Bynum** said okay, any comments?

Commissioner Ramirez said I second everything Commissioner Kane said of adding more money. We need to and we have our infrastructure outcomes and strategies - we just as a committee adopted it. We haven't fully adopted it yet, but I agree that we need to put more to it. That is something that we as commissioners hear a lot about is the curbs and the sidewalks. I know it in the policy here today states there already currently needs to be a curb or sidewalk before the program can kick in. I remember when we were having a discussion about the 501(c)(3)s and the businesses. I'm going to be open and honest, I'm I still don't know where I'm at on the business, because I understand small businesses may not have the wherewithal to be able to provide or upkeep or repair what have you for their sidewalks. Whereas Walmart or Target, they have the ability, but as Legal last time had mentioned, it's not the best legal way to differentiate businesses, and then there's no legality to it. I don't know where I'm at on that. I'm still thinking about it, but I do agree the 501(c)(3)s and the nonprofits, yes, after the residents have had an opportunity to get in dip from the pot get to apply for it and get the funds and what's remaining, of course, 501(c)(3)s. But businesses, I am still wrapping around my head and trying to think through. I guess I'm not much help tonight for guidance, but I do agree with the 501(c)(3).

Commissioner Markley said I do support all of the changes and to Commissioner Ramirez's point, I would just comment, we also do not distinguish between wealthy homeowners and poor homeowners. If you have a mansion, you can still use this program, Just like if you're a Walmart, you can still use this program as well. Maybe that's neither here nor there to your analysis, but it's a reality.

Chairman Bynum said just a question as I continue to ponder whether I was even present for this conversation last time. It wouldn't apply to a new development would it, where we're creating a development agreement that's going to include sidewalks and streets and it wouldn't apply to that?

Mr. Shaw said the way it's written right now, it only applies to existing curbs and sidewalks. It's sidewalk and curb replacement, not a new installation. However, if a development came in and rehab an infield development and took over something that already had a sidewalk

and a curb, they could probably apply for it, I would guess. I'm trying to think of how we would answer that if they did, they'd probably, from our standpoint we would just get it and not really know an owner would apply for it. Well especially if it was residential. We really wouldn't know if it was a commercial. Then currently we wouldn't approve it. I'm trying to run through that as we're talking.

Chairman Bynum said just curious because it doesn't seem very compatible with new development. I mean we generally have that laid out in a development agreement, all that they will do in order to create their product. **Mr. Shaw** said correct and for most of the new development that builds on open fields and new sites, this program wouldn't apply. But like I said, if someone did come in and we allowed commercial businesses, they probably could apply for it the way that it's set up currently. **Chairman Bynum** said okay actually that makes sense.

Mr. Groneman asked, is there a cap on the amount, seeing how there's only \$125K. **Mr. Shaw** said no, there's not currently a cap on the amount. The way it's set up now is residential properties get until September 1st to use it without anybody else being eligible. Most residential properties their cap is the frontage of their property for the most part. It's usually not an issue because most individual lots it's not a big chunk individually. Every once in a while you'll get a corner one that'll take up half more than it uses. But typically, it's residential to start with. If you get in before September 1st, that's usually not an issue. However, after September 1st if a bigger, say church, that owned a lot of property came in currently and applied for it, they could get that funding after September 1st whatever's left to do that year.

Mr. Fisher said just a couple of thoughts as I was listening. If we could do faith-based as was discussed. We could do commercial if there's a strong interest in that. What we might do I thought, and I spoke with Gunnar Hand today, maybe we look at C1 only. That might be helpful to sort of keep the bigger businesses away from it. Then maybe you could put a cap on at least until the fund grows enough that it's healthy and can do a lot of good work. So, you could keep the September 1 for residential. Whatever is left give access to faith-based and C1 and put a cap on both of those. Something to think about.

Commissioner Ramirez said may or may not know, more of a Gunnar question. Do you know how many properties or zones are in C1? **Mr. Fisher** said I don't. Yeah, but it would be primarily your small businesses. **Commissioner Ramirez** said okay, going back to what Commissioner Bynum said, what you were saying about development possibly using that. A good example for my district and off of Rainbow, the Hudson Apartments just demolished the existing old buildings that were there and there's a side of their sidewalk there. It looks different not having a building there. I'm excited that they're going to start building The Hudson Apartments there, but that's a good example of the development possibly could have because there are already existing curves and sidewalks. I just wanted to give an example.

Chairman Bynum said, Mr. Groneman, I'm sorry was that your only question or did I cut you off? **Mr. Groneman** said no, he answered my question.

Commissioner Johnson said I was almost ready to make a motion but yes just recommendations in addition to what Mr. Shaw has brought. I think there should be a cap because at \$125K, that money could be wiped out with one project. I do think that there should be a cap on that. What that number should be I don't know, but then I'm going to kind of talk out of both sides of my mouth. I do think we need to increase funding for that. How we pay for that, on the other hand, I'm still in the same place. **Chairman Bynum** said but at the same time, you know when the members of this standing committee are expressing that support, you know that carries to the full commission for more conversation and support for that funding. **Commissioner Johnson** said right, it just causes other conversations to be had as far as I'm concerned. That's the only comment I had.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much and it's not a voting item, it's an information only.

Mr. Shaw said I have one question just for clarification. We're talking about a cap, do we want to just put that cap before September 1st? I just don't want someone to come in October and we say well your cap is \$20K or whatever it is, but we still have money left in the program that doesn't get used because we cap somebody at the end of the year. I just don't want to limit someone that may come in when we actually do have funding available and most of the time we don't have funding available, but just in case. **Mr. Fisher** said we can review this policy every two years and

make adjustments. **Chairman Bynum** said I think we're agreeing with what you have said. For year '22 that we're currently in right now, is there still money? **Mr. Shaw** said yes, there is still money but there won't be by the end of the year. We've got a list. **Chairman Bynum** said so you do have projects. **Mr. Shaw** said yeah, we're working through the projects right now.

Chairman Bynum asked, did we answer your question? **Mr. Shaw** said yeah, I think so and we can if we want to, we can make minor modifications to this, and given the fact that like our funding is \$125K, I don't know, I mean we could include businesses whatever we need but most likely there's not going to be any money left anyway. Doesn't matter to me either way or is it something we want to kind of keep it how it is. We can come back next year if we can find more money somewhere to kind of expand the program and also once we do that even advertise it and try to get that information out there so people realize it's there too. **Chairman Bynum** said well maybe if we managed to secure more funding, maybe we could come back earlier in the year and talk more. **Mr. Shaw** said okay, that'd be great. **Mr. Fisher** said we can do that.

Chairman Bynum said thank you very much. Again, that was for information, and that item actually concludes our Public Works and Safety Meeting for this evening. I will take a motion to adjourn.

Action: **Commissioner Markley** made a motion to adjourn, seconded by **Commissioner Johnson**.

Chairman Bynum said we have a motion and a second for adjournment, roll call.

Roll Call: Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Groneman, Kane, Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Adjourn:

Chairman Bynum adjourned the meeting at 6:36 p.m.

bm



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212199

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Public Works & Safety

Date of Standing Committee Action:

(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Contact Name:</u>	<u>Contact Phone:</u>	<u>Contact Email:</u>	<u>Department/Division:</u>
01/09/2023	Matt May	x6337	mmay@wycokck.org	Emergency Management

Item Description:

Background: The County is required by State statute (KSA 48-928(d)) and has adopted local resolution (R-47-12) to maintain a County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP). FEMA has asked that local EM offices develop a standalone Recovery Plan instead of the ESF 14 portion of the CEOP and we have done that. Once adopted, it will become the first standalone plan adopted in the 4 state FEMA Region VII. The State is working on their version now and it is expected that the statutes will be updated as part of its adoption. We expect that the Recovery Plan will be held to the same update standards requiring that it be reviewed for minor updates annually as well as to perform a major review and revision every 5 years. We present this proposed revision to this body for awareness and consideration for adoption.

Action Requested:

Recommended Action: Move forward for consideration by the Commission

Budget Impact: (if applicable)

Amount:

Source:

Included In Budget:

Other (explain):

Attachments List:

Recovery Plan resolution 2023 (2), 2022 UG Disaster Recovery Base Plan 010923 cg, RSF 1 Community Planning and Capacity Building FINAL 010623, RSF 2 Economic Recovery Final cg 010623, RSF 3 Health and Social Services cg 010623, RSF 4 Housing cg 010623, RSF 5 Infrastructure Systems FINAL cg 010623, RSF 6 Natural and Cultural Resources FINAL cg 010623

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION
OF THE WYANDOTTE COUNTY PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN**

WHEREAS, K.S.A. 48-929 requires each county in Kansas to establish and maintain a disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response to disasters;

WHEREAS, K.S.A. 48-929 also requires local governments to prepare and keep current a disaster emergency plan for the area under its jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards and requirements for disaster emergency plans promulgated by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management;

WHEREAS, the development and promulgation of a disaster emergency plan is critical to help save lives and protect property in the event of a major emergency or disaster;

WHEREAS, an important part of any local coordinated disaster emergency plan is a comprehensive pre-disaster recovery plan;

WHEREAS, the Unified Government Department of Emergency Management has drafted a Wyandotte County Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan as a stand-alone plan to establish the policies, guidance and procedures that will provide the elected and appointed officials, administration personnel, various governmental departments, and private and volunteer agencies with recovery operations that will ensure the orderly return to normal and an improved level of functioning following an emergency or disaster; and

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan has been drafted in alignment with the basic functions of the local disaster agency as set out in K.A.R. 56-2-2, and in accordance with the responsibility of the Unified Government Department of Emergency Management to coordinate the response and recovery activities during and following a disaster emergency as provided in section 12-34 of the Unified Government Code of Ordinances.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas hereby authorizes the development and adoption of the Wyandotte County Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan.

Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect and be in full force immediately after its adoption by the Governing Body.

Section 3. The Mayor/CEO, County Administrator, and other officers, agents, and employees of the Unified Government are further authorized and directed to take such further action as may be appropriate or desirable to accomplish the purpose of this Resolution.

**ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED
GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS THIS ____
DAY OF _____, 20__.**

Tyrone A. Garner, Mayor/CEO

Attest:

Unified Government Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Assistant Counsel



PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

Unified Government of Wyandotte
County and Kansas City Kansas

December 2022



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

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Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

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Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Executive Summary

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas (UG) is vulnerable to numerous hazards that have the potential to threaten our residents, businesses, and environment. The Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan will support the UG's efforts to adequately prepare for recovery from the aftermath of an incident caused by the hazards we may experience. The plan outlines and explains the roles and responsibilities of all key agencies and organizations and ensure that those agencies and organizations are better prepared to be an active part of the recovery process.

Depending on the size and severity of the disaster event, the community will have to determine a new "normal" and strategize to build back better post disaster. Since recovery activities could take years to complete, there is potential for those activities to be ongoing years into the future. This process will be continuously updated based on the event that has occurred and the effectiveness of the processes.

Introduction

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP) provides guidance to whomever may be designated as a Recovery Manager or to whomever will be fulfilling recovery duties following an incident. This is a strategic document and should be applicable to any disaster, regardless of scope, size, or classification (e.g., presidentially declared disaster). This plan is not intended to be comprehensive or operational but to suggest general strategies for a successful recovery.

Key Terms

Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD): COAD is a supportive and collaborative entity composed of community organizations, government organizations, businesses, and volunteers that may have resources to assist in disaster response and recovery operations, such as personnel, equipment, or commodities.

Long-Term Recovery Group (LTRG): The LTRG is a collaborative network of community-based, faith-based, and nonprofit organizations; governmental representatives; private sector partners; philanthropic funders; and other recovery partners who are responsible for coordinating the management of the long-term recovery and provide additional long-term assistance to individuals and communities affected by the disaster who do not have adequate resources to recover from the disaster. The LTRG relies on financial capital raised through donations and/or grants, materials, and both skilled and unskilled volunteer labor.

Post-Disaster Recovery Plan: This plan is developed after a disaster has occurred to deal directly with the known consequences of that 7. It is oriented toward physical



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

planning and urban design and includes specific details about recovery projects, organizational priorities, and community recovery goals. A post-disaster recovery plan should be developed specific to each disaster.

Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan: A PDRP provides a framework for leading and managing recovery activities after a disaster. This may include providing human and social services to disaster survivors, gathering data used to develop strategies for an effective recovery, and organizing and managing resources for post-disaster recovery activities. It can also be used to implement the post disaster recovery processes, such as restoring housing, rebuilding schools and childcare services, recovering businesses, identifying resources for rebuilding projects, returning social stability, and coordinating other community planning processes.

Recovery Manager: A recovery manager coordinates the recovery program in collaboration with government, COAD/voluntary organizations active in disaster (VOAD) leadership, and other recovery partners. They oversee the broad range of recovery projects, Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) programs, document and report the details, and ensure that management staff are working together to reach the established goals and whole community vision for recovery. A potential Recovery Manager could come from several sources such as community-based organizations; faith-based, and nonprofit organizations; governmental representatives; private sector partners; philanthropic funders; and other recovery partners.

Recovery Support Function (RSF): RSFs comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). They support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and by fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners, and stakeholders.

Recovery Task Force: The recovery task force is composed of community leaders, including the recovery manager, local government, state partners, business leaders, COAD/VOAD/LTRG leadership, and advocacies, who develop and oversee recovery strategies for the community. This group drives the development and execution of a cohesive post-disaster recovery plan that includes objectives and solutions. This group will be the liaison between UG and the federal agencies assigned to the disaster.

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD): VOAD is a coalition of nonprofit organizations that mitigate and alleviate the impact of disasters; provides a forum promoting cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration; and fosters more effective delivery of services to communities affected by disaster.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Purpose

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas PDRP promotes effective and expeditious approaches to prepare for and manage disaster recovery. It includes high-level objectives, strategies, and coordination that is designed to guide recovery actions that result in a resilient, safe, physically accessible, sustainable, and economically strong community.

The lead recovery agency or organization may use this plan as a guide for making decisions, establishing priorities, and identifying roles and responsibilities in the short-term, intermediate, and long-term to expedite successful recovery and redevelopment.

Further, this plan links Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas faith-based organizations (FBOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), nonprofit organizations, private sector partners, and philanthropic funders to state and federal recovery guidance and potential post-disaster assistance.

Scope

This plan includes pre-disaster recovery planning guidance that spans the short-term, intermediate, and long-term phases of recovery. It addresses actions for long-term community capacity building and planning; housing restoration and economic recovery; infrastructure and lifeline restoration and reconstruction; continued provision of public safety, security, and community services; and protection of natural and cultural resources.

The pre-disaster recovery plan is intended to be a jurisdiction-wide, multi-agency plan for achieving coordinated recovery. It is flexible and scalable and can be used in any incident, regardless of size, complexity, and declaration type (e.g., local, state, presidential).

The plan is intended primarily for stakeholders in the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas (UG) who will be (or will potentially be) directly involved in implementing disaster recovery. Stakeholders may include members of the public, COADs/VOADs/LTRGs, philanthropic funders, utilities, private sector partners, partners at various levels of government, and others with a general or specific interest in disaster recovery within the county.

This plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), and a whole community approach to Emergency Management.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Assumptions

- Recovery is split into phases (e.g., short-term, intermediate, and long-term).
- Community recovery is a shared process among the local government, the state and federal governments, the business community, faith-based organizations (FBOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), nonprofit organizations, utilities, the public, the private sector, philanthropic funders, and other regional organizations.
- During the recovery process some or all this plan may be activated.
- Some incidents may have an immediate high impact on the community; therefore, the activation of this plan may be required with little preparation and minimal notice.
- Plan implementation and decision-making policies will be based on disaster impacts, resources, and needs.
- The incident may have caused extensive damage, resulting in disruption to normal life support systems and economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- Infrastructure systems, including public and private utilities, may be severely affected in the impacted communities.
- An effective recovery may exceed the normal capabilities of the community.
- Mutual aid assistance, pre-positioned contracts, mutual aid agreements (MAAs), emergency procurements, and resources may be activated.
- Community Organization's Active in Disaster's (COAD)/Voluntary Organization's Active in Disaster's (VOAD) member organizations may implement their own disaster relief programs.
- Depending on the disaster, the county may not be eligible for a presidential declaration.
- Recovery operations for a presidentially declared disaster may differ from recovery operations for a disaster that has not been presidentially declared.
- A presidential disaster declaration does not guarantee that the county will receive individual assistance (IA), public assistance (PA), or any other type of federal assistance.
- The size and scope of the incident will determine which programs and partners will be involved (e.g., federal assistance).
- During recovery to an incident, members of the recovery task force, as well as other community stakeholders, will use post-disaster rebuilding as an opportunity to rethink, redesign, and update infrastructure and will take opportunities to implement other creative solutions to community planning, capacity building, and resiliency.
- The county emergency operations plan (CEOP), continuity of operations plan (COOP), and continuity of government plan (COG) will be implemented prior to or concurrent with activation and implementation of this plan to ensure that emergency response is conducted, and essential services are provided to the highest degree possible.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Recovery Overview

This section describes the three phases of recovery and defines the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

Recovery Phases

Recovery is typically divided into three phases: short-term, intermediate, and long-term. The community as a whole and different functional areas of recovery may advance through the recovery phases simultaneously or at different paces. As a result, this plan may be activated fully or partially, and different functional areas may be activated or demobilized according to need.

Pre-Disaster

The pre-disaster period includes preparedness activities taken in advance of an incident to develop, support, and enhance operational capabilities to facilitate an effective and efficient response and recovery from an emergency.

Transition from Response to Recovery Operations

Recovery operations begin immediately after a disaster incident, concurrent with response operations. As a result of this overlap, some emergency support functions (ESFs) and RSFs may be carried out at the same time.

Short-Term Recovery Phase

Short-term recovery is any activity that will return vital life-support systems and critical infrastructure to minimum operating standards. It addresses health and safety needs (beyond immediate rescue and life-safety), the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration or interim provision of basic infrastructure and essential services, and the mobilization of recovery organizations and resources. Short-term recovery may last hours to days following an incident, and depending on the scope of the disaster, it may last beyond a week.

Intermediate Recovery Phase

Intermediate recovery involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure, and essential government or commercial services to a functional—if not pre-disaster—state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures. Intermediate recovery may begin within days of an incident and may last weeks or months afterward, depending on the severity of the disaster.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

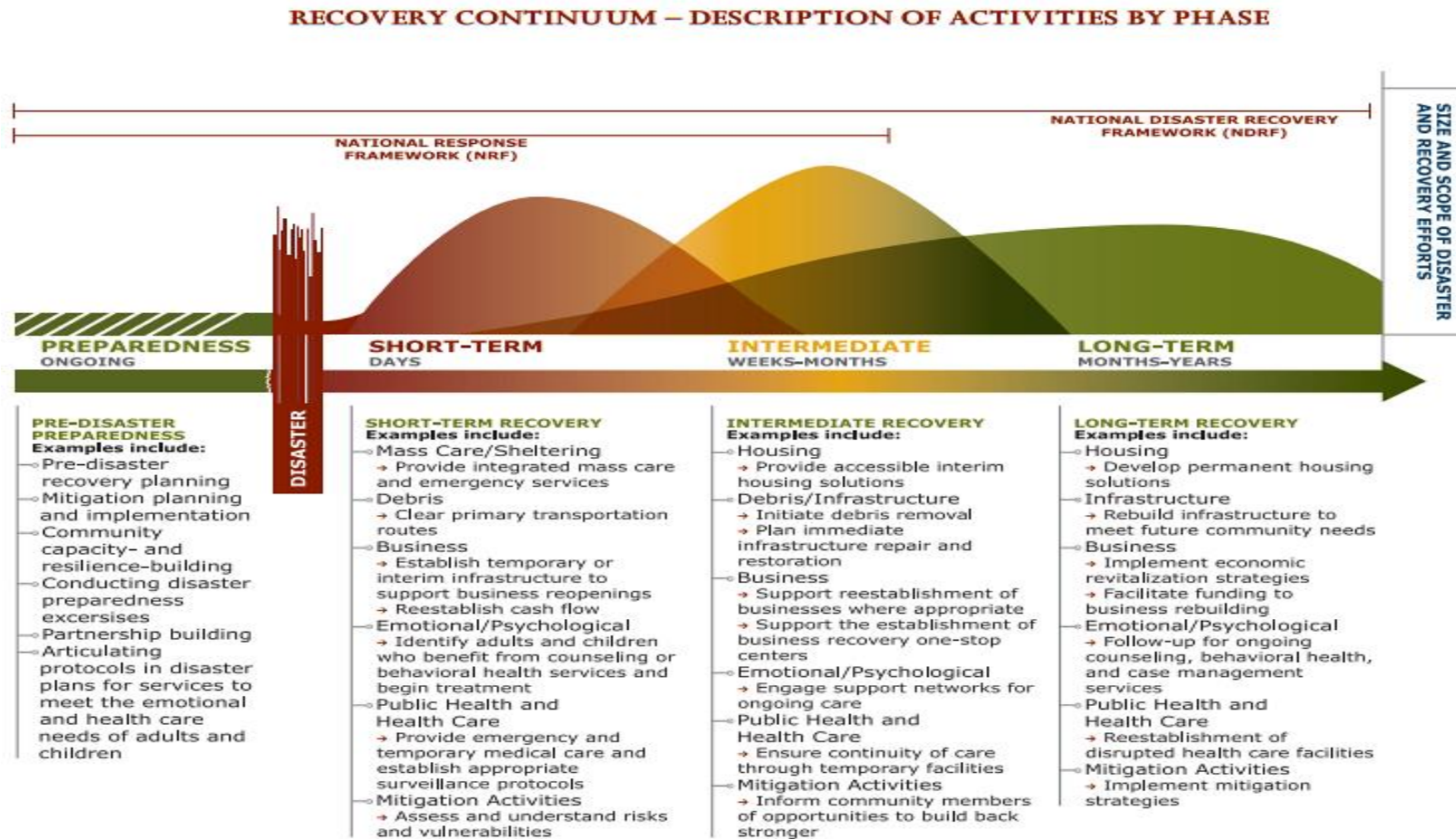
Long-Term Recovery Phase

Long-term recovery involves rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural, and built environments and moves toward self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience to future disasters. The long-term recovery phase begins once the community is able to begin planning for permanent reconstruction, revitalization, or repurposing of the impacted area, and it may last for many years, even as other functions of the community return to normal. Some long-term recovery activities can begin almost immediately after an incident, as policy and planning associated with short-term and intermediate-term actions will guide long-term decisions.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Figure 1: Recovery Continuum¹





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Strategies

This section addresses strategies the county should consider executing in the short-term, intermediate, and long-term phases of recovery. The recovery phases overlap with the response phase and with each other. There is no specific time or order in which these strategies should be considered; the recovery manager and/or emergency management should enact them as appropriate to the situation.

Short-Term Strategies

Gather and Analyze Information

Determining the extent of the impact of the disaster on the county will drive recovery operations and priorities. Methods for gathering information may include but are not limited to conducting damage assessments and canvassing the affected areas. Immediate needs will be determined from the analysis of the information gathered. Example sources of information include geographic information system (GIS) data, satellite imagery, self-reporting tools, reporting services (e.g., 3-1-1), social media, and reports from COADs/VOADs/LTRG member organizations.

Implement the Disaster Finance Process

Accurately documenting response and recovery actions and damages is critical for facilitating the disaster finance process. This may include the federal disaster reimbursement process (if available) through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) PA Program. Follow established policies and guidance for documenting response and recovery actions and damages, including debris removal operations and emergency protective measures, and develop disaster summary outlines to estimate damages and PA thresholds. This should be practiced regardless of the type of disaster declaration the jurisdiction is eligible for.

Plan and Establish Field Operations

The scope of recovery operations should determine if the following activities will be activated.

Debris Management

Debris operations is addressed in the CEOP in Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 which is coordinated by UG Public Works Department. Debris management is a key recovery activity that begins in the short-term recovery phase. Initial debris operations may include emergency push or clearance of debris. Coordination of permanent removal and disposal of debris may extend into intermediate and long-term recovery.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Coordinate with appropriate partners to activate debris management plans to implement debris operations. Debris operations include clearing transportation routes, public rights of way, access to other critical infrastructure; removing health and safety hazards in the community; and preventing potential impacts from future and secondary disasters.

Restoration of Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure provides essential services that are vital to the prosperity of the community. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Infrastructure Protection Plan identifies 16 critical infrastructure sectors: chemical; commercial facilities; communications; critical manufacturing; dams; defense industrial base; emergency services; energy; financial services; food and agriculture; government facilities; healthcare and public health; information technology; nuclear reactors, materials, and waste; transportation systems, and water and wastewater systems. The disruption of any of these systems could have a debilitating impact on the community and could threaten public health and life safety.

Critical Infrastructure and prioritization of services are addressed in the CEOP in Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 which is coordinated by UG Public Works Department on the restoration of critical infrastructure and utility services. This may include the prioritization of services by sector and/or geographical areas.

Volunteer Management

Volunteer management operations may be established to better coordinate and direct volunteer resources following an incident. If not managed properly and early on, volunteers can impede response and recovery activities and can also become a safety issue. Coordinate with appropriate partners (e.g., nonprofits, CBOs, FBOs, and private sector partners) to establish a volunteer operations and prioritization of volunteer assignments. This may include setting up a volunteer reception center (VRC), the intake of spontaneous volunteers, assigning of tasks, and tracking of volunteer hours. If volunteer engagement is not aligned with the unmet needs of the community, this can also include active solicitation of volunteer labor.

Donations Management

Donations management operations may be established to provide public messaging pertaining to needed financial and in-kind resources, coordinate the receipt of solicited and unsolicited donations, procure a warehouse to house donated goods, and distribute donated items. Donations may be given in forms other than commodities, such as money, facilities/space, and services. If not managed properly and early on, donations can become a secondary disaster that impedes response and recovery efforts.



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Coordination of the efforts of voluntary organizations and local government to manage the donations of goods and services that may occur in the aftermath of a disaster. This may include setting up a donations warehouse, a method for collecting financial donations (e.g., through a foundation or fund), and a system for tracking donations.



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Coordinate with Partners for State and Federal Programs

If there is an incident, state and federal disaster assistance programs may become available to the jurisdiction. To activate certain programs under a presidential disaster declaration, the jurisdiction will need to meet the appropriate criteria (e.g., IA and PA thresholds). Some programs may have been activated automatically by the federal government, but others may not be available to the jurisdiction unless requested (e.g., Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Program (D-SNAP) or Immediate Disaster Case Management (IDCM)). The jurisdiction may be asked to provide certain resources to implement these programs (e.g., facilities, security, advertisement).

Coordinate with state and federal partners to request and implement available programs. The jurisdiction may be required to coordinate, implement, and support these programs.

Provide Public Information Updates

Unified messaging is key for accurate information sharing of short-term recovery activities with the public. Generally, during recovery, a joint information center (JIC) may be activated to coordinate messaging among partners.

Continue coordination and communication of public information with appropriate partners to inform the public and other stakeholders of short-term recovery operations and other critical information. Set expectations early on with the public on how long recovery takes, what is and is not covered by federal funds and resources, and what role the individuals within the community need to take.

Communicate and Coordinate Mass Care Operations with Appropriate Partners

Mass care operations are established to provide life-sustaining resources and essential services to residents affected by the incident. Mass care operations may include activities such as sheltering, mass feeding, and establishing commodity point of distribution (POD) sites and/or bulk distribution. Mass care operations begin in the response phase and transition into the recovery phase. Based on community needs, communicate and coordinate with appropriate partners for establishing and continuing mass care operations.

Coordinate and Communicate with Partners

Effective coordination and communication with partner entities is essential to community recovery because they often have expertise and resources to meet the needs of the community immediately following a disaster. Coordinate and communicate with partners at the local, state, and federal levels of government; private sector partners; nonprofit



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organizations, COADs/VOADs, and philanthropic funders to provide the necessary resources, information, and services to meet the needs of the community.

Prepare for Intermediate and Long-Term Operations and Objectives

Because recovery phases overlap, some intermediate and long-term recovery operations may require preparation activities in the short-term recovery phase. Begin planning activities for the intermediate and long-term recovery phases by evaluating current and future unmet needs. This includes setting objectives and prioritizing recovery tasks, such as designating resources and personnel needed to carry out activities and establishing a timeline for when the activities need to occur.



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Intermediate Strategies

Transfer from Response Operations to Recovery

During the intermediate recovery phase, most response operations should have concluded, and response assets should have been demobilized. Resources and operations should now be focused on recovery. The recovery manager will direct recovery operations and establish a recovery organizational structure that includes jurisdictional departments and other appropriate stakeholders to identify and complete recovery tasks.

The LTRG may also convene to support individuals affected by the disaster, and a recovery task force may be established to begin addressing post-disaster recovery planning efforts. Coordinate the transition from emergency response operations to disaster recovery operations and begin working with the LTRG and recovery task force to identify continuing recovery objectives. Transition COAD/VOAD operations to the LTRG, as appropriate.

Continue the Disaster Finance Process

Accurately documenting response and recovery actions and damages is critical for facilitating disaster finance process. This may include the federal disaster reimbursement process (if available) through the FEMA PA Program. If the jurisdiction is not eligible for PA, continue to follow established documentation processes for cost recovery, including insurance and other types of funding, for auditing purposes. Else, follow the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide to coordinate with state and federal partners on conducting a preliminary damage assessment (if applicable); completing the Request for Public Assistance Forms; and scheduling the Applicant Briefing, Exploratory Call, and Recovery Scoping Meeting.

Societal Restoration and Revitalization of the Economic Base

Depending on the scope of the disaster and the efforts made during the short-term recovery phase, the following actions may or may not be activated to return the community, critical infrastructure, and essential government or commercial services to a functional—if not pre-disaster—state.

Further Restoration of Critical Infrastructure

The focus of restoration of critical infrastructure shifts from life safety activities to mitigation and resiliency activities that benefit the community. Continue coordination with appropriate partners on restoration of critical infrastructure. In support of the post-disaster recovery planning process, begin considering how restoring critical infrastructure will affect the restoration of the community, as well as how the opinions of



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the community inform the improvement of existing or the development of new or improvement of existing infrastructure.

Evaluate Community Needs

Individual needs may shift from basic needs (e.g., food, water, shelter, clothing) to interim and long-term needs (e.g., behavioral health counseling, funding and materials for repair/rebuild, housing). Evaluate current and future unmet recovery needs through community canvassing, the COAD/VOAD/LTRG, community meetings, and recovery centers to determine and/or reprioritize recovery operations.

Restoration of Local Businesses and Commodity Partners

Reestablishing the business sector during the intermediate recovery phase helps meet current community needs and begins to revitalize the local economy. Businesses will be evaluating their needs reopening as soon as they can—if they choose to and are able to reopen.

Engage local businesses and commodity partners within the jurisdiction and region at large to assess which resources and actions (e.g., amending regulations, code compliance, or permitting processes) are needed to expedite the reopening of businesses. Identify challenges to this process and communicate them to elected officials.

Assess economic needs and their direct impact on the community. Additionally, evaluate community needs and how they affect the business sector. As businesses reopen, assess the need for commodity distribution centers (e.g., PODs).

While it may be practical to close commodity distribution centers in some areas of the community, other areas may have an ongoing need. Commodity distribution centers should always be a short-term solution, so the jurisdiction may provide resources and support to businesses, as appropriate, to facilitate the demobilization of the distribution centers.

Reestablishment of Non-Emergency Government Services

As basic recovery needs of the community and local economy are being met, non-emergency governmental services, such as the court system, tax offices, and transportation services, are reestablished and resume operations. Meet with local government partners to determine and plan for when and how non-emergency governmental services should be restored.



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Restoration of Community Services

As basic recovery needs of the community and local economy are being met, community services (e.g., senior centers, meal delivery programs, day programs for children, and other support programs) are reestablished for operations. Coordinate with community service partners to determine and plan for when and how community services should be restored.

Restoration of Educational Systems

Educational systems are an important component to a functioning and resilient community. The reestablishment of educational systems is critical to the revitalization of the economic base, particularly because it makes it easier for parents to return to work. It also positively contributes to the emotional and behavioral health of the community.

Continually assess the community's ability to restore its educational systems. If the community is unable to support a functioning education system, coordinate with appropriate entities (e.g., school districts, the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) local government, institutions of higher education, private schools, community partners, home school co-ops) on interim solutions while planning to reestablish permanent schools and facilities in the community or elsewhere.

Develop a Post-Disaster Recovery Plan

The post-disaster recovery planning process addresses known consequences of the disaster and is oriented toward physical planning and urban design. The purpose is to identify recovery projects, organizational priorities, and community recovery goals that promote community resiliency.

A post-disaster recovery plan includes feedback from the local government, private sector, LTRGs, CBOs, and other whole community partners that captures a collective and mutually agreed upon notion of what the community should look like at the end of the recovery period. The plan prioritizes recovery projects that would achieve that vision and make the community more resilient.

Engage the whole community to understand its vision for a more resilient community to manage expectations and to prioritize mitigation and recovery projects, and coordinate with appropriate community stakeholders to create a realistic recovery timeline.



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Support Community Repopulation

When recovery has reached a point where the community and homes are safe, sanitary, and secure and there is a viable housing program (e.g., non-congregate shelter, disaster housing), residents may begin returning home. Assess the safety and security of the affected area and create and disseminate a repopulation timeline to accurately inform residents of when and how they can return to their homes. Coordinate with partners (e.g., local, state, federal, nonprofit, media) to facilitate repopulation for residents and businesses. This may require increased coordination and communication for the repopulation of disaster-impacted residents who were evacuated by the government to other cities.

Evaluate Interim/Permanent Housing Needs

Residents are transitioning to safe, sanitary, and secure housing during the intermediate recovery phase. Interim and permanent housing solutions greatly impact a community's (including the economic and business community) ability to recover. Assess current and future housing needs (interim or permanent) through government relations, COAD/VOAD/LTRG, and community meetings. Evaluate the inventory of available affordable housing and develop interim/permanent housing solutions as necessary. Consider if any residents may need to be permanently relocated as part of mitigation strategies.

Demobilize Mass Care Operations

During the intermediate recovery phase, residents are transitioning into interim or permanent housing, and critical utilities and resources are resuming operations. Mass care operations should be demobilized as appropriate to boost the economy and promote individual and community recovery. Evaluate current and future needs for mass care operations and begin planning for and coordinating demobilization with appropriate partners.

Continue Providing Public Information Updates

During the intermediate recovery phase, the public will be seeing information on various subjects (e.g., school openings, locations of disaster recovery centers (DRCs), how to get assistance, how to volunteer or donate). Continuing to issue unified messaging is key for accurate information sharing of intermediate recovery activities. It should be noted that the physical JIC may have been demobilized, making coordination among recovery partners especially critical. Continually coordinate and communicate public information with appropriate partners to inform the public and other stakeholders of intermediate recovery operations and other critical information.



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Continue to Coordinate and Communicate with Partners

Stakeholders may change between the short-term and intermediate recovery phases. Continued coordination and communication with entities actively engaged in intermediate recovery activities is essential in order to align recovery efforts and to effectively use the expertise and resources of these partners.

Based on the previous evaluation of community needs, identify and engage appropriate stakeholders.

Evaluate the community's needs, including resources, information, and services, then identify stakeholders at the local, state, and federal levels of government; private sector partners; nonprofit organizations, and philanthropic funders that are able to meet the current and continuing needs of the community. Coordinate and communicate with these partners on an ongoing basis.

Continue Planning for Long-Term Recovery Operations and Objectives

Planning activities for long-term recovery operations that began in the short-term or intermediate recovery phases will need to be sustained. This supports long-term objectives and prioritizing recovery and mitigation projects. Continue planning activities for the long-term recovery phase by evaluating current and future unmet needs.



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Long-Term Strategies

In the long-term recovery phase, the role of emergency management may shift from direct coordination of recovery activities to support activities (e.g., the emergency manager may participate on an LTRG). However, other governmental departments may manage, or coordinate recovery activities appropriate to their function (e.g., a housing department coordinating permanent housing solutions, the finance department coordinating the federal reimbursement process). While the emergency management coordination role may become reduced, emergency managers and/or the recovery manager should continue to advocate for long-term recovery strategies, such as the following:

- Ensuring that the LTRG remains active -and continues to champion restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of life and community resiliency.
- Evaluating community needs and coordinating with community development partners to ensure community resilience is the focus of the post-disaster recovery planning efforts while integrating with other hazard mitigation and community plans. This includes initiatives such as improving infrastructure in advance of future disasters.
- Ensuring that the post-disaster recovery plan is referenced and maintained throughout the long-term recovery process, if applicable.
- Identifying funding sources to implement and support long-term recovery initiatives (e.g., Community Development Block Grant–Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), mitigation grant, bonds, philanthropic funds).²
- Monitoring the status of FEMA PA projects within the jurisdiction as applicable.
- Coordinating and communicating public information with appropriate partners in order to inform the public and other stakeholders of long-term recovery operations, successes in recovery, unmet recovery needs, and other critical information.
- Continuing messaging about recovery activities, preparedness for future disasters, as well as reinforcing expectations for continued recovery efforts.

² There are multiple funding sources. The primary source—if the community is eligible—is the PA grant. It must be submitted prior to its deadline. Additional resources may become available through CDBG-DR and other grant programs.



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Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Recovery operations are handled by a variety of groups and partners in a collaborative manner. These groups and partners and their roles and responsibilities will change as recovery progresses from response to recovery and for each recovery phase. Organizations and stakeholders involved in recovery may depend on the incident.

Organization

The following stakeholders comprise typical recovery groups and partners.

Local Government

The local government is responsible for managing and coordinating recovery operations and assisting residents, businesses, and the community at large with returning to a state of normal. Local government steers how recovery happens and is responsible for coordinating with other recovery partners including the state and federal partners.

Recovery Manager

A recovery manager coordinates the recovery program with leadership, oversees the broad range of recovery projects and programs, documents and reports the details, and ensures that management staff are working together to reach the established goals and community vision for recovery. The recovery manager may also handle political issues related to recovery. If not already designated, the recovery manager should be designated by the highest elected official or body.

VOADs

Each VOAD member and partner organization specializes in a particular area of disaster operations. For example, response and short-term recovery VOAD members and partners will demobilize and return to their normal daily operations once the intermediate recovery phase begins, whereas other VOAD members and partners may transition their focus to long-term recovery and may serve as part of an LTRG. Moreover, some VOAD member and partner organizations will not begin engagement until the long-term recovery period begins. It is important to note that VOAD member and partner operational capacity can vary from incident to incident based on a variety of factors, including financial donations and volunteer interest.

Long-Term Recovery Group

Depending on the incident, the LTRG may begin planning in short-term or intermediate recovery, but its focus is on the long-term recovery of the community. Generally, the



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LTRG is composed of nonprofit organizations, business partners, faith-based organizations, local government, state and federal stakeholders.

Recovery Task Force

The recovery task force is composed of community leaders, including the recovery manager, local government, state partners, business leaders, COAD/VOAD/LTRG leadership, and advocacies, who develop and oversee recovery strategies for the community. This group drives the development and execution of a cohesive post-disaster recovery plan that includes objectives and solutions.

Other Potential Recovery Partners

- Private utilities
- Elected officials
- Private-sector partners
- Nonprofit, faith-based, and community-based leaders
- Chambers of commerce
- School systems, including school districts and institutes of higher learning
- Natural and cultural resources preservation and restoration organizations (e.g., historical commissions, parks departments)
- Political subdivisions (e.g., emergency services districts, municipal utility districts)
- State Tribal and Federal partners
- Other subject matter experts



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Assignment of Responsibilities

The scale of the incident will determine which positions are activated to coordinate recovery operations. For smaller incidents, one person could potentially serve in multiple roles.

Short-Term Recovery

The following positions have responsibilities in the short-term recovery phase.

Position	Responsibilities
Recovery Manager	• Establish a recovery structure and oversee the appropriate positions under the recovery manager, if applicable. Otherwise, assume the tasks of those positions. • Coordinate with agencies or organizations responsible for damage assessments to determine the impact of the disaster on the jurisdiction and where damages have occurred, and to begin assessing if the jurisdiction will meet the criteria for a declaration. • Coordinate with the COADs/VOADs and any other nonprofit, faith-based, and governmental groups. • Maintain communications and coordinate with other governmental partners and jurisdictions regarding recovery operations. • Coordinate the logistics of available local, state, and federal programs (e.g., D-SNAP). • Update the emergency management coordinator (EMC) and/or highest elected official with the status of recovery operations. • Begin coordination with the LTRG for intermediate and long-term recovery activities.
Damage Assessment Coordinator(s)	• Report to the recovery manager. • Manage damage assessment teams. ▪ A team should be established that is responsible assessing residences. ▪ A separate team should be established to assess government infrastructure. • Compile and report the information collected from the damage assessment teams in the disaster summary outline for submittal to the state to determine whether local resources are sufficient to effectively respond and recover from the incident. • Coordinate more detailed damage assessments to inform recovery activities. • Share damage assessment information with the recovery manager and appropriate recovery partners.



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Position	Responsibilities
Debris Management Coordinator	• Report to the recovery manager. • Activate the debris management plan/contracts. • Manage the debris monitor organization and the debris collection team. • Set the debris collection schedule and communicate it to appropriate stakeholders. • Coordinate with appropriate organizations to establish temporary debris sites or landfills. • Request permission from FEMA/homeowners associations (HOAs) to pick up debris in gated communities, if applicable.
IA Officer (activated for an IA federal disaster declaration)	• Report to the recovery manager. • Coordinate overall IA activities, including the following: ▪ Monitoring reports from the state and federal government, if applicable (e.g., IA daily status report, the FEMA registrant database). ▪ Liaising with the state, FEMA, and nonprofit entities. ▪ Coordinate the logistics of disaster recovery centers and FEMA disaster survivor assistance teams. • Coordinate with the JIC to make sure information is regularly disseminated to the public about recovery programs (e.g., registering for FEMA assistance).
Public Assistance Officer (activated for a PA federal disaster declaration)	• Coordinate with PA applicant agent as appropriate (in some cases, may act as the applicant agent). • Report to the recovery manager. • Coordinate with the damage assessment coordinator in compiling disaster summary outlines to determine if estimated damages will reach PA thresholds. • Work with the recovery manager and appropriate internal and external partners to coordinate the preliminary damage assessment. • Complete the request for public assistance forms. • Schedules and coordinates the applicant briefing, exploratory call, and recovery scoping meeting. • Liaise with the state recovery administrator and FEMA program delivery manager.



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Position	Responsibilities
Public Information Officer	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Push out recovery messages to the public via multiple platforms (e.g., official information, debris separation, DRC information, volunteer reception center (VRC) information, donations management information, available resources). • Begin coordinating logistics for townhall/community meetings. • Develop messaging about realistic expectations regarding the recovery process. • Monitor media for information that may inform recovery activities. Report this information to the recovery manager. • Monitor media for mis- or dis-information so it can be corrected quickly and effectively.

The following departments and organizations have responsibilities in the short-term recovery phase.

Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
COADs/VOADs	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Provide basic needs (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, water, medical) assistance to residents. • Coordinate, communicate, collaborate, and cooperate among each other to ensure that there is not a duplication of effort. • Provide support and resources to the LTRG and/or disaster case management processes.
Housing/Community development department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Work with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
Public Health Department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Conduct epidemiological surveillance in all congregate shelters. • Provide prophylaxis to responders and residents in the disaster impacted area. • Provide and/or coordinate public health services (e.g., D-SNAP, prescription vouchers). • Coordinate disaster behavioral health services. • Conduct vector control activities.



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Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
Public Works Department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Designate the individual who will serve as the debris management coordinator and coordinate with the designated department responsible for public assistance. • Under the guidance of the public assistance officer, this department is responsible for conducting damage assessments. • Under the guidance of the debris management coordinator, this department is responsible for managing debris removal activities.
Emergency Management	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Manage and coordinate recovery activities. • Guide the disaster declaration process by prompting the issuance of a local disaster declaration. • Ensure information is being shared between departments, agencies, elected officials, and the public to create a common operating picture. • Coordinate with the recovery task force in developing the post-disaster recovery plan. • Provide collaboration and minimize duplication of efforts by coordinating with overlapping response and recovery operations.



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Intermediate Recovery

The following positions have responsibilities in the intermediate recovery phase.

Position	Responsibilities
Recovery Manager	• Continue to oversee the recovery structure and oversee the appropriate positions. Otherwise, assume the tasks of those positions. • Coordinate with the COADs/VOADs and any other nonprofit, faith-based, and governmental recovery groups. • Coordinate with the LTRG to begin intermediate and long-term recovery operations. • Maintain communications and coordinate with other governmental partners and jurisdictions regarding recovery operations. • Coordinate the logistics of available local, state, and federal programs (e.g., disaster housing programs). • Update the EMC and/or highest elected official with the status of recovery operations. • Plan appropriately to apply for federal funding and other grants that may be available and plan to administer the funding received. • Coordinate the development of the post-disaster recovery plan.
Debris Management Coordinator	• Report to the recovery manager. • Collect and analyze information, including debris management data to be shared with other recovery stakeholders. • Manage the debris monitor organization and the debris collection team. • Reevaluate the debris collection schedule, as necessary, and communicate it with appropriate stakeholders. • Continue to coordinate with appropriate organizations regarding temporary debris sites and/or landfill usage. • Work with the public assistance officer to ensure that appropriate documentation is being tracked for federal reimbursement purposes. • Work toward concluding and demobilizing debris management operations.
IA Officer (if activated)	• Report to the recovery manager. • Coordinate overall IA activities, including the following: ▪ Monitoring reports from the state and federal government, if applicable (e.g., IA daily status report, the FEMA registrant database). ▪ Liaising with the state, FEMA, and nonprofit entities. ▪ Coordinating the logistics of disaster recovery centers and FEMA disaster survivor assistance teams. • Assess the need to apply for program extensions, if appropriate. Otherwise, work toward concluding and demobilizing IA operations during the intermediate recovery phase.



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Position	Responsibilities
	Coordinate with the JIC to make sure information is continually disseminated to the public about recovery programs (e.g., FEMA assistance).
Public Assistance Officer (if activated)	- Report to the recovery manager. - Coordinate overall public assistance activities. - Coordinate with the Debris Management Coordinator. - Coordinate site inspections. - Capture and document damages. - Maximize reimbursement of funds. - Identify projects eligible for 406 mitigations. - Maintain and update PA Portal data access and entries.
Public Information Officer	- If public information duties would transfer from one department to another during this phase, facilitate the transition of public information staff. - Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Push out recovery messages to the public (e.g., official information, debris separation, DRC information, available resources, volunteer and donation opportunities, concluding recovery programs). - Monitor media for information that may inform recovery activities. Report this information to the recovery manager. - Coordinate logistics for and conduct townhall/community meetings.

The following departments and organizations have responsibilities in the intermediate recovery phase.

Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
COADs/VOADs	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Continue to provide immediate assistance as necessary (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, water, medical) to residents. - Coordinate, communicate, collaborate, and cooperate to ensure that there is not a duplication of effort. - Transition to support LTRG efforts, as appropriate.
Long-Term Recovery Group	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Convene recovery oriented VOADs, local government, and other organizations that will support community recovery needs. - Determine and perform the functions/services the LTRG will provide to the community (e.g., disaster case management, home repair programs).



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Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
Housing/Community Development Department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager, FEMA and HUD. • Coordinate the transition of residents from short-term and temporary housing situations to intermediate or permanent housing. • Coordinate intermediate housing programs (e.g., Direct Housing Program, transition to apartments and other affordable housing). • Plan appropriately for federal funding used for housing-related initiatives, including repair/rebuild and other community programs for low-to-moderate housing groups (e.g., CDBG-DR funding). • Coordinate with the LTRG and appropriate long-term recovery nonprofit partners, local government, and the community at large on housing initiatives.
Public Health Department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Conduct epidemiological surveillance in all congregate shelters. • Provide prophylaxis to responders and residents in the disaster impacted area, when needed. • Coordinate with residents registered in the STEAR and/or local access and functional needs database to help them access assistance they may need following the incident. • Provide and/or coordinate public health services (e.g., D-SNAP, well water test kits, prescription vouchers). • Coordinate disaster behavioral health services. • Work with local clinical partners to monitor health impacts to the public and responders resulting from the incident (e.g., mold or asbestos exposure). • Conduct vector control activities.
Public Works Department	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Continue conducting damage assessments and managing debris removal activities. • Set up permitting centers or providing permitting information. • Provide input for mitigation actions regarding public infrastructure. • Coordinate public assistance projects (e.g., project worksheets) or coordinate with the designated department responsible for public assistance. • Set up permitting centers or providing permitting information.



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Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
Emergency Management	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Manage and coordinate recovery activities. • Ensure information is being shared between departments, agencies, elected officials, and the public to create a common operating picture. • Coordinate with the recovery task force in developing the post-disaster recovery plan. • Coordinate economic recovery activities with appropriate partners (e.g., chambers of commerce, economic development council). • Begin gathering information for the After Action Report.
Recovery Task Force	• Coordinate with the recovery manager. • Coordinate the development of the post-disaster recovery plan. • Coordinate and manage strategic recovery planning and decision making. • Establish principles and policies for recovery (e.g., community planning efforts). • Ensure transparency and accountability in the investment of recovery programs. • Communicate progress to appropriate stakeholders. • Delegate responsibilities as necessary.



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Long-Term Recovery

The following positions have responsibilities in the long-term recovery phase.

Position	Responsibilities
Recovery Manager	• Continue to oversee the recovery activities and programs—those that fall under the recovery manager and those that may have been delegated to other departments and partners. • Coordinate with the LTRG to sustainably continue long-term recovery programs and activities. • Continue to coordinate and eventually closeout any ongoing IA programs. • Update the EMC and highest elected official with the status of recovery operations. • Coordinate with the public information officer about ongoing recovery programs and activities. Ensure that messaging includes information about available funding, as well personal preparedness and resiliency in advance of future incidents. • Continue to maintain communications and coordinate with other local, state, and federal governmental partners regarding recovery programs and activities. • Coordinate the logistics of available local, state, and federal programs (e.g., disaster housing and grant-funded programs) through the long-term recovery phase until demobilization. • Continue to research and apply for funding opportunities for long-term recovery activities and programs at the government/community level and for households, as appropriate. • Inform policy makers and other elected officials of ways to improve response/recovery as it affects policy or legislation. • Conduct an after-action process specific to recovery operations then coordinate the update of the pre-disaster recovery plan in preparation for the next incident.
Public Assistance Officer	• Manages project worksheets, as appropriate. • Provide updates to the Recovery Manager. • Prepare for audits, as appropriate. • Maintain and update the PA Portal. • Respond to requests for information and essential elements of information in the PA Portal. • Determine the scope of work and cost estimate of projects. • Provide quarterly updates to the state and FEMA. • Coordinate closeout and audit of projects. • Prepare projects for obligation. • Provide insurance documentation.



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Position	Responsibilities
Public Information Officer	Continually distribute recovery-related information and monitor recovery media for mis- or dis-information.

The following departments and organizations have responsibilities in the long-term recovery phase.

Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
Long-Term Recovery Group	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Continue to coordinate, perform, and eventually close out the functions and services the LTRG provides to the community. - Solicit feedback from long-term recovery stakeholders to improve recovery activities for future incidents. Share this information with the recovery manager as part of the after-action process. - Transition to preparedness and mitigation activities as long-term recovery programs and activities close out.
Housing/Community Development Department	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Continue to coordinate the transition of residents from short-term and temporary housing situations in to intermediate or permanent housing. - Implement programs using federal funding for housing related initiatives, in coordination with FEMA, HUD, etc., if applicable. - Continue to coordinate with the LTRG and appropriate long-term recovery nonprofit partners; local, state, and federal governments; real estate agencies; and the community at large to implement housing initiatives.
Public Health Department	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Continue to coordinate disaster behavioral health services in tandem with the LTRG. - Continue to monitor health impacts to the public and responders resulting from the incident (e.g., mold or asbestos exposure).
Public Woks Department	- Coordinate with the recovery manager. - Continue to provide permitting information or facilitate the permitting process. - Continue to provide input for mitigation actions regarding public infrastructure (see the hazard mitigation plan). - Continue to coordinate public assistance projects (e.g., project worksheets) or coordinate with designated department responsible for public assistance. - Research and apply for appropriate grants related to public infrastructure/mitigation for recovery efforts.



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Departments/Organizations	Responsibilities
Emergency Management	• Research and apply for appropriate grants (e.g., hazard mitigation, U.S. Department of Agriculture) for recovery efforts. • Support the recovery manager and the recovery task force. • Continue to ensure information is being shared between departments, agencies, elected officials, and the public to maintain the common operating picture. • Coordinate and manage other recovery-related projects or programs as they are assigned to the office of emergency management. • Begin strategic planning for preparedness initiatives to be incorporated into recovery activities.
Recovery Task Force	• Implement activities developed in the post-disaster recovery plan. • Continue to coordinate and manage strategic recovery planning and decision making. • Revise principles and policies for recovery as necessary. • Continue to ensure transparency and accountability in the investment of recovery programs. • Continue to communicate progress to appropriate stakeholders. • Delegate responsibilities as necessary.



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Direction, Control, and Coordination

Organizations involved in recovery operations are autonomous and maintain their own authorities while remaining in compliance with all executive decisions and recovery plan standards, roles, and responsibilities.

Recovery Administrative Structure

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas will be responsible for defining and executing its own recovery and will establish its leadership role in such a way that it can integrate into local, regional, state, and federal recovery efforts.

The County Administrator will provide general guidance for and oversee the operation of the local disaster recovery program and may authorize those programs and projects that require approval by the chief elected official or chief operating officer. The Mayor/CEO may provide general direction to the recovery manager regarding local recovery operations.

The emergency management coordinator or designee should direct day-to-day disaster recovery activities and serve as the recovery manager unless otherwise designated. The recovery manager should manage local disaster recovery activities and coordinate with the COADs/VOADs/LTRG, the recovery task force, other departments and agencies, and other recovery partners.

Plan Integration

This plan is a companion document to the he Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas Emergency Operations Plan and includes guidance for organizations with recovery roles to conduct pre-disaster coordination to enhance recovery-related preparedness and to build capabilities. The recovery manager may not have access to all the documents listed below and should work with appropriate liaisons to access them.

Administration and Support

Documentation and Record Keeping

Each of the Wyandotte County jurisdiction(s) should maintain detailed documentation for disaster response and recovery operations (e.g., disaster expenditures, record of damages, contracts and agreements, legal documents). These records may be used to



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recover costs from the responsible party or insurers or as a basis for requesting reimbursement for certain allowable response and recovery costs from the state or federal government. These documents may also be used in legal matters because of the incident.

It is important to capture data and essential elements of information metrics to develop products that will update elected officials, the emergency management coordinator, recovery partners, and the public on the progress of recovery. This information may also inform recovery activities.

Contracts and Agreements

The UG Procurement Department have developed and maintains contracts and agreements with partners in the event requests need to be made for assistance from jurisdictions, agencies, partners, and industry in order be compliant with local, state, and federal policies.

Training

Wyandotte County Emergency Management ensures that personnel with roles and responsibilities addressed in this plan continually attend training related to appropriate recovery functions so that they are able to adequately perform their duties. Information about several recovery-related trainings is available through FEMA's National Preparedness Course Catalog (<https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/frt/npccatalog>).

Plan Development and Maintenance

The preparation and revision of this plan will be the responsibility of the EMC (or designee) with involvement of all applicable support agencies. It should be updated, revised, and reviewed every three years or after an incident or an exercise that results in corrective actions.

This document should be socialized among agencies and organizations addressed in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities section. These agencies and organizations should receive regular training, and this plan should be exercised regularly.



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Authorities and References

Authorities

- Emergency Management and Assistance. 44 CFR. 2002. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2002-title44-vol1/content-detail.html>.
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- Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide. Federal Emergency Management Agency. April 2018. <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/163348>.
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- Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide. Federal Emergency Management Agency. April 2018. <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>.



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Acronyms

AAA	Area Agency on Aging
AAR	After Action Review
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ARC	American Red Cross
B&I	Business & Industry
BPU	Board of Public Utilities
CDBG-	Community Development Block Grant-
DR	Disaster Recovery
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDFI	Community Development Financial Institutes
CEOP	County Emergency Operations Plan
COAD	Community Organization Active in Disaster
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPCB	Community Planning and Capacity Building
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMD	Emergency Management Department
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBO	Faith-Based Organizations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IA	Individual Assistance
ICS	Incident Command System
IT	Information Technology
JIC	Joint Information Center
KCK	Kansas City, KS
KCKFD	Kansas City, KS Fire Department
KCKPD	Kansas City, KS Police Department
KDEM	Kansas Division of Emergency Management
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
LTRG	Long-Term Recovery Group
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreements
MARC	Multi-Agency Resource Centers
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	Natural and Cultural Resources
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDRP	Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
PIO	Public Information Officer



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POD	Points of Distribution
RC	Recovery Coordinator
RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
RSF	Recovery Support Functions
RTF	Recovery Task Force
SBA	Small Business Administration
UG	Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
VOAD	Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster



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RSF 1 Community Planning and Capacity Building

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Community Development
Unified Government Planning and Urban Design

Primary Agencies:
Unified Government of Emergency Management
Unified Government of Neighborhood Resource Center
Unified Government Public Health Department
Unified Government Strategic Communications Department

Support Agencies:
City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
American Red Cross
The Salvation Army

The goal of Recovery Support System (RSF) 1 - Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) is to ensure effective and efficient actions are being taken to expedite recovery and to ensure access to needed governmental services. The mission of the CPCB is to enable the jurisdiction to carry out community-based recovery planning and management effectively and efficiently in a post-disaster environment. It strives to restore, strengthen, and enhance the jurisdiction's ability to plan for recovery, engage the community in the recovery planning process, and build capacity (i.e., resources available to support recovery) for plan implementation and recovery management.

The CPCB RSF 1 stakeholders identify and assess needs, coordinate support (technical and financial), and help develop and identify the recovery capacities and community planning resources for the jurisdiction before and after disaster events. The CPCB RSF stakeholders achieve this goal by creating a systematic process that engages the whole community in the development of executable, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined recovery objectives.

The CPCB has an emphasis on integration of hazard mitigation throughout the continuum of pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and implementation. This RSF serves as a forum for helping to integrate the nongovernmental and private sector resources into public sector recovery planning processes.



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CPCB RSF Goals	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Evaluate community impact and needs.	●		
Set a community engagement and planning strategy.	●	●	
Initiate Community and neighborhood-based recovery planning.		●	●
Engage community resources.	●	●	●
Respond to unanticipated issues not covered by other RSF's.	●	●	●

Figure 1: CPCB Goals by Recovery Phase

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The level of community planning efforts required will depend on the extent of the damage. Damage assessment is a function of multiple phases, beginning and immediately following disaster impact and continuing into the first part of recovery. As the best available information is compiled and organized, the data serves as a guide for the needs of the recovery efforts.

Recovery operations will begin as soon as possible. The extent of the community planning effort will depend on the progress and decisions made during the response phase of the disaster. When a community suffers severe impacts recovery decisions need to be made after life safety measures are concluded.

An established RSF 1 that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase. Short-term Recovery operations may continue to be coordinated from the EOC after the response phase is over, if required.

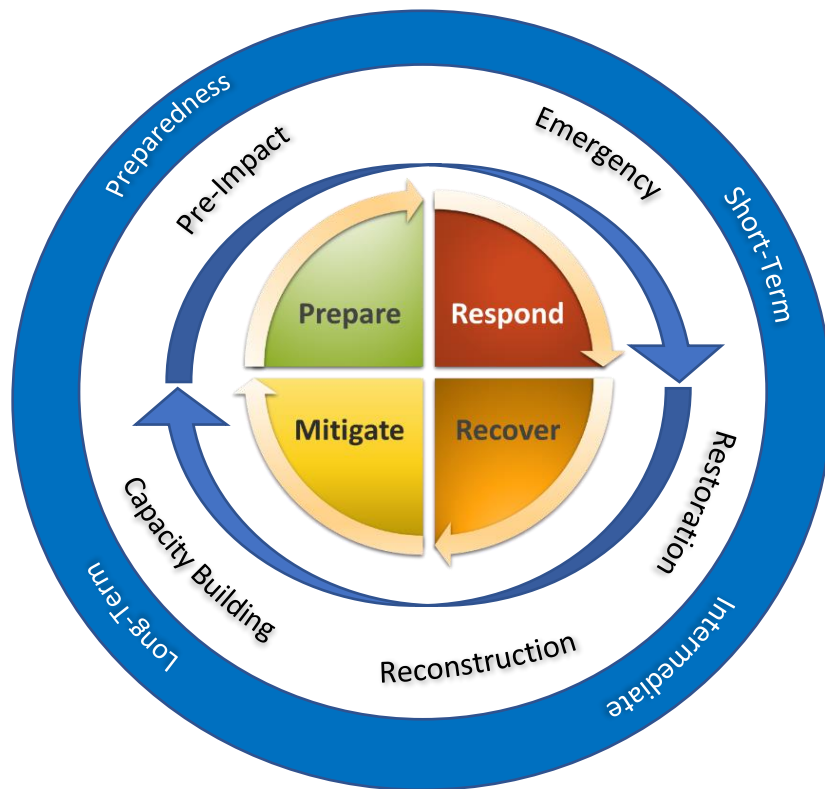


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The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

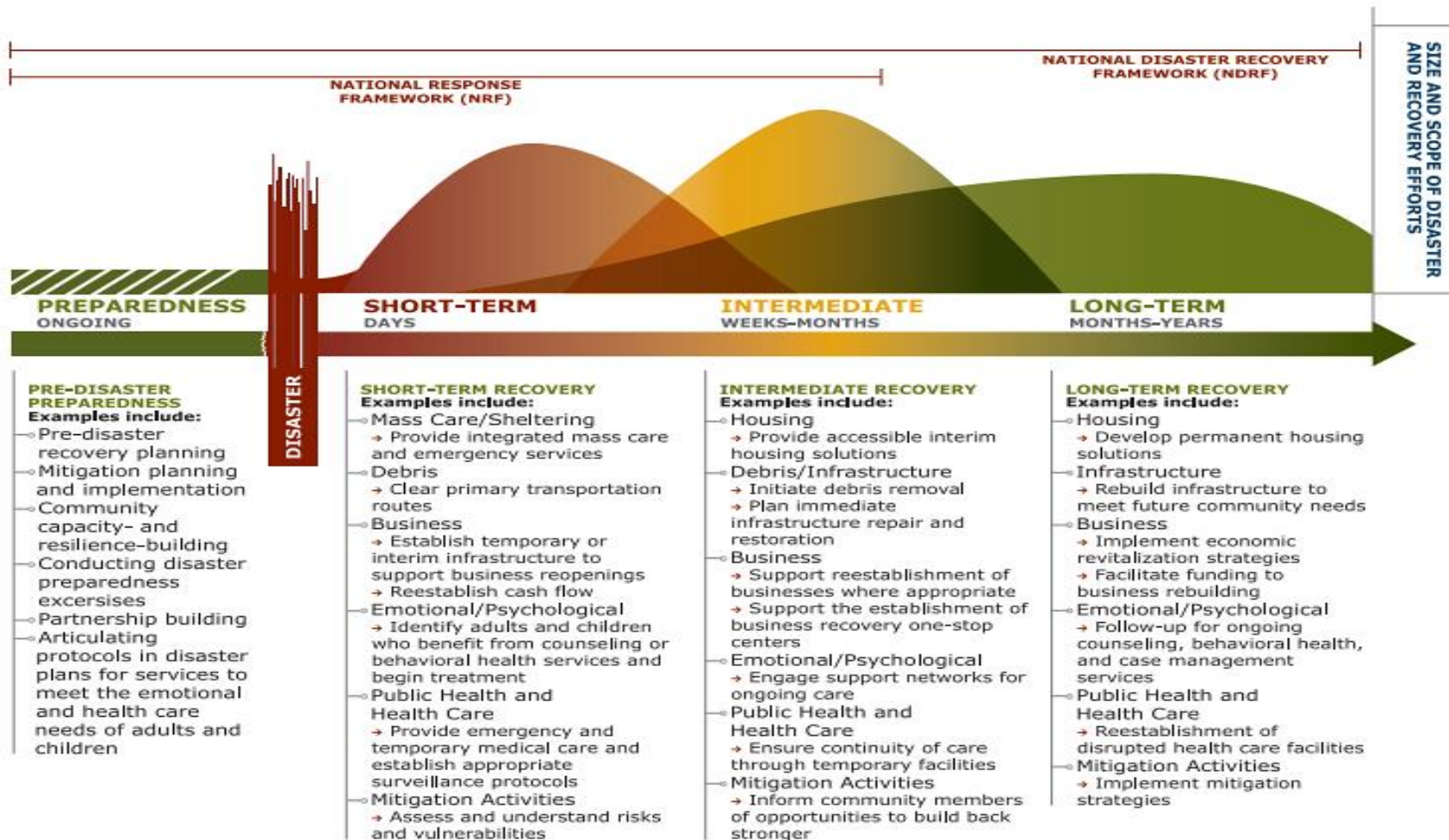
After the decision has been made to activate RSF 1, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation.





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RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





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B. Damage Assessment

There are several different types of assessments that occur post-disaster. These assessments are critical even if the disaster does not meet the state or federal thresholds for assistance. They give the local jurisdiction valuable information about infrastructure and recovery actions. The most common assessments include the Rapid Needs Assessment and the local, state, or joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).

1.1 Rapid Needs Assessment / Initial Damage Assessment

The Rapid Needs Assessment begins almost immediately after the event. This is often called the “Windshield Assessment” as it involves first responders and key officials reporting their observations as they move through the damaged areas. It is essentially a community-level “size up” that identifies immediate life safety and response priorities as soon as possible, preferably within the first operational period.

Tips for conducting an effective rapid needs assessment:

- Good preparation and training of local staff before an event can make this process much more efficient.
- Immediately after an incident, begin keeping a record of all reports of damage and update them as information comes in. All departments and agencies should keep good records and take pictures of damages as appropriate.
- Most damage assessment information will be obtained from other departments, including public works, law enforcement, fire, EMS, and other agencies that have information about costs/damages associated with the incident.
- Proactively develop a method for collecting and analyzing Rapid Needs Assessment data.
- Monitor social media and maintain contact with the local dispatch center to prioritize where to send Rapid Assessment teams.

Before the disaster occurs, departments should be aware of their role in information gathering to make the process go smoothly. The window of opportunity for pulling this information together after a disaster is usually only 24-72 hours.

Local jurisdictions are encouraged to conduct damage assessments as soon as access into the disaster area is possible to better understand the disaster's impact on private property, infrastructure, and public assets, and to understand the disaster's overall impact on the community. Conducting a local damage assessment, whether through the rapid needs assessment process or separately, provides the local government with important information that will drive short term recovery decisions (e.g., do we need to identify housing resources? What infrastructure repairs do we need to prioritize? Will businesses be able to operate normally? Etc.). Additionally, detailed damage information helps state and federal officials determine whether a damage assessment is necessary to determine eligibility for federal assistance.



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1.2 Joint Verification (Preliminary Damage Assessment)

If a disaster is large enough, federal financial assistance may be available through a federal disaster declaration. When disaster-related impacts approach established federal disaster thresholds, the emergency manager may request a FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) through the state. If the event does not meet FEMA disaster program indicators but could possibly meet Small Business Administration (SBA) indicators, the jurisdiction can request an independent SBA PDA.

The emergency manager (or a designee) will escort federal and state teams to assist in verification of the damages. If impacts meet the thresholds, a federal declaration may be obtained for FEMA Public Assistance, FEMA Individual Assistance, disaster loan assistance from the SBA or agricultural assistance through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Local coordination includes, but is not limited to, activities involving contacting partners, setting up teams, determining and assigning support activities, deploying teams, collecting, and assimilating the information, and demobilizing teams. Local participation includes performing as an active member on the team and forwarding a request through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) for federal assistance when impacts are beyond the capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments to manage. Additionally, more details about the damage assessment can be found in the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) in Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 – Assessment, Recovery and Mitigation Annex.



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IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require the RSF 1 to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the Housing RSF and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

The CPCB stakeholders work together to accomplish the following objectives

- Evaluate and share information on community conditions and CPCB throughout the disaster area.
 - Assess community conditions.
 - Assess incident challenges, opportunities, and capacity.
 - Provide FEMA/Stafford Act recovery assistance.
 - Communicate with the public on services, stability, and safety issues.
 - Establish Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) as needed.
 - Identify any unmet need and establish a recovery committee to address these unmet needs.
- Coordinate and resolve conflicts and leverage and optimize use of recovery planning and local capacity assistance.
 - Engage stakeholders.
 - Conduct incident-specific recovery planning.
 - Identify resources.
 - Develop and sustain partnerships.
 - Coordinate training and preparation with CPCB interagency partners.
 - Identify and track resolution of gaps and conflict.
 - Restore key resource in health, life, and safety areas.



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- Aid the community in identifying, securing, and utilizing needed capacity to lead, plan, manage, and implement recovery.
 - Coordinate deployment of resources.
 - Coordinate the application of sustainable hazard mitigation planning principles.
 - Conduct redevelopment planning and design.
 - Provide training, mentoring, and other targeted technical assistance.
 - Conduct project implementation, grants, and financial assistance.
 - Identify and implement mitigation activities.
 - Rebuild affected areas following an approved permitting process.
 - Engage in preparedness efforts to improve the resiliency of the community.

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS

Phase 1 is ongoing. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes effective recovery activities begin with a host of preparedness activities conducted on an ongoing basis in advance of any potential incident. Due to the complex nature of recovery, and the number of agencies and departments involved, preparedness involves an integrated combination of the following

- Assessments
- Planning
- Procedures and protocols
- Training and exercises
- Personnel qualification
- Licensure, and certification
- Equipment certification and evaluation/revision(s)

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Short term recovery process will focus on 1) returning infrastructure and services to a functioning level and 2) looking at long-term planning processes.

1. Infrastructure

a. Utilities

- Primary focus during the short-term recovery period is utility restoration to critical infrastructure and areas of limited damage.
- Restoration efforts made may or may not be permanent.
- Cap damaged sewer lines at homes with significant damage.



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b. Storm sewer damage

- Temporary repairs to stabilize system and avoid damage from flash flooding during the planning and repair phase.

c. Transportation

- Expand one lane roads to two lanes.
- Road identification with temporary street signs or markings on street.
- Temporary signals at key intersections.
- Re-routing buses for impacted residents temporarily relocated.

d. Communications

- Support the repair of cell phone towers or placement of temporary towers.

2. Building Management

a. Identify and secure from re-entry all structures deemed structurally unsafe.

- A more detailed damage assessment report is collected. The data collected is routed to the Emergency Management Department for community wide compilation and possible submission to state and federal government agencies.

b. Building Inspectors

- Additional inspector staffing will need to be coordinated from outside agencies through mutual aid agreements.
- Request will be made to the state for additional inspector's/engineers to assist with structural damage assessments.

PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE RECOVERY

After the incident has been stabilized, recovery support will be fully transitioned to all the focus being on recovery.

1. Infrastructure

a. Utilities

- Primary focus during the intermediate recovery period is the continuation of utility and critical infrastructure restoration.
- Restoration efforts will be made to return all power to the affected area.



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- Regularly reassessing, prioritizing, coordinating needed resources and technical expertise to promote restoration of utilities.

b. Storm sewer damage

- Consideration for flash flooding mitigation where applicable.
- Alternate source(s) of power.

c. Transportation

- Enhancement the clearing of roadways and prioritize street infrastructure repair
- Enhance of signalized intersections or intersections needing signals.
- Start the planning process for the re-design of infrastructure in heavily damaged areas.

d. Communications

- Support replacement and installation of equipment that may support known technological advancements.

2. Building Management

a. Building Inspectors

- Classify the extent of repair or replacement that will be needed for each damaged structure.
- Classify those structures that will require complete demolition and removal.

b. Building codes and ordinances

- Consideration for changes in current building codes to build.
- Consideration for restoration of historical structures.
- Care for damaged areas abandoned by owners.

c. Permits

- Consideration of moratorium on building permits in rebuild area to allow for implementation of planning program.
- Segregate allowance of permits based on level of damage and/or areas outside planning area.
- Purchasing land from damaged areas.



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PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

The long-term recovery process will focus on efforts to return the community to as close to normal as possible. Long-term recovery will emphasize community engagement and sustainable growth while addressing the needs of the community.

1. Infrastructure

a. Utilities

- Where applicable and financially feasible, accelerate long range plans on placement of utility infrastructure.
- Consideration will be given to the application and feasibility of underground electric lines.

b. Storm sewer damage

- Consideration for flooding mitigation where applicable.

c. Transportation

- Enhancement of street infrastructure, coordinating improvements with future planning elements.
- Enhance of signalized intersections or intersections needing signals.
- Consideration for design alterations e.g., roundabouts, etc.

d. Communications

- Support replacement and installation of equipment that may support known technological advancements.

2. Building Management

a. Demolition of unsalvageable public structures

- A more detailed damage assessment report is collected. The data collected is routed to the Emergency Management Office.
- Decisions made for determination of unsafe structures will be done by Policy Group.
- Utilize Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's) with demolition companies for a timely removal of unsafe structures.

b. Building Inspectors

- Resources will be requested from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.



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3. Planning and Zoning

a. Survey disputes

- Coordination of additional surveyors needed to support resolutions of personal property lines.

b. Changes in zoning

- Considerations to be made in zoning changes before rebuilding.
- Coordination with Recovery Support Function 2, Economic Recovery.
- Development in assisting the rebuilding of commercial property.
- Coordination with school districts for possible re-districting of schools.
- Consider changes that can be made within flood plains.
- Use of damaged areas abandoned by owners.
- Location changes of businesses.

4. Long Term Housing

a. Locations

- Determined based on impacted area and need.

5. Whole Community Planning

Larger, catastrophic events will likely require community master planning for the rebuilding process. The goal of this whole community planning is to establish a community based, post-disaster vision of what potentially could be developed and built for the impacted areas. Steps to include:

a. Acquire input from community stakeholders, forums to include but not limited to:

- Citizen public forums
- Community organizations
- Neighborhood associations, specifically any impacted by event
- Relative local, state, and federal agencies
- Higher education institutions
- Local school districts
- Regional partners



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- b. In coordination with Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas Public Information Office (PIO) implement public information campaign that:
- Gives community members a chance to develop vision for the future of the community.
 - Establishes a high COAD profile which may increase funding opportunities.
 - Encourages community ownership of the plan.
 - Makes it easier to find project champions.
 - Garners input in prioritizing identified projects.
- c. From the vision, action recovery projects will be identified.
- Search out projects that support mitigation opportunities.
 - Many recovery projects may be eligible within the Public Assistance (PA) program of FEMA. Key notes of PA projects include:
 - Project worksheet: Used to develop projects for PA funding. Contains description of the facility, scope of eligible work, estimated costs, etc.
 - Improved Project: A PA project that incorporates improvements that go beyond restoring the facility to pre disaster conditions.
 - Alternate Project: Occurs when the applicant chooses not to restore a damaged facility and requests the use of the PA funds for other public facilities, capital equipment, or hazard mitigation measures.



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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table details the roles and responsibilities of the Coordinating and Primary Agencies:

Stakeholders	Functions
Community Development	• Coordinates with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development Coordinates the Damage Assessment Team to include the field survey teams • Acts as the central communications point for other community agencies and nongovernmental organizations • Assists the public to secure recovery assistance • Provides information to the public about a variety of non-profit services and agencies in times of disaster • Continue existing ongoing housing and other projects unless directly affected
Planning and Urban Design	• Coordinates long-range land use planning to support recovery efforts • Analyzes privately initiated land use projects to ensure compliance with land use regulations • Advises the Mayor/CEO and the Board of County Commissioners on the land use projects • Reviews building plans, conducts inspections, and ensures code compliance to help maintain public health and safety



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Stakeholders

Functions

Emergency Management

- Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of
- Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Coordinates and maintains files of all initial assessment reports
- Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases
- Coordinates the development of after-action reports

Finance Department

- Coordinates with Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director to develop cost accounting and documentation maintenance procedures and processes
- Develops an audit trail for Auditor and Controller manual expenditures incurred during the recovery phase
- Performs emergency warrant issuance activities
- Coordinates and monitors FEMA documentation processes for eligible expenditures
- Executes FEMA filing(s)
- Works with Chief Technical Officer to re-establish County financial systems
- Continues to administer County payroll
- Continues to perform County accounts payable function

Strategic Communications

- Serves as a central point for disseminating public information during times of disasters and help control rumors
- Conducts trend analysis to County officials and report community needs that are not being met

Appraiser's Office

- Follows up on field reports received by a jurisdiction's damage assessment process to provide potential property tax relief to owners of damaged private property via a County Assessor Reassessment of Property
- Administers federal disaster housing assistance for victims
- Serves Section 8 Rental Assistance applicants currently on the program or Tenant



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Stakeholders

Functions

American Red Cross

- Provides for the critical needs of individuals such as food, clothing, shelter, and supplemental medical needs
- Provides for the critical needs of individuals such as food, clothing, shelter, and supplemental medical needs
- Provides other assistance to individuals such as furniture, home repair, home purchasing, essential tools, and some bill payments as needed and requested
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment “windshield surveys” within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Provides detailed damage assessments to the community within 72 hours as requested Humane Society & Animal Services
- Provides for the critical needs of animals such as food, shelter, and supplemental medical needs
- Provides for the reunification of animals with owners before, during and after a disaster



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COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

The Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) stakeholders will continue to engage with local-level and potentially national level RSF agencies and applicable State agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in the CPCB following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post-disaster fluctuates to obtain the appropriate expertise or capabilities of other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to support or can support recovery efforts rather than continual participation in the RSF.

CPCB COORDINATION WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

When activated, CPCB works with state and community partners through coordination with the Disaster Recovery Manager. Recovery activities will likely require direct relationships with non-governmental organizations and private sector and non-profit sector partners. It is important that the CPCB and the jurisdiction's Disaster Recovery Manager work with the local, state, tribal, territorial, unincorporated areas, private, and non-profit partners to complete the following actions:

- Develop a coordinated recovery strategy that addresses CPCB recovery needs for the local, state, tribal, territorial, and unincorporated communities.
- Establish a process for obtaining baseline data/information.
- Identify metrics to measure progress.
- Designate state, territorial, tribal, and local organizations that will coordinate community recovery efforts.
- Identify sources of funding, including private sector and philanthropic organizations, to meet specific objectives.
- Put in place mechanisms to reduce fraud, duplication, and waste.
- Determine local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area capacity, and training needs for Federal assistance applications.

CPCB COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSFS

The CPCB must make sure recovery activities are coordinated with those of the other RSFs. While the ultimate coordination of activities is the responsibility of the Disaster Recovery Manager, adequate coordination between RSFs is necessary. There are multitudes of interrelated and interdependent issues that require extensive inter RSF coordination. In some situations, the CPCB can provide input on the needs of the community and subject matter expertise for other RSF efforts. In other situations, the CPCB can benefit from the work of the other RSFs, thereby leveraging their outputs.



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Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to CPCB RSF	Potential Support from CPCB RSF
Economic	Assist businesses with rehabilitation and new development.	Programs that encourage/support strategic planning for infrastructure systems recovery
Health and Social Services	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact employment, and support a customer base for businesses	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for business recovery
Housing	Meeting the housing needs of employers and employees of private and public entities	Facilitation of local purchasing efforts to assist businesses with housing rehabilitation and development Technical assistance to housing developers for access to capital
Infrastructure Systems	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications, and other infrastructure needs impacting housing	Information on infrastructure needs of businesses by geographic service areas
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of strategic housing planning into the promotion of economic growth through tourism and other conservation initiatives



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RESOURCES

[Armourdale Area Master Plan Report \(10/11/21\)](#)

[Central Area Master Plan \(10/29/20\)](#)

[Citizen's Guide to the Department of Planning and Urban Design](#)

[Community Planning and Capacity Building - FEMA](#)

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising Pillars](#)

[Northeast Area Master Plan \(11/29/18\)](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)



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RSF 2 Economic Recovery

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Economic Development

Primary Agencies: Unified Government Community Development
Unified Government Finance Department
Unified Government Emergency Management
Unified Government Neighborhood Resource Center
Unified Government Public Health Department
Unified Government Public Works Department
Unified Government Purchasing
Unified Government of Strategic Communications

Support Agencies: City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
Wyandotte Economic Development Council

Economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities to a pre-disaster (if not better) state. The main purpose of this guide is to aid in effective decision-making processes, that ensure resources are expanded efficiently, effectively and in a manner that stimulates near-term economic growth. It should also add long term economic value with sensitivity to environmental impacts where possible. It takes note of plans that identify and seize opportunities for economic recovery and sustainable growth. It enables the leveraging of resources, expediting infrastructure delivery, support business growth and innovation, develop the Wyandotte County and Kansas City, KS workforce and enhance the environmental quality.

Economic RSF Goals	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Evaluate needs and capabilities in the business sector.	●	●	
Set recovery priorities.	●		●
Connect businesses with employees, goods, and markets.		●	●
Retain and support all business, including large, medium, and small entities.	●		●
Communicate the status of economic recovery	●		●

Figure 1: Economic Recovery Goals by Recovery Phase

This Economic Planning function focuses specifically on the long-term economic recovery and is meant to be utilized in conjunction with this Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan. The function is grounded in and supports, but does not replace, long term plans for infrastructure, land use, and economic development. The function applies to activities conducted in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, as well as those performed during the extended recovery process, noting that decisions made during the initial response to a disaster will have a lasting impact on the community's ability to recover in the long term.



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When activated, the Economic Recovery Support Function (RSF) works with state and community partners, in coordination with the jurisdiction's Recovery Manager. Recovery activities will require direct relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private, and non-profit sector partners.

It is important the Economic RSF and the jurisdiction's Recovery Manager work with the local, state, tribal, territorial, unincorporated areas, private, and non-profit partners to:

- Develop a coordinated recovery strategy that addresses specific economic recovery needs and goals for the local, state, tribal, territorial, and unincorporated communities.
- Establish a process for obtaining baseline data/information.
- Establish a process to determine economic goals of the community.
- Identify metrics to measure progress.
- Designate state, territorial, tribal, and local organizations that will coordinate with each other to further the economic recovery efforts.
- Identify sources of funding, including private sector and philanthropic organizations, to meet specific objectives.
- Put in place mechanisms to reduce fraud, duplication, and waste.
- Determine local, state, tribal, territorial training needs for Federal assistance applications.
- Utilize multimedia to share information, collaborate, and evaluate resource options to narrow the list of programs that are most relevant.
- Aid impacted businesses. Examples include the following:
 - **Access to Capital Events** – multi-jurisdictional, multi-organizational events intended to integrate many resource partners into a single venue/event to enable jurisdictional stakeholder's access to what resources exist.
 - **Peer-to-Peer Events** – often occur along industry lines, where industry leaders with disaster recovery experience present lessons learned and facilitate recovery planning efforts with their counterparts in the impacted area.
 - **Business Assistance and Risk Management Presentations** – are targeted outreach efforts to provide business assistance and risk management information at existing business association meetings. These presentations are intended to leverage existing meetings and complement a wide range of meetings and agendas.
 - **Business Disaster Case Management** – a focused effort, often led by Chamber of Commerce(s), that provides direct business counseling to impacted businesses to assist them in completing loan applications, retrieving vital records, and re-designing business plans. This effort has been employed through local centers and “virtually” through mobile business counselors. The impact and local culture will dictate the best model for an impacted community.



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- **Business Disaster Help Desk** – a resource made available to businesses to call to receive direct assistance for specific issues/questions. The help desk employs many of the same resources available through business disaster case management but lacks the ability to conduct follow-up activities. The effort relies heavily on well-informed referral networks and is typically resourced at the State or NGO-level.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Several Critical Functions have been identified as areas of concern: Workforce, Infrastructure, Communications, Security, Supply Chain, Property Restoration, Business Resource Center, and Business Continuity of Operations Plans. Each Critical Function may contain some or all the four phases of Emergency Management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

This economic recovery RSF is designed to address whole-community economic issues. Individual businesses can mitigate the impact of a disaster on their operations by developing robust emergency operations and disaster preparedness plans. Resources will be available to individual businesses as part of this economic recovery plan, but it is incumbent on each business to prepare themselves for disaster events.

In the wake of a substantial disaster event, a Business Resource Center will be established to aid the affected business community. Because disasters affect individuals and businesses simultaneously but differently, the Business Resource Center will be co-located with those resource centers for individual assistance, such as a Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC) which typically includes American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and faith-based groups. A full list of agencies and programs is provided below. They include resources related to federal, state, and local programs, insurance, finance, real estate, and others.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase.

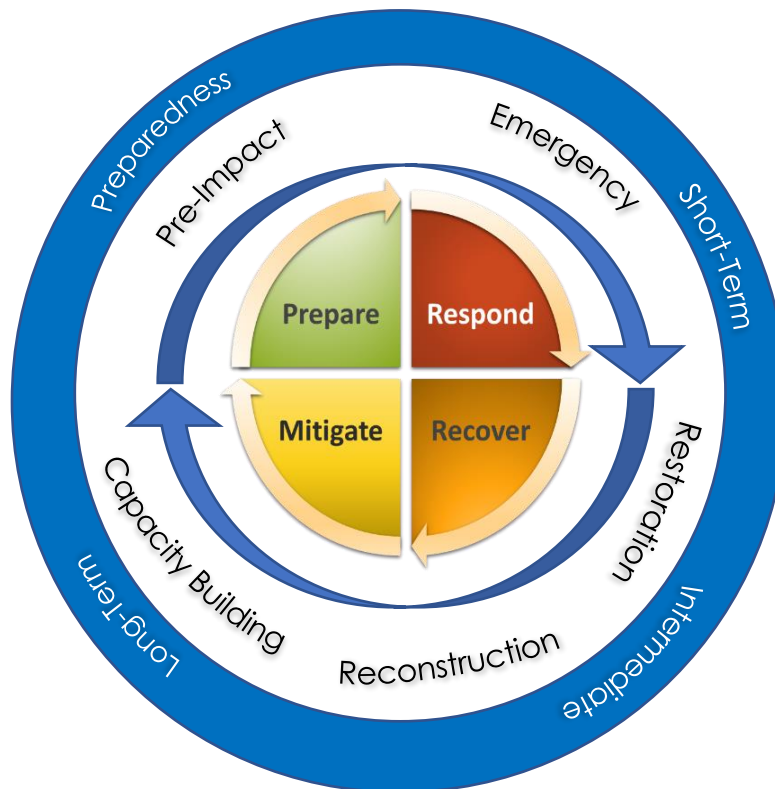


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The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

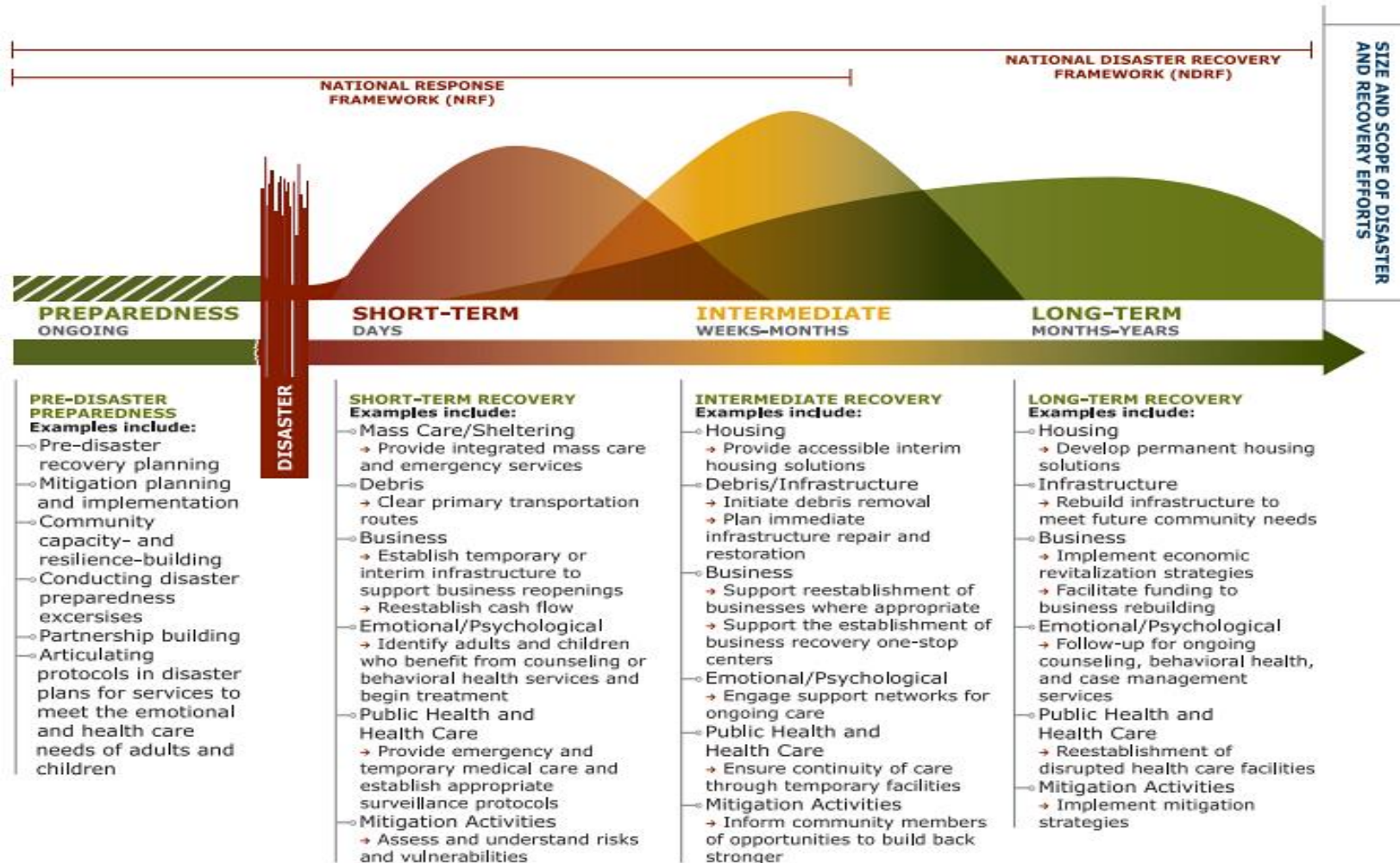
After the decision has been made to activate RSF 1, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation.





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





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IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require the RSF 2 – Economic Recovery to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the RSF 2 and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

A jurisdiction can use these economic indicators as a decision-support tool to determine the need to engage RSF 2 following an incident. Additional economic indicators for consideration include:

- Number of businesses lost
- Number of commercial bankruptcies
- Number of banking institutions lost
- Percentage increase of jobless claims

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS

Phase 1 is ongoing and ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Communicate importance of individual business preparedness plans.
- Communicate whole community emergency response and recovery plan to ensure that each business understands the process and the resources that will be available post-disaster.



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- Identify how businesses could make strategic investments in projects capable of making their organizations more resilient, including insuring risk and diversifying telecommunications, power system, physical space requirements, and supply chains.
- Identify financial recovery grants program available for post-disaster recovery efforts.
- Seek opportunities to integrate recovery operations into training and exercises to provide an opportunity for RSF stakeholders to practice performing their roles during an incident requiring enhanced recovery activities.
- Provide business continuity training and exercise opportunities for large and small private businesses.
- Businesses must ensure their facilities are properly maintained and hardened against disasters.
- Public sector entities and utility service providers are required to develop detailed service restoration plans.
- Businesses should establish internal communications and public relations plans.
- Businesses must ensure supply chain management is ready to address disaster events.
- Businesses should have debris removal contracts.

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs and ends when the short-term recovery objectives are met. The short-term recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident focused on post-disaster targets.

- Conduct initial assessments of economic recovery issues and prepare demographic and economic baseline data using the economic indicators.
- Review impact of the incident on the jurisdiction's tax base.
- Identify impact on government facilities.
- Identify impacts on public and private facilities.
- Provide technical assistance to promote economic recovery, financial literacy, and strategic planning.
- Identify local employment issues.
- Troubleshoot cash flow issues for government agencies, businesses, and individuals.
- Identify impacts on critical supply chains and local industries.
- Provide timely communications to and about business challenges.
- Establish a Business Resource Center.
- Collaborate with law enforcement to support security in affected areas.



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PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE RECOVERY

After the incident has been stabilized, recovery support will transition the focus to recovery.

- Continue, and augment, the Business Resource Center.
- Whole community economic resources are available to assist businesses returning to normal operations.
- Identify ongoing infrastructure needs and communicate with the appropriate entity.
- Communicate with utility companies on long-term resources needs.
- Provide timely and accurate information to the business community throughout duration of recovery efforts.
- Identify long-term restoration and reconstruction actions as needed to protect long-term stability of commercial and economic sectors, along with employment and other essential support services.
- Identify funding sources from federal, non-profit, and private sources.
- Evaluate all existing local, county, state, and federal regulations, ordinances, codes, administrative or tax code provisions, and government and non-government entity policies for potential barriers or restrictions that could impede restoring the jurisdiction's economic health.
- Further economic diversification initiatives.

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

The long-term recovery process will focus on efforts to return the community to as close to a new normal as possible. Long-term recovery will emphasize community engagement and sustainable growth while addressing the needs of the community.

- Continue to assess economic recovery issues and preparing demographic and economic baseline data using the economic indicators.
- Where applicable and financially feasible, accelerate long range plans on placement of utility infrastructure.
- Develop and implement workforce initiatives.
- Assist businesses in recruiting and retaining employees living in the jurisdiction.
- Ensure businesses have adequate supporting infrastructure.
- Evaluate all existing and newly created jurisdictional regulations, ordinances, codes, administrative or tax code provisions for potential barriers or restrictions that could impede restoring the jurisdiction's economic health.
- Promote businesses in the jurisdiction and attract tourism.
- Evaluate the potential for the need of legislative action at the state and local level, to facilitate the repopulation and reconstruction efforts.



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- Expand and increase commerce and economic functions within the jurisdiction as needed to meet the demand during the recovery phase.
- Attempt to engage members of the community in economic, commercial, and employment recovery planning and implementation.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are many Federal financial assistance resources and programs available that may be useful for stakeholder engagement after a disaster. Additionally, depending on the program (such as SBA Disaster Loans), those agencies establish extensive field presence to disseminate the assistance in the disaster-impacted area. Some examples of the types of assistance superficially related to economic recovery include:

- **US Small Business Administration (SBA)** provides low-interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and business assets.
- **US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**, Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program (CDBG-DR), provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to Presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.
- **US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Business and Industry (B&I) Loan** is designed to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment. It can also improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. This is achieved by bolstering the existing private credit structure through the guarantee of quality loans, which will provide lasting community benefits. A borrower may be a cooperative organization, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized and operated on a profit or non-profit basis; an Indian tribe on a federal or state reservation or other federally recognized tribal group; public body; or an individual. A borrower must be engaged in or proposing to engage in a business that will:
 - Provide employment
 - Improve the economic or environmental climate
 - Provide the conservation, development, and use of water for aquaculture
 - Reduce reliance on nonrenewable energy resources by encouraging the development and construction of solar energy systems and other renewable energy systems



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• **US Department of the Treasury, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (the CDFI Fund)** is designed to increase economic opportunity and promote community development investments for underserved populations and in distressed communities in the United States. Through monetary awards and the allocation of tax credits, the CDFI Fund helps promote access to capital and local economic growth in urban and rural low-income communities. Through its various programs, the CDFI Fund enables locally based organizations to further their goals such as: economic development (job creation, business development, and commercial real estate development); affordable housing (housing development and homeownership); and community development financial services (provision of basic banking services to underserved communities and financial literacy training).

- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** can assist communities in addressing long-term disaster relief and recovery needs. Through competitive grants to eligible applicants, the EDA's disaster recovery generally falls within three categories:
- **Strategic Planning – EDA** offers financial resources and technical assistance to help develop and enhance economic development plans following a disaster. This is achieved through the funding of disaster recovery plans, strategies, and funding for disaster recovery coordinators.
- **Infrastructure Development – EDA** offers grant funds to build new infrastructure (e.g., business incubators, technology parks, research facilities, basic utilities) that foster economic development to retain or attract jobs to the region.
- **Capital for Alternative Financing – Through EDA's Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) program**, non-profit and governmental entities can apply to establish an RLF, which, in turn, makes below market rate loans to businesses to help recovery.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table details the roles and responsibilities of the Coordinating and Primary Agencies:

Stakeholders

Functions

Economic Development

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate build a strong economy through regional collaboration
- Focus on economic development, job creation and infrastructure investments
- Showcase and spotlight assets and attributes to developers, investors, and site selectors
- Provide forums for community engagement by providing opportunities to discuss and be actively involved in current economic development issues, trends, and strategies
- Spearhead strategic initiatives, policies, and programs that strengthens regional economy and improve the regions' quality of life
- Bring together community leaders, elected officials, Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Commissions (EDC) and businesses
- Promotes diversified residential and overall business development
- Provides economic damage assessment information

Finance Department

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Build a strong economy through regional collaboration



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

- Coordinates with Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director to develop cost accounting and documentation maintenance procedures and processes
- Develops an audit trail for Auditor and Controller manual expenditures incurred during the recovery phase
- Performs emergency warrant issuance activities
- Coordinates and monitors FEMA documentation processes for eligible expenditures
- Executes FEMA filing(s)
- Works with Department of Technology to re-establish County financial systems
- Continues to administer County payroll
- Continues to perform County accounts payable function

Community Development

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Build a strong economy through regional collaboration
- Provides technical and financial assistance regarding programs eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.

Emergency Management

- Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Coordinates and maintains files of all initial assessment reports
- Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases
- Coordinates the development of after-action reports
- Executes agency mission during disaster recovery through available Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and mitigation programs.
-

Neighborhood Resource Center

- Identify problems and seek solutions by bringing together neighborhood leaders and local government representatives.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

- Create working partnerships that provide positive impact on the livability of our neighborhoods.
- Strive to recommend programs and initiatives that will empower, rebuild, and revitalize our community
- Provides other assistance to individuals such as furniture, home repair, home purchasing, essential tools, and some bill payments as needed and requested
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment “windshield surveys” within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Utilize the State’s damage assessment forms and process
- Provides detailed damage assessments to Community Services

Public Health Department

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Build a strong economy through regional collaboration

Public Works Department

- Disposes of surplus equipment and salvage materials
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment “windshield surveys” within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Utilize the State’s damage assessment forms and process
- Provides detailed damage assessments to Community Services

Purchasing Department

- Provides effective and efficient procurement of goods, materials, and services, supporting County departments
- Implements sound procurement processes to acquire the highest quality, good, and services, at the best price

Strategic Communications

- Communicates with the public and the media by answering questions and provide information regarding County issues



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Economic Recovery RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to Economic Recovery RSF	Potential Support from Economic Recovery RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community priorities for economic recovery and development	Programs that encourage/support strategic planning for economy/community
Health and Social Services	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and providers that impact employment, and support a customer base for businesses	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for business recovery
Housing	Meeting the housing needs of employers and employees of businesses receiving RSF 2 - Economic assistance	Facilitation of local purchasing efforts to assist businesses with housing rehabilitation and development Technical assistance to housing developers for access to capital
Infrastructure Systems	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications, and other infrastructure needs impacting housing	Information on infrastructure needs of businesses by geographic service areas
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of strategic housing planning into the promotion of economic growth through tourism and other conservation initiatives



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RESOURCES

[Economic Recovery Support Function - FEMA](#)

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)

[UG Community Development Plans and Reports](#)

[UG Economic Development](#)



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RSF 3: Health and Social Services

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Public Health Department
Unified Government Community Development

Primary Agencies:

Kansas City Kansas Fire Department
Kansas City Kansas Police Department
Unified Government Emergency Management
Unified Government Human Services
Unified Government Planning & Urban Design
Unified Government Public Works Department-
Water Pollution Control
Wyandotte Leavenworth Area Agency on Aging

Support Agencies:

American Red Cross
Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas
City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
Cross-Lines Community Outreach
Mercy and Truth
Swope Health
The Salvation Army
The University of Kansas Health System
United Way of Greater KC
Vibrant Health

The goal of the Recovery Support Function (RSF) 3 - Health and Social Services is to continue to support the providers of essential services, restore health and social services operations and networks post-disaster. RSF 3 outlines the framework to support local recovery efforts that address public health, healthcare facilities, coalitions and essential social services programs that promote a more effective recovery through supporting individuals and families affected by a disaster.

RSF 3 consists of partners at the federal and state level as well as local, tribal, non-governmental organizations, faith based and nonprofits groups, private sector and other members of the community. RSF 3 is an alliance of agencies, departments, and other stakeholders with similar functional responsibilities that collaboratively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters within a jurisdiction. During emergencies, each jurisdiction and special district is responsible for conducting and managing emergencies within its boundaries.



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Health and Social Services RSF Goals	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Evaluate needs, capabilities, and service gaps in the health, social services, and education systems.	●	●	
Set recovery priorities.		●	
Support the restoration of public health and the healthcare systems and services.	●		
Support service delivery to the whole community, including individuals with access and functional	●		●
Support the coordination of recovery actions across public and private educational providers at	●		●

Figure 1: Health and Social Services Goals by Recovery Phase

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The level of community planning efforts required will depend on the extent of the event. Disasters can have a wide variety of impacts within the health care community. Organization's that provide these services, particularly those that provide "safety net" services at little or no cost, can be severely impacted. These impacts can include supply chain interruptions, lack of appropriate facilities and lack of public transportation to these facilities. This can cease key services that keeping the community safe and well.

Recovery operations will begin as soon as possible. The extent of the community planning effort will depend on the progress and decisions made during the response phase of the disaster. When a community suffers severe impacts, recovery decisions need to be made immediately after life safety measures are addressed.

An established RSF 3 that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of Response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase. Short-term Recovery operations may continue to be coordinated from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) after the response phase is over, if required.

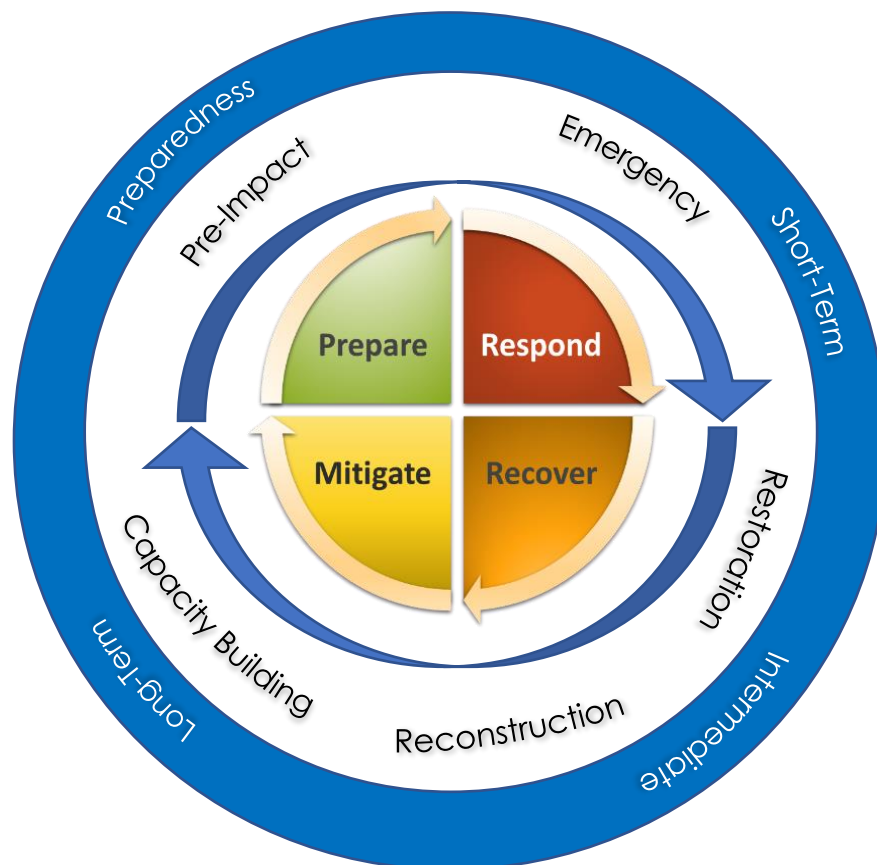


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The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term** Recovery includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

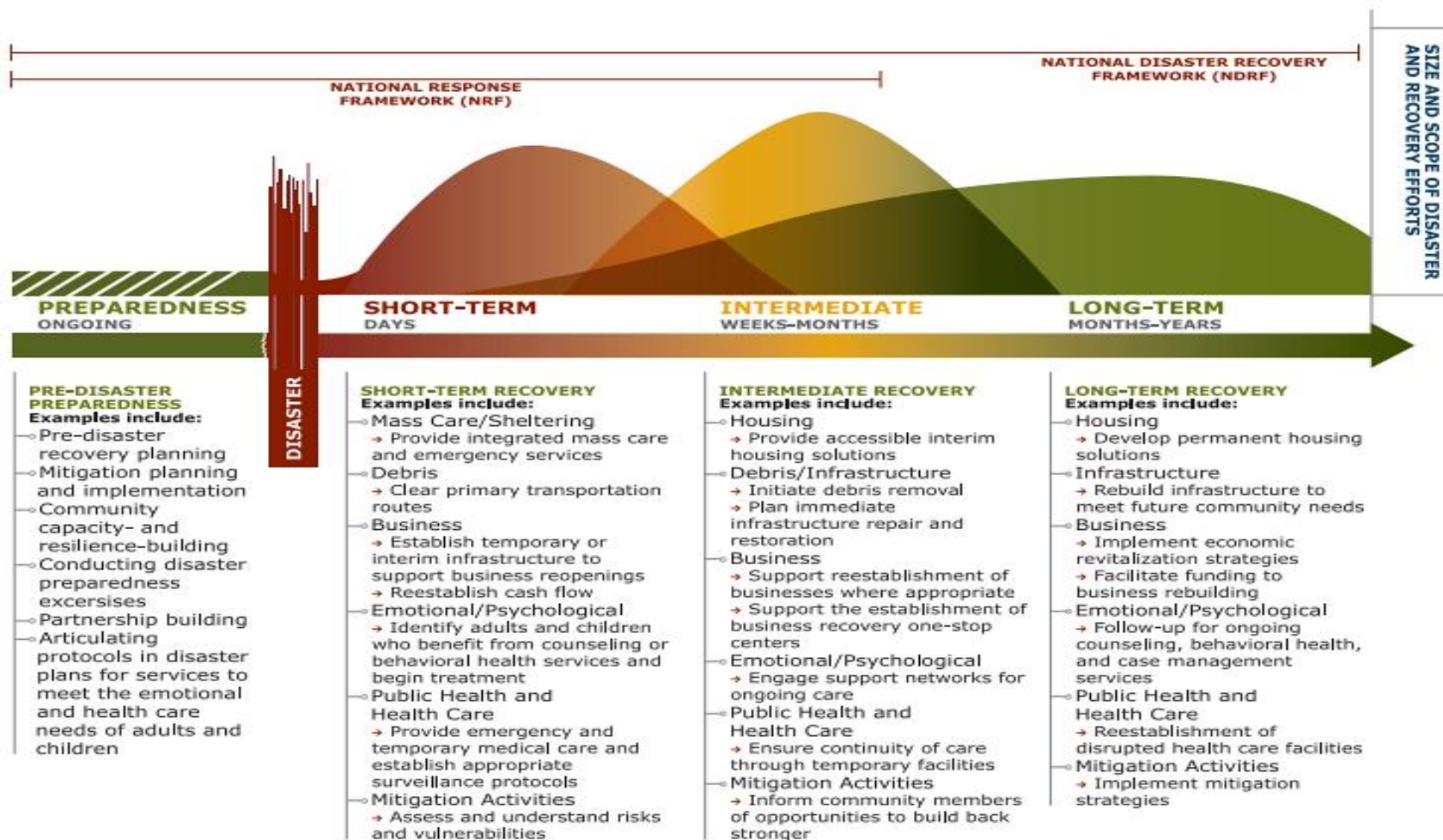
After the decision has been made to activate the RSF 3, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation.





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLD

Not all incidents will require the RSF 3 - Health and Social Services to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the RSF 3 and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspection teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Local government begins recovery activities and requests jurisdiction RSF activation.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase.

The various functions that constitute recovery operations occur on the continuum of Preparedness, Short-Term Recovery, Intermediate Recovery, and Long-Term Recovery Operations. Short-Term Recovery operations may continue to be coordinated from the EOC after the response phase is over, if required.

The decision to engage the jurisdiction's RSFs primarily occurs after the start of an escalating incident. If an incident evolves to a magnitude that recovery activities exceed the EOC capabilities or require external resources from agencies not represented in the EOC (if activated), RSFs may be activated.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

A jurisdiction can use these health and social services indicators as a decision-support tool to determine the need to engage RSF 3 following an incident. Additional health and social services indicators for consideration include:

- Number of health services impacted
- Number of social services impacted
- Number of doctor's offices, urgent care facilities and hospitals lost
- Need for surveillance protocols
- Need for environmental health and safety concerns



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS (PRE-DISASTER)

Phase 1 is ongoing. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

CONDUCT PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING

- Identify recovery priorities, incorporate hazard mitigation strategies in the wake of a disaster, and articulate post-disaster options.

BUILD COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE

- Engage in a rigorous assessment and understanding of risks and vulnerabilities that might endanger the community or pose additional recovery challenges.
- Incorporate hazard mitigation and land use planning strategies; critical infrastructure, environmental, and cultural resource protection; and sustainability practices to reconstruct the built environment and revitalize the economic, social, and natural environments.

ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS

- Establish partnerships and collaborate across groups, sectors, and government to promote a successful recovery process.
- Ensure inclusiveness of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, advocates of children, seniors, and members of underserved populations.
- Ensure sensitivity and respect for social and cultural diversity is always maintained.
- Ensure compliance with equal opportunity and civil rights laws are upheld.

IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE PUBLIC EDUCATION NEEDS TO SUPPORT RECOVERY OPERATIONS

- Ensure all public education for emergency operations are multilingual and available in formats that can be used by those who have diminished vision and hearing capabilities.
- Ensure the public receives information on disaster assistance, health precautions, long-term sheltering, and other important issues involving the community's recovery operations.
- Ensure public education tasks include development and delivery of pre-disaster information and education programs.
- Ensure there is a mechanism whereby the largest possible segment of the population, including the elderly and those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, can be sufficiently educated on disasters to minimize panic and misunderstanding.

CONDUCT TRAINING AND EXERCISES ON DISASTER RECOVERY

- Ensure coordination of recovery training and exercise activities.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs. This phase ends when the Short-Term Recovery objectives are met. The Short-Term Recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident to save lives, protect property and the environment, and mitigate the threat. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Continue to ensure immediate needs of vulnerable populations are being met.
- Utilize existing records for those with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, support efforts for short-term planning.
- Address immediate environmental health and safety concerns.
- Coordinate animal services and support to meet immediate needs.
- Coordinate emotional and psychological services as needed.
- Identify adults and children who utilize counseling or behavioral health services and provide access to treatment.
- Establishes appropriate surveillance protocols.
- Coordinate access to prescribed pharmaceuticals
- Provide public information to the community regarding access to services
- Track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE

Phase 3 begins sometime during Short-Term Recovery. This phase ends when the intermediate recovery objectives are met. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Engage emotional and psychological support networks for ongoing care.
- Continue to address intermediate environmental health and safety concerns.
- Provide public information on disaster recovery public health and medical efforts.
- Continue to address the intermediate needs of vulnerable populations.
- Ensure continuity of care through temporary facilities.
- Support re-establishment of animal services.
- Provide public information to the population regarding response and recovery workers about the longer-term effects of a post-disaster environment.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 4 begins when the jurisdiction has determined its recovery end state. This phase ends when the community has reached its desired end state. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Continue to provide ongoing emotional and psychological support for the impacted community.
- Transition the community, including vulnerable populations, into long-term permanent housing solutions.
- Coordinate with Health Care Coalition (HCC) to support disrupted health care facilities and social services.
- Reconstitute environmental health and safety services.
- Coordinate with Kansas City Kansas Police Department (KCKPD) for animal services when needed.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table details the roles and responsibilities of the Coordinating and Primary Agencies:

Stakeholders

Functions

Public Health

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Protect the health of the population and response and recovery workers from the long-term effects of a post-disaster environment
- Reconnect displaced populations with essential health and social services
- Assist in continuity of essential health and social services per department's respective Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)
- Continue to survey community for public health problems and provide medical and sanitation support to any mass care sheltered population
- Maintain records of the affected populations (injured, deceased, functional needs in shelters, etc.) and report their status to the EOC
- Continue to monitor the Public Health Department Emergency Response Plan in response if there is a epidemic or other biological event
- Coordinate with the agencies that are distributing food and water and in setting up emergency sanitation facilities.
- Continue to monitor public health measures at mass care centers
- Report to the EOC designee, regularly on the medical situation
- Provide public health and medical information to the Joint Information Center (JIC)



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

- Continue to assist in estimating the total population exposed to the disaster
- Continue to ensure that epidemiological surveillance systems are monitoring the community
- Continue to track individuals of those exposed to radiation following a radioactive incident
- Continue to monitor air contamination in disaster affected areas and estimate needs and quantities, if needed
- Coordinate with State and Federal governments to obtain additional resources, as required to sustain recovery operations
- Promote utilization of behavior health resources.
- Monitor behavioral health impacts and needs as they evolve over time
- Implement demobilization procedures as the event draws down

Community Development

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate

Kansas City Kansas Fire Department

- Continue to coordinate and provide emergency medical care
- Continue to monitor environmental hazards
- Continue to support Public Health when needed

Kansas City Kansas Police Department – Animal Services

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate

Emergency Management

- Continue to monitor the need of resources of health/medical personnel, supplies and equipment
- Coordinate and maintain files of all disaster assessments reports
- Gather information for the After-Action Report



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

Human Services

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate

Planning and Urban Design

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate

Water Pollution Control

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Continue to monitor water contamination in disaster affected areas and estimate needs and quantities

Wyandotte Leavenworth Area Agency on Aging (AAA)

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Following the completion of the initial economic impact assessment, RSF 3 stakeholders will continue to engage with local, state, and federal agencies as needed for RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in RSF 3 following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post-disaster will fluctuate to ensure appropriate subject matter expertise to support, recovery efforts rather than continual participation in the RSF.

RSF 3 COORDINATION WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

RSF 3 partners' technical expertise can be used to help foster a systematic approach to recovery that recognizes the interdependencies and complex relationships of health and social services to the well-being of the community.

RSF 3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSFS

RSF 3 serves as a collaborative forum for engagement with all Health and Social Services stakeholders on reducing Health and Social Services risks and expediting recovery efforts. This is accomplished by working closely with other RSF's units including housing, economic development, infrastructure systems, natural and cultural resources and community planning and capacity building.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Health and Social Services RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to Health and Social Services RSF	Potential Support from Health and Services RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community priorities for economic recovery and development	Programs that encourage/support strategic planning for health and social services in the community
Economic	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for business recovery	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact employment and support a customer base for businesses
Housing	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for housing needs	Assistance with identification of housing needs and long-term impact for housing and social services
Infrastructure Systems	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications, and other infrastructure needs impacting economy	Information on health and social services needs by geographic service areas
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of strategic housing and social services resources into the promotion of economic growth through tourism and other conservation initiatives



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RESOURCES

[Health and Social Services - FEMA](#)

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)

[US Health and Human Services Dept - Health and Social Services](#)



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RSF 4: Housing

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Community Development
Unified Government Economic Development

Primary Agencies:

Unified Government Emergency Management
Unified Government Appraiser's Office
Unified Government of Neighborhood Resource Center
Building Inspections
License Administration
Livable Neighborhoods
Property Management Compliance
Unified Government Planning & Urban Design
Unified Government Public Health Department
Unified Government Strategic Communications
Wyandotte Leavenworth Area Agency on Aging

Support Agencies:

American Red Cross
Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas
City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
The Salvation Army

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 4 – Housing discusses aspects of short-term, intermediate, and long-term redevelopment of housing after a disaster. The goal of housing recovery is to enable Wyandotte County and municipalities to quickly move impacted residents out of emergency shelters and into safe and accessible long-term transitional housing while assisting in the repair and replacement of the damaged housing stock in a timely and efficient manner.

After a disaster, housing is one of the most obvious needs that must be met by safe temporary accommodations and affordable permanent replacements. Many residents will have the means to temporarily house, repair, or rebuild on their own, but will need clear guidance from local government on the process and methods they can use. Others in the community will require much more assistance on issues such as locating temporary housing, understanding disaster assistance programs, wading through insurance claims, finding reputable contractors, understanding their renter's rights, and making decisions on whether to rebuild their homes.

This rebuilding effort can be an opportunity to promote inclusion of hazard mitigation techniques into communities as well. Decisions made about housing replacement can directly impact the neighborhood fabric and economic vitality of the community therefore should be made in consultation with the Land Use, Economic Development, Livable Neighborhood's, and Human Services.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

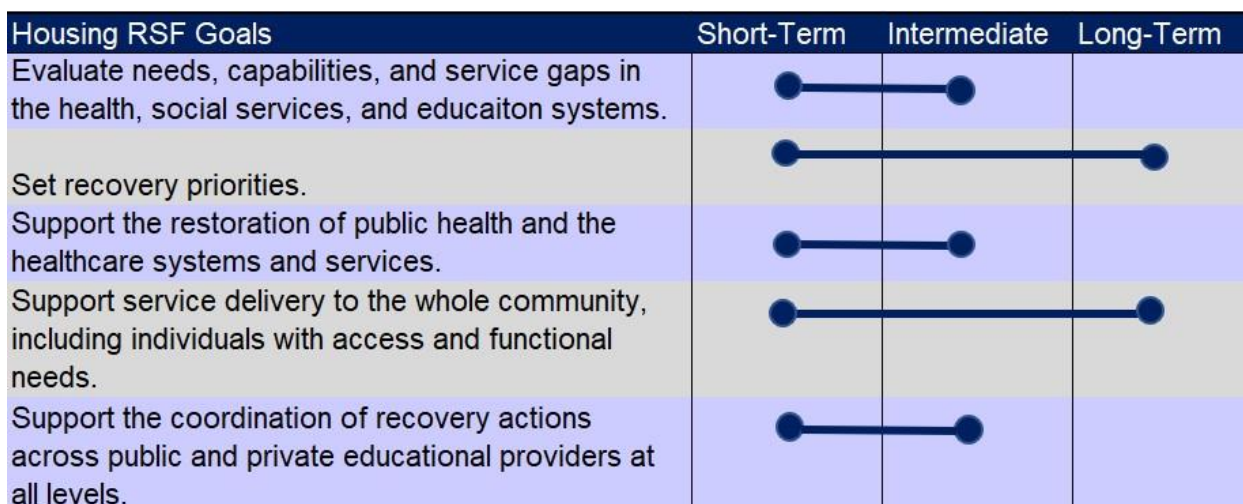


Figure 1: Housing Goals by Recovery Phase

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

As our city grows, it must stay within reach of the people. To accomplish this, we must address the following:

- Retention of residents
- Affordable housing
- Address the needs of all economic levels and cultures

Wyandotte County and Kansas City's, Kansas (KCK) neighborhoods also need dedicated strategies that provide a true range of quality choices for our residents to live, work, and play. This will require collaborative, intentional planning and follow-through for infrastructure and schools, transit, walkability, safety and health initiatives, amenities, and essential resources that all provide a solid foundation for communities to prosper.

As we recover from disasters, we have an opportunity to focus on long-term sustainability in the affected areas of our city to meet evolving needs. Success also includes maintaining a culture of shared history and viability for both new and established residents of every background and generation. ([KCRising](#))

Post disaster housing recovery is one of the most critical elements to restore our community to its pre-disaster quality of life and if possible, improve it. *Quality housing is a fundamental building block of a healthy, equitable community. Housing should be built of a quality that residents are safe within their own homes; it should be provided at a cost that is relatively affordable so residents are not financially burdened; and finally, it should be accessible to all types of people, families, or financial circumstances to create*



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

a truly equitable and diverse community. Housing needs to be suitable for a range of life stages and economic circumstance. (Central Area Master Plan (10/29/20))

— ESSENTIAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES —

FEMA National Disaster Housing Strategy

1. Support individuals, households, and communities in returning to self-sufficiency as quickly as possible
2. Affirm and fulfill fundamental disaster housing responsibilities and roles
3. Increase our collective understanding and ability to meet the needs of disaster victims and affected communities
4. Build capabilities to provide a broad range of flexible housing options
5. Integrate disaster housing assistance with related community support services and long-term recovery efforts
6. Improve disaster housing planning to better recover from disasters



B. Special Considerations

This section is designed to highlight key concepts or critical elements that may need to be considered once the RSF 4 is activated. These considerations include the following:

- The external regional impact on the jurisdiction following an incident occurring in a neighboring jurisdiction or other part of the State.
- Interstate border issues that may impact housing availability following a disaster.
- Transportation, evacuation, and re-entry of affected populations.
- Homeless population.
- Accessible housing needs.
- Replacement of aging infrastructure.
- Rezoning per the revised Master Plan.



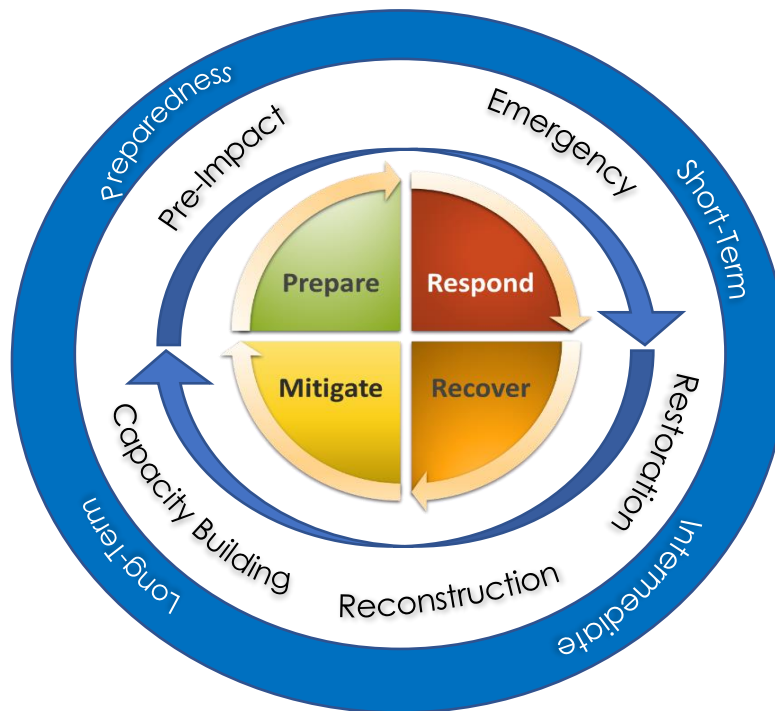
Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring Recovery Support Function (RSF) support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

After the decision has been made to activate the RSF 4, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for implementation.

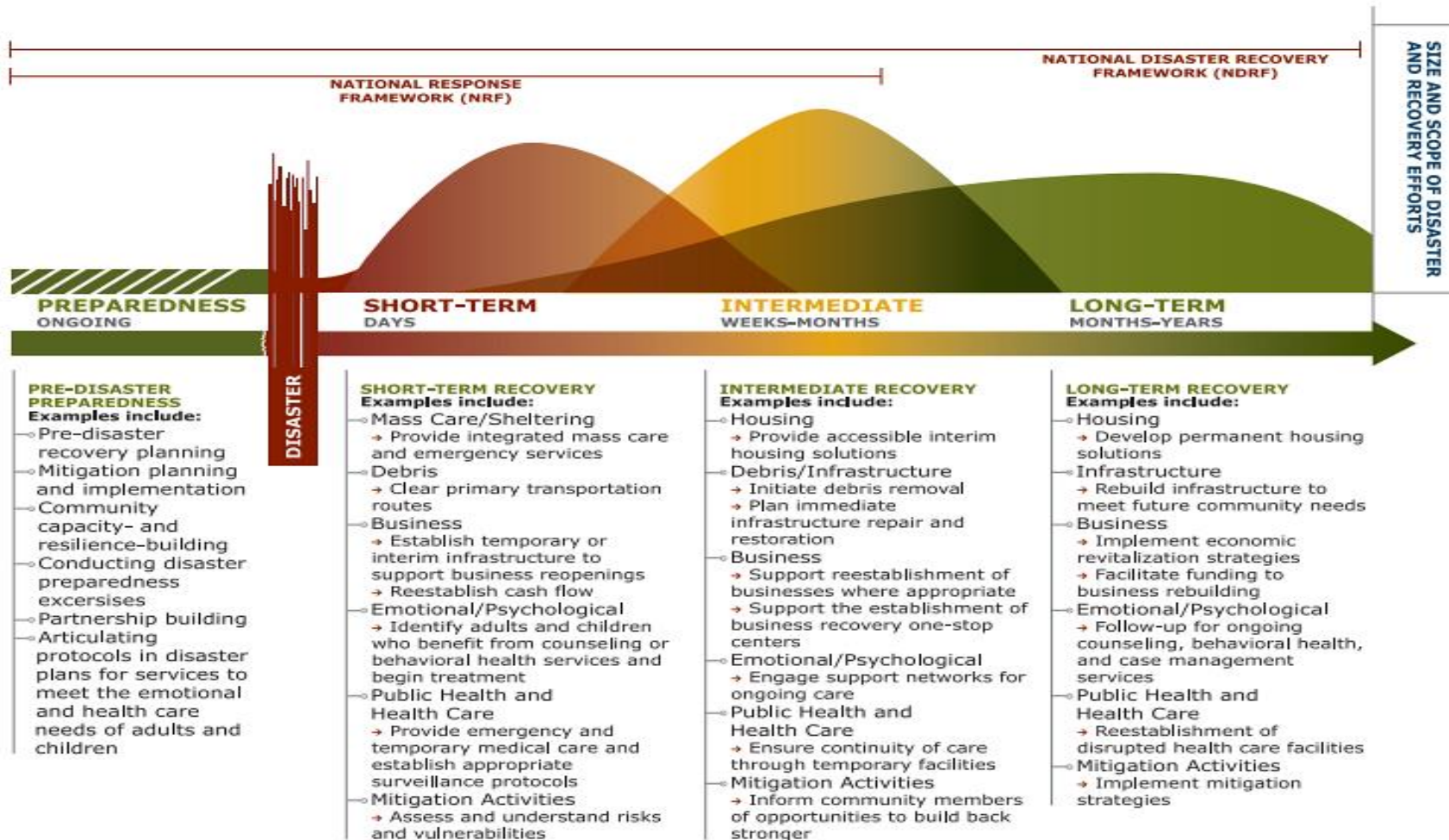
There are four phases to the recovery process. The phases that constitute the recovery process are Preparedness (Pre-Disaster), Short-Term Recovery, Intermediate Recovery, and Long-Term Recovery.





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require RSF 4 to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the RSF4 and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many non-governmental organizations are activated.
- Elected officials have made a declaration of a state of emergency, at the local, state, or federal level.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

RSF 4 stakeholders work together to accomplish the following objectives:

- Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and develop a plan for permanent housing. Considerations for adaptive housing to address the needs of the functional and access needs population should be addressed.
- Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address both short and long-term housing goals, reassess needs for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing recovery.
- Establish a resilient, long-term housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing, within the specified timeframe, in the recovery plan.



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THE FOUR PHASES

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS

Phase 1 is ongoing and occurs pre-disaster. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Conduct pre-disaster recovery planning.
- Build community capacity and resilience.
- Develop an inventory of available housing.
- Establish partnerships.
- Identify and address public education needs
- Planning to support recovery operations.
- Conduct training and exercises on disaster recovery.

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs and can be defined in terms of hours to days. This phase ends when the Short-Term Recovery objectives are met. The Short-Term Recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident to save lives, protect property and the environment, and mitigate the threat. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Assess the impact of the incident on housing.
- Coordinate with relevant stakeholders, including American Red Cross (ARC), Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO)s, and the private sector.
- Identify who is displaced by utilizing tax rolls and land use data.
- Assess the need for immediate sheltering and short-term housing solutions.
- Provide mass care and sheltering.
- Identify the need for a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) and establish as appropriate.
- Identify where shelters are needed.
- Track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE

Phase 3 begins sometime during Short-Term Recovery and can be defined in terms of weeks to months. This phase ends when the intermediate recovery objectives are met. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Obtain resources to support interim housing solutions to include working with HUD for appropriate funding.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

- Assess the need for reconstruction to address zoning and urban planning guidelines.
- Understand the desired housing end state of recovery operations.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 4 begins when the jurisdiction has determined its recovery end state and can be defined in terms of months to years. This phase ends when the community has reached its desired end state. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Develop a long-term housing recovery plan by evaluating previous plans, identifying unmet goals and integrating those into a plan with a specific identified end state.
- Develop and implement permanent housing solutions.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table provides a detailed list of roles and responsibilities.

Stakeholders	Functions
Community Development	• Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate • Provide assistance to the community regarding programs eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.
Economic Development	• Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate • Bring together community leaders, elected officials, Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Commissions (EDC) and businesses • Promotes diversified residential and overall business development • Provides economic damage assessment information
Appraiser's Office	• Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate • Build a strong economy through regional collaboration • Follow up on field reports received by a jurisdiction's damage assessment process to provide potential property tax relief to owners of damaged private property



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

Community Development

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Provide assistance regarding programs eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.
- Coordinates with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Emergency Management

- Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Coordinates and maintains files of all assessment reports
- Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases
- Coordinates the development of after-action reports
- Coordinates available Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and mitigation programs.
- Collect information to include in the After-Action Report

Neighborhood Resource Center

- Identify problems and seek solutions by bringing together neighborhood leaders and local government representatives
- Create working partnerships that provide positive impact on the livability of our neighborhoods.
- Strive to recommend programs and initiatives that will empower, rebuild, and revitalize our community.
- Provides other assistance to individuals such as furniture, home repair, home purchasing, essential tools, and some bill payments as needed and requested
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment “windshield surveys” within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Utilizes the State’s damage assessment forms and process
- Provides detailed damage assessments to Community Services
- Provides permitting and licensing services for rebuilding structures, etc.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

Planning & Urban Design

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Provides entitlements or any other reviews necessary for rebuilding structures.

Public Health Department

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Coordinate lodging needs
- Collaborate with ARC to meet the critical needs of animals such as food, shelter, and supplemental medical needs

Strategic Communications

- Communicates with the public and the media about housing updates and service availability.
- Analyzes trends in information to help inform the recovery team of potential service needs or excess resources
- Monitors media for mis- or dis-information, and provide timely and effective corrections

American Red Cross

- Provides for the immediate emergency disaster-caused basic human needs of individuals including shelter, food, health, and mental health services
- Provides community recovery strategy development leadership, technical assistance, preparedness, and resiliency information in affected communities
- Provides casework/recovery planning to individuals and families
- Provides direct client assistance: where there is no federal declaration for individual assistance and may provide for individuals ineligible for FEMA/IA
- Provides preparedness information



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Following the completion of the initial economic impact assessment, the jurisdiction's RSF 4 will continue to engage with local-level, and potentially national-level, RSF agencies and applicable state agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in the RSF 4 following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post disaster will fluctuate to ensure appropriate subject matter expertise to support recovery efforts, rather than continual participation in the RSF.

RSF 4 COORDINATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Many entities will be active participants in the RSF 4 following a disaster. It will be critical to coordinate between all RSF agencies to ensure an effective recovery while reducing duplication of efforts.

RSF 4 COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSFS

RSF 4 must ensure recovery activities are coordinated with those of the other RSFs. While the ultimate coordination of activities is the responsibility of the Disaster Recovery Manager, adequate coordination between RSFs is necessary. There are multitudes of interrelated and interdependent issues that require extensive inter-RSF coordination. In some situations, RSF 4 can provide input and subject matter expertise for other RSF efforts. In other situations, RSF 4 can benefit from the work of the other RSFs, thereby leveraging their outputs. Some of the projected interdependencies are captured below.



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Housing RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to Housing RSF	Potential Support from Housing RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community priorities for economic recovery and development	Provide input to programs the encourage/support strategic housing planning for economy/community
Health and Social Services	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact employment, and support a customer base for businesses	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for business recovery
Economic	Meeting the housing needs of employers and employees of businesses receiving RSF 2 - Economic assistance	Assist businesses with housing rehabilitation and development. Provide technical assistance to housing developers for access to capital
Infrastructure Systems	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications, and other infrastructure needs impacting housing	Information on infrastructure needs of businesses by geographic service areas
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of strategic housing planning into the promotion of economic growth through tourism and other conservation initiatives



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RESOURCES

[2009 DHP Final.doc \(fema.gov\)](#)

[Armourdale Area Master Plan](#)

[Assistance for Housing and Other Needs - FEMA](#)

[Building Resilient Communities](#)

[Central Area Master Plan \(10/29/20\)](#)

[Citizen's Guide to the Department of Planning and Urban Design](#)

[City-Wide Master Plan](#)

[Community Development – Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City \(wycokck.org\)](#)

[Downtown Master Plan](#)

[Federal Register: National Disaster Housing Strategy](#)

[Housing Recovery Support Function - FEMA](#)

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars](#)

[Northeast Area Master Plan \(11/29/18\)](#)

[Plans & Reports](#)

[Prairie, Delaware, Piper Master Plan](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)

[Rosedale Master Plan and Traffic Study](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RSF 5 Infrastructure Systems

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Public Works

Primary Agencies: Board of Public Utilities
Unified Government Emergency Management
Unified Government Appraiser's Office
Unified Government of Neighborhood Resource Center
Building Inspections
License Administration
Unified Government Planning & Urban Design
Unified Government Strategic Communications

Support Agencies: ATMOS Energy
AT&T
City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
Evergy
Ferrell Gas
Google Fiber
Kansas Gas Service
Midco
Spectrum
Water One

The Recovery Support System (RSF) 5 - Infrastructure Systems facilitates the restoration of infrastructure systems (e.g., energy, water, dams, communications, transportation systems, food production and delivery, government facilities, utilities, sanitation, engineering and flood control, systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities, and physical facilities that support essential services) and services to support a viable, sustainable community. This RSF improves resilience to and protection from future hazards.



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Infrastructure Systems RSF Goals	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Evaluate infrastructure needs and capabilities.			
Establish a shared infrastructure recovery strategy.			
Restore mobility and critical services.			
Rebuild physical facilities that support essential services, including healthcare, social services, and education systems.			
Provide technical and financial resources to infrastructure partners that address legal, policy, and programmatic issues.			

Figure 1: Infrastructure Systems Goals by Recovery Phase

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Not all incidents will require the RSF- 5 Infrastructure Systems to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the RSF- 5 Infrastructure Systems and other RSFs:

- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase. Short-Term Recovery operations may continue to be coordinated from the EOC after the response phase is over, if required.

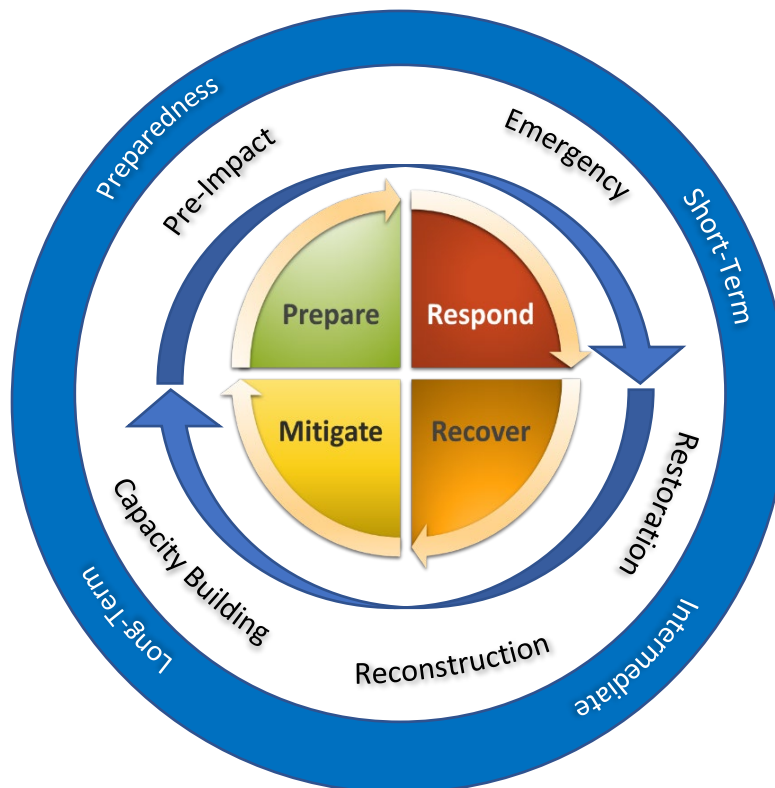


Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

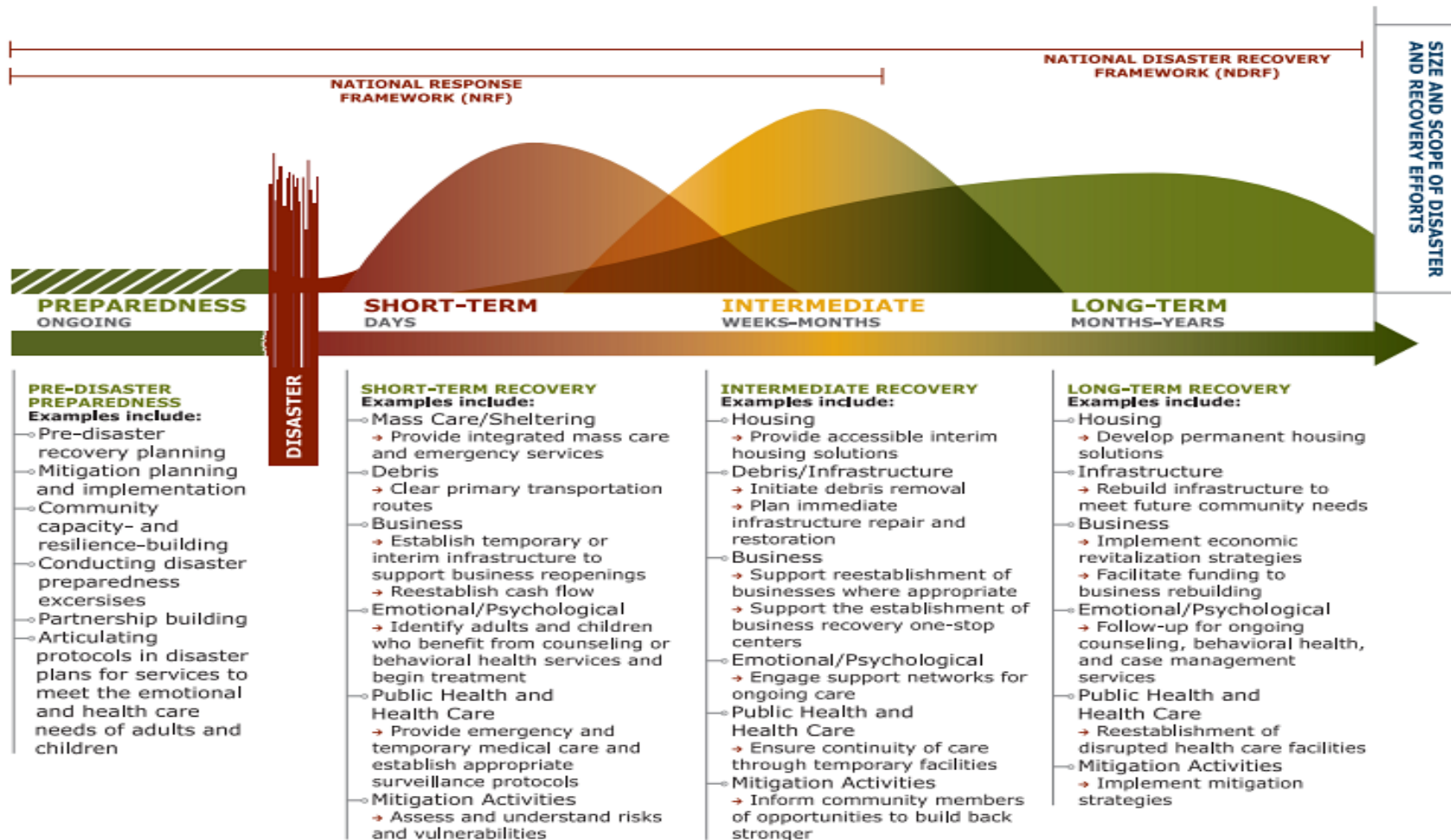
After the decision has been made to activate RSF 5, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation.





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require the Infrastructure Systems RSF to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the Infrastructure Systems RSF and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase.

Short-term Recovery operations may continue to be coordinated from the EOC after the response phase is over, if required.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Within the Infrastructure Systems RSF, there are four phases to the recovery process. The phases that constitute the recovery process are Preparedness (Pre-disaster), Short-Term Recovery, Intermediate Recovery, and Long-Term Recovery.

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS

Phase 1 is ongoing. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

CONDUCT PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING

- Identify recovery priorities, incorporate hazard mitigation strategies in the wake of a disaster, and articulate post-disaster options.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

BUILD COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE

- Engage in a rigorous assessment and understanding of risks and vulnerabilities that might endanger the community or pose additional recovery challenges.
- Incorporate hazard mitigation and land use planning strategies; critical infrastructure, environmental, and cultural resource protection; and sustainability practices to reconstruct the built environment and revitalize the economic, social, and natural environments.

ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS

- Develop list of potential partners from groups, sectors, and government, then develop those partnerships with coordinating agencies or departments.
- Establish partnerships and encourage collaboration to promote a successful infrastructure system recovery process.
- Ensure inclusiveness of individuals with access and functional needs, advocates of children, seniors, and members of underserved populations.
- Ensure sensitivity and respect for social and cultural diversity is always maintained.
- Ensure compliance with equal opportunity and civil rights laws.

IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE PUBLIC EDUCATION NEEDS TO SUPPORT RECOVERY OPERATIONS

- Ensure the public receives information on disaster assistance, health precautions, long-term sheltering, and other important issues involving the community's recovery operations.
- Ensure public education tasks include development and delivering of pre-disaster information and education programs. Ensure all public education for emergency operations is multilingual and available in formats that can be used by those who have diminished vision and hearing capabilities.
- Ensure there is a mechanism whereby the largest possible segment of the population, including the elderly and the access and functional needs populations, can be sufficiently educated on disasters to minimize panic and misunderstanding.

CONDUCT TRAINING AND EXERCISES ON DISASTER RECOVERY

- Ensure coordination of recovery training and exercise activities.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs. This phase ends when the Short-Term Recovery objectives are met. The Short-Term Recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident to save lives, protect property and the environment, and mitigate the threat. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Assess the impact of the incident on infrastructure systems.
- Understand the desired infrastructure systems outcomes for recovery operations.
- Identify and restore critical infrastructure based on established prioritization.
- Coordinate restoration priorities with operators.
- Coordinate restoration plans within RSF 5 and with other RSF's as required.
- Track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE

Phase 3 begins sometime during Short-Term Recovery and can be defined in terms of weeks to months. This phase ends when the Intermediate Recovery objectives are met. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Develop courses of action for execution of temporary or permanent repairs.
- Plan immediate infrastructure repair and restoration.
- Coordinate repair plans within RSF 5 and with other RSF's as required.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 4 begins when the jurisdiction has determined its final recovery state. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Develop metrics and timelines for overall restoration and recovery efforts and revise as necessary.
- Rebuild infrastructure to meet future community needs and achieve desired future state.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table provides a detailed list of roles and responsibilities.

Stakeholders

Functions

Public Works

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Inspects and report on County maintained road right-of-way infrastructure
- Inspects and report on County maintained drainage and flood control facilities
- Inspects and report on County owned water and wastewater facilities
- Supports law enforcement, opening and closing County roads
- Manage County debris removal program and public property rebuilding efforts
- Identifies infrastructure dependencies, interdependencies and cascading effects
- Provides prioritization recommendations to minimize cascading effects and support recovery and restoration
- Provides critical infrastructure subject matter expertise to assist with federal, state, and local response
- Provides temporary power for County-owned facilities

Board of Public Utilities (BPU)

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Inspects and reports on the status of electrical infrastructure, water infrastructure and communications sites
- Provides prioritization recommendations to minimize cascading effects and support recovery and restoration



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

- Provides critical infrastructure subject matter expertise to assist with federal, state, and local response

Appraiser's Office

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Builds a strong economy through regional collaboration
- Follows up on field reports received by a jurisdiction's damage assessment process to provide potential property tax relief to owners of damaged private property

Emergency Management

- Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Inspects and reports on the status of communications site(s)
- Coordinates and maintains files of all assessment reports
- Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases
- Coordinates the development of after-action reports
- Coordinated with available Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and mitigation programs.

Neighborhood Resource Center

- Identifies problems and seek solutions by bringing together neighborhood leaders and local government representatives
- Creates working partnerships that provide positive impact on the livability of our neighborhoods.
- Strives to recommend programs and initiatives that will empower, rebuild, and revitalize our community.
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment "windshield surveys" within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Utilizes the State's damage assessment forms and process
- Provides detailed damage assessments to Community Services



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

Planning & Urban Design

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Provides permitting and licensing services for rebuilding structures, etc.
- Consults with RSF 5 members during rebuilding to assure compliance with the Area Master Plan

Strategic Communications

- Communicates with the public and the media by answering questions and provide information regarding recovery issues
- Analyzes trends in information to help inform the recovery team of potential service needs or excess resources
- Monitors media for mis- or dis-information, and provide timely and effective corrections



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Following the completion of the initial economic impact assessment, RSF 5 stakeholders will continue to engage with local-level, and potentially national-level, RSF agencies and applicable state agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. The entities that will need to be involved post-disaster fluctuates to ensure appropriate subject matter expertise to support recovery efforts, rather than continual participation in the RSF.

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS COORDINATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

When activated, RSF5 works with stakeholders through coordination with the jurisdiction's Disaster Recovery Manager to:

- Develop a coordinated recovery strategy that addresses specific infrastructure system recovery needs for the jurisdiction's communities.
- Establish a process for obtaining baseline data/information.
- Identify metrics to measure progress.
- Designate organizations that will coordinate the infrastructure system recovery efforts.
- Identify sources of funding, including private sector and philanthropic organizations, to meet specific objectives.
- Put in place mechanisms to reduce fraud, duplication, and waste.
- Determine local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area capacity, and training needs for Federal assistance applications.

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSFS

The Infrastructure Systems RSF serves as a collaborative forum for engagement with all critical infrastructure systems stakeholders on reducing critical infrastructure risks and expediting recovery efforts. Some of the projected interdependencies are captured below.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Infrastructure Systems RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to Infrastructure Systems RSF	Potential Support from Infrastructure Systems RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community priorities for infrastructure systems recovery and development	Programs that encourage/support strategic planning for infrastructure systems recovery
Health and Social Services	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact infrastructure systems recovery	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers impacted by compromise of infrastructure systems
Housing	Meeting the housing needs of employers and employees involved in infrastructure systems recovery	Facilitation of local purchasing efforts to assist businesses with housing rehabilitation and development. Technical assistance to housing developers for use of infrastructure systems
Economic	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications and other infrastructure needs impacting economy	Information on infrastructure needs of businesses by geographic service areas
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) into the promotion of infrastructure systems recovery



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RESOURCES

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars](#)

[Citizen's Guide to the Department of Planning and Urban Design](#)

[Central Area Master Plan \(10/29/20\)](#)

[Federal Register: National Disaster Housing Strategy](#)

[Infrastructure Systems - FEMA](#)

[Northeast Area Master Plan \(11/29/18\)](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)



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RSF 6 Natural and Cultural Resources

Coordinating Agency: Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum

Primary Agencies: Unified Government Community Development
Unified Government Emergency Management
Unified Government Neighborhood Resource Center
Building Inspections
License Administration
Unified Government Planning & Urban Design
Unified Government Public Works
Unified Government Strategic Communications

Support Agencies: City of Bonner Springs
City of Edwardsville
Strawberry Hill Museum and Center
National Agricultural Center and Hall of Fame
Clendenen Medical Museum
Grinter House
Vernon Center (Underground Railroad Museum)
Kansas City Kansas Community College
Kansas City Kansas Public Library
Kansas Historical Society

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) facilitates the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of natural and cultural resources consistent with post-disaster community priorities. This RSF should be compliant with applicable environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders. RSF members work together to leverage existing NCR capabilities, build additional NCR capabilities, and identify potential funding and other resources to help address at-risk and affected NCR with long-term solutions. This goal is achieved by creating a systematic process that engages the whole community in the development of executable, operational, and community-based approaches to meet defined recovery objectives.

Aligning with the federal NCR RSF, RSF 6 facilitates the extension of expertise from local departments, agencies, and partners with the intention of:

- Incorporating considerations related to the management and protection of NCR, community sustainability, and compliance with environmental planning and historic preservation requirements into Long-Term Recovery efforts.
- Enhancing the jurisdiction's ability to address the post-disaster Long-Term Recovery needs of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinating jurisdictional programs that support disaster recovery, technical assistance, and data sharing.



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- Identifying and conducting post-disaster NCR assessments and studies.
- Identifying NCR subject matter experts to serve on the damage assessment teams.

Natural and Cultural Resources RSF Goals	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Evaluate infrastructure needs and capabilities.	●	●	
Establish a shared infrastructure recovery strategy.	●		●
Restore mobility and critical services.		●	●
Rebuild physical facilities that support essential services, including healthcare, social services, and education systems.		●	●
Provide technical and financial resources to infrastructure partners that address legal, policy, and programmatic issues.		●	●

Figure 1: Natural and Cultural Resources Goals by Recovery Phase

DEFINITIONS

- **Cultural Resources:** Any building, site, district, structure, or object that has artistic, educational, historic, legal, scientific, architectural, archeological, cultural, or social significance. These resources may include a community's heritage and way of life, historic properties, and historic/cultural resources such as documents, art, and audiovisual materials. They may comprise aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are characterized as, but not limited to, structures, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, museum collections, archival documents and photographs, sacred sites, and ethnographic resources. Also included are cultural items as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. 3001].
- **Historic Properties:** A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level [16 U.S.C. 470]. Historic properties will be included in cultural resources throughout this RSF.
- **Natural Resources:** Includes physical resources such as water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, and paleontological resources; physical processes such as weather, precipitation, runoff, erosion, deposition, tidal action, and wildfire; biological resources such as native plants, animals, and communities; biological processes such as natural succession and evolution; and associated attributes such as natural sounds, solitude, clear night skies, and scenic vistas.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

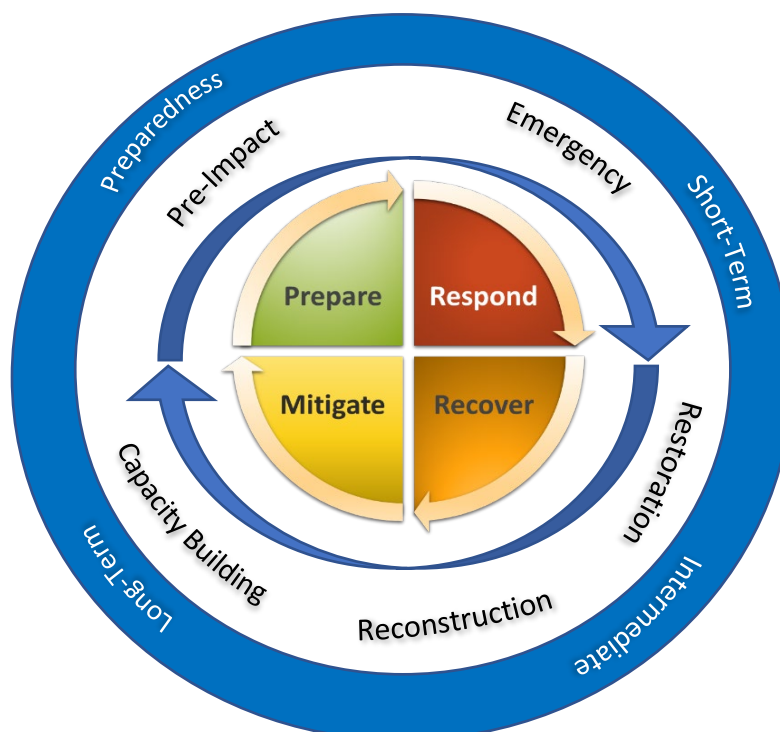
A. General

If an incident evolves into such a magnitude that recovery activities exceed the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) capabilities or require external resources from agencies not represented in the EOC (if activated), this RSF may be activated. This engagement is facilitated (virtually or on-site) with the assistance of personnel from RSF 6 primary agencies and supporting organizations as well as other coordinating agencies.

The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster)** includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
- **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

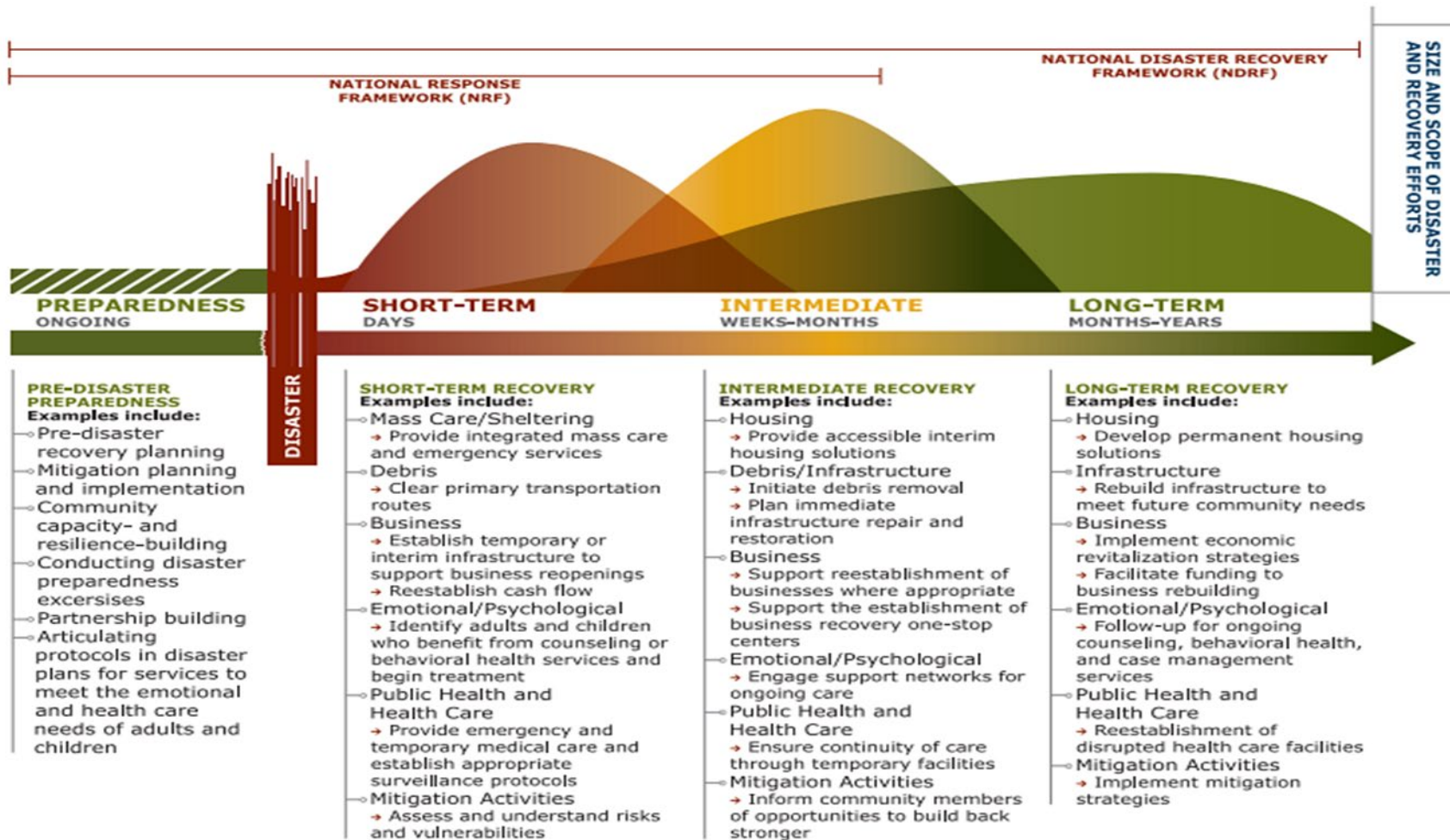
After the decision has been made to activate RSF 6, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation.





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require RSF 6 to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate this RSF and other RSFs:

- At the direction of Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the county are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many civic organizations are impacted.
- Many natural and cultural resources are impacted.
- Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

RSF 6 stakeholders work together to accomplish the following objectives:

- Coordinate and communicate regarding preservation professionals, resources, materials, and services.
- Assist with locating secure and climatically stable storage facilities for items of historical and cultural significance that must be evacuated from their current or existing storage facilities.
- Secure essential personnel, materials, equipment, and services required to stabilize, conserve, and secure items of historical and cultural significance.
- Secure natural, cultural, and historically significant sites against further deterioration through natural or human-caused threats.
- Engage cultural and historic preservation leadership's membership and participation in local recovery planning efforts.
- Emphasize the need to incorporate natural and cultural elements into local plans to ensure that the needs of the natural and cultural sectors as well as their impact within the region are recognized.
- Convene conference calls to discuss the status of recovery efforts and enable representatives of cultural institutions and historic properties to connect with emergency management directors.



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- Provide technical assistance, including performing damage assessments by trained NCR Response and Recovery Team members.
- Provide damage assessments for cultural and historic resources to local officials for inclusion in damage assessment calculations.
- Monitor conditions at the emergency/disaster areas.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and Short-Term Recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (Intermediate and Long-Term Recovery) phase. RSF 6 is organized to facilitate this transition to achieve the desired end state for the County.

During the early recovery phase, the Disaster Recovery Manager and RSF 6 members will work closely with the EOC functional components and other RSFs to share information about impacts, assistance provided, and working relationships at all levels. As the response and Short-Term Recovery missions decrease, RSF 6 members will absorb the residual Short-Term Recovery activities related to natural and cultural resources and transition to the disaster recovery coordination structure. NCR implementation activities are listed below.



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PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS (PRE-DISASTER)

Phase 1 is ongoing. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Identify relevant local, state, and federal programs and incentives that have a role in supporting the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCR during recovery.
- Develop a pre-disaster NCR RSF action/sustainment plan to identify and communicate priority actions.
- Identify environmental projects and programs that will protect natural resources and open space, while simultaneously reducing damage from natural disasters.
- Identify and prioritize gaps.
- Work with private nonprofits and other non-governmental organizations to leverage opportunities for planning for natural and cultural resource issues.
- Track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific reporting systems.

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs. This phase ends when the Short-Term Recovery objectives are met. The Short-Term Recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident to save lives, protect property and the environment, and mitigate the threat. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Facilitate the application and implementation of NCR recovery projects, including grant-related mitigation efforts or Small Business Administration loans.
- Work to leverage local, state, and federal resources and available programs to meet community recovery needs.
- Identify opportunities to leverage natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies.
- Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps, and inconsistencies related to natural and cultural resource issues.
- Conduct salvage operations for records deemed essential for the continuity of government. This includes identifying the appropriate contractors for salvage operations in coordination with the jurisdiction's Recovery Manager.
- Monitor debris management activities to ensure that debris operations are not causing further environmental damage or breaking any environmental regulations in coordination with impacted jurisdiction.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific reporting systems.



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PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE

Phase 3 begins sometime during Short-Term Recovery and can be defined in terms of weeks to months. This phase ends when the Intermediate Recovery objectives are met. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Coordinate with the appropriate jurisdictional and State environmental officials to ensure the desired final goals and objectives comply with environmental regulations and codes.
- Utilize information gathered during the impact analysis to strengthen grant applications for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects.
- Develop/update the long-term sustainability plan for Long-Term Recovery.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific reporting systems.

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 4 begins when the jurisdiction has determined its recovery end state. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Rebuild and restore NCR when possible and implement the long-term sustainability plan.
- Coordinate with rehabilitation and conservation operations to ensure loss of historical and culturally significant resources is minimized.
- Continuously monitor project progress to ensure consistency with natural and cultural resource preservation standards.
- Plan demobilizing or reassigning resources.
- Compile and reconcile costs and coordinate for reimbursement.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific reporting systems.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table provides a detailed list of roles and responsibilities.

Stakeholders	Functions
Historical Society and Museum	• Support RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate • Assist with locating secure and climatically stable storage facilities for items of historical and cultural significance that must be evacuated from their current or existing storage facility • Secure essential personnel, materials, equipment, and services required to stabilize, conserve, and secure items of historical and cultural significance • Secure natural, cultural, and historically significant sites against further deterioration through natural or human-caused threats • Participate in local recovery planning efforts • Provide technical assistance, including performing damage assessments by trained personnel
Community Development	• Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate • Assist with locations of all historical homes and sites within the county
Emergency Management	• Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) • Coordinates and maintains files of all assessment reports • Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases



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Stakeholders

Functions

- Coordinates the development of after-action reports
- Coordinates available Public Assistance (PA) and mitigation programs.

Neighborhood Resource Center

- Identify problems and seek solutions by bringing together neighborhood leaders and local government representatives
- Report damages to any historical site within the neighborhood(s)
- Assist with damage assessments

Parks and Recreation

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Conduct damage assessments, document damage (photos), compile lists of affected assets, and immediately begin erosion control

Planning & Urban Design

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Consult with RSF 5 members during rebuilding to assure compliance with the Area Master Plan

Public Library(s)

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Protect and preserve cultural and historical resources stored within the library system

Public Works

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Conduct debris removal



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Stakeholders

Functions

Strategic Communications

- Communicates with the public and the media by answering questions and provide information regarding recovery issues
- Analyzes trends in information to help inform the recovery team of potential service needs or excess resources
- Monitor media for mis- or dis-information, and provide timely and effective corrections



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Following the completion of the initial NCR impact assessment, RSF 6 stakeholders will continue to engage with local-level, and potentially national-level, RSF agencies and applicable state agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in RSF 6 following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post-disaster fluctuates to obtain the appropriate expertise or capabilities of other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to support, or can support, recovery efforts rather than continual participation in the RSF. The RSF 6 coordinating agencies will seek the expertise of supporting stakeholders and other partners as appropriate.

RSF COORDINATION

Many entities will be active participants in RSF 6 following a disaster. RSF 6 partners' technical expertise can be used to help foster a systematic approach to recovery that recognizes the interdependencies and complex relationships of NCR to the well-being of the community.

COORDINATION WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

RSF partners, through coordination with other agencies, organizations, and levels of government, can facilitate assistance to help achieve a successful recovery. In addition to these organizations, other partners must also be engaged to support a whole-community effort to recover. These include non-governmental organizations, the non-profit sector, the private sector, and individuals. Such an array of stakeholders can potentially provide technical expertise, donated supplies or labor, and, in some cases, funding support for recovery projects. The combined efforts of all levels of government, organizations and groups, and individuals can help foster whole-community contributions to recovery and help ensure that a combination of perspectives and resources is drawn upon to enable a holistic recovery.

RSF 6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSF'S

RSF 6 must make sure recovery activities are coordinated with those of the other RSFs. While the ultimate coordination of activities is the responsibility of the Disaster Recovery Manager, adequate coordination between RSFs is necessary. There are a multitude of interrelated and interdependent issues that require extensive interRSF coordination. RSF 6 Coordinator can provide input such as cultural and historical building designations and subject matter expertise for other RSF efforts. In other situations, RSF 6 can benefit from the work of the other RSFs, thereby leveraging their outputs.



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Natural and Cultural Resources RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to NRC RSF	Potential Support from NRC RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Address natural or cultural resource impacts in a community through strategic planning, leveraging Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF resources as well as tribal, state, or local capacity.	Shares best practices and assists in the development of programmatic approaches to address NCR issues. Facilitates the identification of NCR subject matter experts. Acts as the liaison for RSF 6 recovery issues and develops an action plan to avoid duplication of efforts.
Health and Social Services	Address impacted public health and social service programs that rely on NCR impacted by the disaster.	Provides NCR technical assistance and subject matter expertise for the rehabilitation of historical districts and houses.
Economic	Address the rehabilitation of commercial properties within historic districts, cultural properties and institutions, and parks and protected areas used for recreation and integrate NCR activities into economic growth through tourism or other initiatives.	Provides technical and subject matter expertise in assessing the impacts on NCR during recovery activities. Provides technical assistance and/or subject matter expertise for obtaining potential financial assistance, potentially from other entities, for eligible disaster recovery projects or programs.



Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

Natural and Cultural Resources RSF Coordination		
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to NRC RSF	Potential Support from NRC RSF
Infrastructure Systems	Address the rehabilitation of natural resources that may also act as part of a community's infrastructure (e.g., floodplains, natural dikes, roads acting as dams, water sources). In addition to natural resources, human-caused resources such as wastewater treatment plants may also be addressed.	Provides NCR technical assistance and subject matter expertise for assessing impacts on infrastructure following a disaster and during recovery activities.
Housing	Address the rehabilitation of residential buildings within historic districts and to integrate historic components into the rebuilding of historic homes.	Provides technical assistance and/or subject matter expertise for the rehabilitation of historical districts and houses.



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RESOURCES

[Emergency Preparedness – Nebraska Museums Association](#)

[Emergencies - Oklahoma Museums Association \(okmuseums.org\)](#)

[Mountain-Plains Museums Association - Emergency and Disaster Preparedness \(mpma.net\)](#)

[Natural and Cultural Resources - FEMA](#)

[Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars](#)

[Preserve - SHPO - Kansas Historical Society \(kshs.org\)](#)

[Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area \(09/19\)](#)

[Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan, August 2016](#)

[Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan](#)



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212204

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Public Works & Safety

Date of Standing Committee Action: 1/23/23

(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u> 01/11/2023	<u>Contact Name:</u> Karl Oakman	<u>Contact Phone:</u> x6009	<u>Contact Email:</u> koakman@kckpd.org	<u>Department/Division:</u> Legal
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Item Description:

Requesting approval for amendments to Chapter 35 Traffic, adding new Article XXI. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) Sections 35-967 through 35-971; and repealing Article X. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV's) from Chapter 19 Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations Sections 19-304 through 19-310 of the Code of Ordinances. These amendments update the code to be consistent with state statute, provides various exceptions, and also amends violation of the sections regarding ATVs from a civil violation to a traffic infraction, submitted by Chief Karl Oakman, Police Department.

Action Requested:

To approve the ordinance.

Budget Impact: (if applicable)

Amount:

Source:

Included In Budget:

Other (explain):

Attachments List:

Amended Chapters 35 and 19 ATV ordinance amendments final 1.11.2023

Published _____

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance relating to Chapter 35 Traffic, adding new Article XXI. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) Sections 35-967 through 35-971; and repealing Article X. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV's) from Chapter 19 Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations Sections 19-304 through 19-310, of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Section 1. That Chapter 35 Traffic, adding new Article XXI. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) Sections 35-967 through 35-971; and repealing Article X. All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV's) from Chapter 19 Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations Sections 19-304 through 19-310 of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. ~~19-304~~35-967. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to protect the health, safety and well-being of the citizens of the unified government by regulating the use of ATVs in the city which may endanger the safety of persons driving, bicycling or walking on the roads or the safety of motorists, cyclists or pedestrians.

(Code 1988, § 19-572; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)

Sec. ~~19-305~~35-968. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

All-terrain vehicle means any motorized nonhighway vehicle, other than an electric-assisted bicycle, 55 inches or less in width measured from the outside of one tire rim to the outside of the other tire rim, having a dry weight of 1,500 pounds or less, traveling on three or more nonhighway tires, ~~and having a seat to be straddled by the operator~~. As used in this subsection "nonhighway tire" means any pneumatic tire six inches or more in width, designed for use on wheels with rim diameter of 14 inches or less.

(Code 1988, § 19-573; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002; Ord. No. O-8-08, § 8, 1-31-2008; Ord. No. O-86-09, § 1, 11-5-2009)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2. State Law reference – K.S.A 8-1402a.

~~Sec. 19-306. Registration of all terrain vehicles.~~

~~(a) — No ATV shall be used in the city unless it has been registered with the office or department of the unified government, as designated by the county administrator, and has been issued a license. The registration fee, license, insurance requirements and other requirements shall be as ordered by the county administrator. The owner must sign an acceptance of liability for any operator of the ATV.~~

~~(b) — No ATV shall be used in the city unless it bears a number identification of the license.~~

~~(Code 1988, § 19-574; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)~~

~~Sec. 19-307~~35-969. Unsafe use prohibited.

The following practices constitute unsafe use of ATVs in the city:

- (1) Use of an ATV one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise without headlights and rear lights installed and illuminated.
- (2) Use of an ATV without a rearview mirror.
- (3) Use of an ATV without a warning device such as a horn.
- (4) Use of an ATV with more than two people on each seat, unless the seat has been specifically designed by the manufacturer to hold more than two people. In no case shall there be more passengers than the ATV is designed to carry.
- (5) Use of an ATV without the driver and passengers wearing protective headgear. The headgear must conform with minimum standards of construction and performance as prescribed by the National Standards Institute specification Z90.1 or by the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 218.
- (6) Use of an ATV by a driver under the age of 18.
- (7) Operating an ATV that is not equipped at all times with an effective and suitable muffling device on its engine to effectively deaden or muffle the noise of the exhaust. Each ATV must meet noise emission standards of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and in no case exceed 82 decibels of sound pressure level at 50 feet on the "A" scale as measured by the SAE standards.
- (8) Operating an ATV that is not equipped at all times with a working spark arrester.
- (9) Operation of ATV at speeds greater than reasonable and prudent for the existing conditions.
- (10) Operating an ATV in violation of ordinances or regulations applicable to motor vehicles, except as expressly permitted by this article, or in a reckless manner in such a way as to recklessly create a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person.

- (11) Operating an ATV in a manner to endanger, so as to endanger any person or property.
- (12) Operating an ATV under the influence or with excessive blood-alcohol level. A person commits the crime of operating an ATV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs if that person operates or attempts to operate any ATV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or a combination of liquor and drugs; or, for a person 21 years of age or older, while having alcohol levels in that person's blood higher than the maximum limit for operation of motor vehicles; or, for a person less than 21 years of age, while having any amount of alcohol in the blood. A person is guilty of failure to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a blood-alcohol or drug concentration test if that person refuses to submit to or fails to complete a blood-alcohol or drug concentration test, or both, when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the person operated or attempted to operate an ATV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

(Code 1988, § 19-575; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)

Sec. ~~19-30835-970~~. ~~Restricted Prohibited~~ operation of ATVs; exceptions.

~~(a) Except as this article specifically permits and authorizes, as provided in subsection (b), it no person shall~~shall be unlawful to operate an ~~all-terrain vehicle or other ATV vehicle~~ ATV within the city limits:

- ~~_____ (1) On the portion of any right-of-way of any public highway, street, road, trail or alley used ——— for motor vehicle travel. On any interstate highway, federal highway or state highway, unless the vehicle is being operated to cross a federal or state highway.~~
- ~~_____ (2) On any public highway, street, road, trail or alley used for motor vehicle travel.~~
- ~~_____ (2) On a public sidewalk provided for pedestrian travel.~~
- ~~_____ (3) On private property of another without specific permission of the owner or person in ——— control of the property.~~
- ~~_____ (4) On any other public property, including parks and recreational areas, except as the city's — ordinances may specifically permit.~~
- ~~_____ (5) Within 100 feet of any fisherman, pedestrian, skating rink or sliding area where the — operation would conflict with use or endanger other persons or property.~~
- ~~_____ (6) — For recreational purposes.~~

~~(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), ATVs may be operated:~~

- ~~_____ (1) On a federal or state highway for the purpose of eradicating weeds, if operation is by a Unified Government noxious weed department, by persons contracting with a Unified Government noxious weed department or the Kansas department of transportation.~~

(2) On a federal or state highway with a speed limit of 65 mph or less, for agricultural purposes when the operator is a licensed driver operating under the conditions of the license; or

(3) If the operation is by the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department, Fire Department, or Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office, or other Unified Government Department for official business;

(c) No ATV shall be operated on any public highway, street or road between sunset and sunrise unless equipped with lights as required by law for motorcycles.

(Code 1988, § 19-576; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)

~~Sec. 19-309~~35-971. Violations and penalties.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a ~~civil violation~~traffic infraction and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00, with each incident being considered a separate violation. All fines shall accrue.

(Code 1988, § 19-577; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)

~~Sec. 19-310. Enforcement.~~

~~This article shall be enforced by such office or department designated by the county administrator and unified government police department.~~

~~(Code 1988, § 19-578; Ord. No. O-44-02, § 1, 6-6-2002)~~

Section 2. That said original Sections 19-304 through 19-310 of Chapter 19 Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the passage, approval, and publication in the official Unified Government newspaper.

PASSED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF
WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS,

THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2023.

Tyrone Garner, Mayor/CEO

Attest:

Unified Government Clerk

Approved As To Form:

Unified Government Counsel



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212202

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Public Works & Safety

Date of Standing Committee Action: 1/23/23

(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u> 01/11/2023	<u>Contact Name:</u> Casey Meyer	<u>Contact Phone:</u> x2851	<u>Contact Email:</u> cmeyer@wycokck.org	<u>Department/Division:</u> Legal
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Item Description:

This is a Resolution authorizing the approval of an agreement between the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office and the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department regarding the provision of law enforcement services within the unincorporated city of Loring, Kansas pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a, submitted by Casey Meyer, Legal Department.

Action Requested:

To adopt the resolution.

Budget Impact: (if applicable)

Amount:

Source:

Included In Budget:

Other (explain):

Attachments List:

Interagency Agreement Loring WCSO-KCKPD final 1.11.23, Resolution Interagency Agreement Between WCSO and KCKPD for Loring Kansas 2023

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

This agreement entered into by the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office, a county law enforcement agency existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, and the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department, a city law enforcement agency existing under the laws of the State of Kansas.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office ("WCSO") has primary law enforcement jurisdiction pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a (2022 Supp.) of the unincorporated city of Loring, Kansas, as Loring is within the geographic boundaries of Wyandotte County, Kansas; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department ("KCKPD") employs commissioned law enforcement officers, who exercise such authority and jurisdiction as granted by the laws of the State of Kansas; and

WHEREAS, in addition to and without limitation upon the other statutory grounds for KCKPD officers to exercise the power and authority of a law enforcement officer, K.S.A. 22-2401a authorizes KCKPD officers to exercise the powers of law enforcement officers outside of the City of Kansas City, Kansas when a request for assistance has been made by law enforcement officers from the area for which assistance is requested, as specifically provided in K.S.A. 22-2401a(h);

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the exchange of promises, agreements and covenants set forth herein, it is hereby agreed by the parties that:

1. The term of this agreement shall commence on the date that it has been approved by the governing body of the Unified Government Board of Commissioners, and thereafter shall automatically renew annually unless terminated by either party in accordance with this agreement.
2. This agreement may be terminated at any time by either the WCSO or KCKPD by providing thirty (30) days advance written notice to the following parties:
 - A. Wyandotte County Sheriff: 710 S. 7th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101
 - B. Kansas City, Kansas Police Chief: 700 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101
 - C. Chief Legal Counsel of the Unified Government: 701 N. 7th Street, Ste. 961, Kansas City, KS 66101
3. The geographical scope of this agreement shall be limited to all property within: The unincorporated city limits of Loring, KS; described as the area generally bounded by

Stillwell Rd on the north, S. 142nd St. on the west, and the Kansas River on the east and the south;.

4. The parties hereby agree that in order to protect the health, safety, and/or welfare of patrons, and persons in Loring, KS as described in paragraph 3, above, that this agreement shall be deemed a request for assistance by the Sheriff of the WCSO to the Chief of the KCKPD pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a(h).
5. KCKPD agrees that its officers shall respond to calls for service during the hours of 0100 to 0800. KCKPD shall transport and secure all persons arrested or detained by KCKPD officers, within the territorial limits of Loring, Kansas, pursuant to this agreement or otherwise, to the Wyandotte County Detention Center, JO-JIAC, Juvenile Detention Center, or other appropriate facility. Sheriff's Office personnel will handle any investigative response required after the initial call for service.
6. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to be a limitation upon or restriction of any power or authority to act as a law enforcement officer granted to WCSO deputies or KCKPD officers by any statute or other provision of law. This agreement is intended to extend the jurisdiction of KCKPD as provided by law, and is in no way intended to limit any authority or power granted to the WCSO under K.S.A. 22-2401a or any other provision of law.
7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as authorizing a KCKPD officer to violate the rules, regulations, policies, orders or directions of KCKPD or the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, KS. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as authorizing a WCSO deputy to violate the rules, regulations, policies, orders or directions of WCSO or the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, KS.
8. If any provision of this agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, the other provisions of this agreement shall remain in full force and effect.
9. This agreement may not be amended or modified except by another written instrument signed by the party or parties to be bound thereby.
10. Each of the undersigned persons represents and warrants that he or she is authorized to execute this agreement on behalf of the respective party, and that he or she has the full power and authority to bind such party to each and every provision of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representative on the dates herein subscribed.

Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office

By: _____

Date: _____

Kansas City, Kansas Police Department

By: _____

Date: _____

Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas

By: _____

Approved as to form:

Date: _____

Legal Counsel
Unified Government of
Wyandotte Count/Kansas City, Kansas

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL OF AN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WYANDOTTE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND THE KANSAS CITY KANSAS POLICE DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES TO LORING, KANSAS

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office has primary law enforcement jurisdiction pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a (2022 Supp.) of the unincorporated city of Loring, Kansas, as Loring is within the geographic boundaries of Wyandotte County, Kansas; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2401a(h) officers of the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department may exercise the power and authority of a law enforcement officer outside of their primary jurisdiction of Kansas City, Kansas when a request for assistance has been made by a law enforcement officer from the area for which assistance is requested; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereby agree that in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of patrons and persons in Loring, Kansas that an agreement establishing jurisdictional authority per K.S.A. 22-2401a would benefit all parties;

WHEREAS, the parties have reached and prepared an Agreement describing the responsibilities of the parties concerning the above relationship;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, AS FOLLOWS: That the Unified Government is hereby authorized to enter said agreement by signature of the County Administrator and who is hereby authorized to take any action required and necessary to implement and satisfy the intent of said Agreement.

THIS RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED by the Governing Body of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, this ____ day of _____, 2023.

UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE
COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

By: _____
Tyrone A. Garner, Mayor/CEO

ATTEST:

Unified Government Clerk



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212203

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Public Works & Safety

Date of Standing Committee Action: 1/23/23

(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Contact Name:</u>	<u>Contact Phone:</u>	<u>Contact Email:</u>	<u>Department/Division:</u>
01/11/2023	James Bain	x5077	jbain@wycokck.org	Legal

Item Description:

A resolution approving the sale of Unified Government property to 402 Central Ave., LLC and authorizing the Interim County Administrator to purchase land necessary for the renovation of the Armourdale Pump Station, submitted by Joe Barnes, Public Works Department and James Bain, Legal Department.

Action Requested:

To adopt the resolution.

Budget Impact: (if applicable)

Amount:

Source:

Included In Budget:

Other (explain):

Attachments List:

402 Central Purchase Agreement Signed by LO, Armourdale Pump Station 11.17.22, sale of property 281 Central 271 Central 12 3rd

Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas
CMIP # 6309
Property Address: 310 Central Avenue & 402 Central Avenue
Kansas Uniform Parcel No.: 1050621004006003000 & 1050621004006002000

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 14th day of October, 2022 by and between 402 Central Avenue, LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas (hereinafter “Owner”), and the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, a consolidated city-county government organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas (hereinafter “The UG”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Owner is the owner of real property and the improvements thereon having common addresses of 310 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas (Kansas Uniform Parcel No. 1050621004006003000) and 402 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas (Kansas Uniform Parcel No. : 1050621004006002000 (hereinafter together “the Property” or “**Owner’s Property**”); and

WHEREAS, The UG is undertaking a project to renovate and expand its Armourdale Industrial District Sanitary Sewer Pump Station in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas (hereinafter “the Project”) in the vicinity of Owner’s Property; and

WHEREAS, The UG has determined it is necessary to acquire the fee simple interest in the portions of Owner’s Property described at Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, for the Project; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to KSA 26-201, KSA 12-16,103 and KSA 13-1023, The UG possesses the right and power of eminent domain to acquire real property for its lawful public purposes; and

WHEREAS, The UG has initiated an administrative eminent domain action, Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas v. 402 Central Avenue, LLC, et al. Wyandotte County District Court Case No. 2022-CV-000455 (hereinafter “the administrative eminent domain action), to acquire the real property described in Exhibit A, which action is presently pending in such Court; and

WHEREAS, The UG and Owner are also parties to an eminent domain appeal, 402 Central Avenue, LLC v. Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas. Wyandotte County District Court Case No. 2021-CV-000258 (hereinafter “the eminent domain appeal), relating to just compensation for easements previously acquired by The UG from Owner’s Property for the Kansas

Cities Levees Flood Risk Management Project, which action is also presently pending in such Court; and

WHEREAS, in lieu of The UG's acquisition of the real property described in Exhibit A by concluding the administrative eminent domain action, Owner is willing to sell and The UG is willing to purchase the real property described in Exhibit A, and by this written Agreement the parties desire and intend to set forth the terms and conditions of their agreement in writing.

WHEREAS ALSO, The UG is the owner of real estate which The UG will sell to Owner, all as more particularly described in Paragraph 9, below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged by each party, the parties agree as follows:

1. Owner specifically agrees and acknowledges the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement are subject to approval by The UG's Board of Commissioners, following a public vote of The UG's Board of Commissioners. In the event consideration of this Agreement for approval is not placed on a Board of Commissioners' agenda within ninety (90) days of the execution of this Agreement by Owner, and/or following a public vote by the Board of Commissioners declining to approve this Agreement, then this Agreement shall terminate and become null and void, with neither The UG nor Owner having any further duties or responsibilities to the other.

2. Contemporaneously with the execution of this Agreement by Owner, Owner shall deliver to The UG a) a Right of Entry, in the form set forth in Exhibit B, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, granting The UG the right to possess and make use of the real property described in Exhibit A for The UG's Project; and b) an Owner's Affidavit, in the form set forth in Exhibit C, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, granting The UG the right to include the real property described in Exhibit A in any land use permitting applications which may be required for The UG's Project. Upon delivery of the Right of Entry and the Owner's Affidavit, The UG shall dismiss the pending administrative eminent domain action without prejudice.

3. If approved by The UG's Board of Commissioners, Owner agrees to sell and The UG agrees to purchase the fee simple interest in the real property described at Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, subject to existing easements, covenants and restrictions of record.

4. The purchase price for the real property described at Exhibit A is **\$32,049.00.**

5. The parties specifically agree and acknowledge the sale of the real property described in Exhibit A is made under threat of, and in lieu of, The UG's exercise of its right and power of eminent domain to acquire Owner's Property, and therefore is a forced conversion of Owner's

Property for purposes of §1033 of the federal Internal Revenue Code and any other applicable law or regulation.

6. If approved by the UG Board of Commissioners, within ten (10) days after such approval The UG shall obtain and deliver to Owner a commitment for title insurance issued by Alpha Title Guaranty (the "Title Commitment"), together with a special tax search, by which said company agrees to issue to The UG, after Closing, an Owner's Fee Policy of Title Insurance for the real property described in Exhibit A, in an amount equal to the purchase price. All premiums and other costs required for issuance of the title insurance shall be paid by The UG.

Such title commitment shall identify all mortgages, liens, judgments, or other encumbrances against Owner's Property, and accrued but unpaid real property taxes. Upon delivery of such Title Commitment, The UG shall deliver written notice to Owner stating The UG's objections to any mortgages, liens, judgments, other encumbrances against Owner's Property identified in such Title Commitment; *provided however*, The UG agrees to take the Property subject to existing easements, covenants and restrictions of record. If, prior to Closing, Owner cannot cure or remove said objectionable items, then The UG shall have the right to direct Title Company, at Closing, to utilize any part of the purchase price to the extent the same is required to satisfy and discharge to any mortgages, liens, judgments, other encumbrances, and any amounts so paid by The UG shall be credited to the funds required to be paid by The UG hereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, during the period of this Agreement, or any extension thereof, Owner warrants and agrees not to permit the Property to be encumbered by any additional liens (except current real estate taxes), restrictions, conditions, limitations, reservations, easements, encumbrances or other items.

7. Closing. The transaction described above shall be concluded at a closing to be held within forty-five (45) days after approval of this Agreement by The UG's Board of Commissioners at Alpha Title Guaranty, Inc., (11030 Oakmont, #100, Overland Park, Kansas), or at another place or time prior thereto which may be agreed upon by the parties. Real property taxes shall be pro-rated as of the date of closing and accrued but unpaid real property taxes shall be deducted from Owner's proceeds and paid at closing. At closing, The UG shall deliver the purchase consideration set forth in Paragraph 2 herein, and Owner will deliver good and merchantable fee simple to The UG not subject to any leases, mortgages, liens, judgments, or other encumbrances (except existing easements, covenants and restrictions of record). After such exchange, Alpha Title Guaranty shall file all instruments from closing with the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds. The UG agrees to pay the costs of Closing and recording all instruments tendered to it.

8. The UG shall be entitled to absolute and unqualified possession of the Property immediately upon closing.

9. As further consideration for this Agreement,

a) The UG agrees to sell, by Special Warranty Deed, and Owner agrees to purchase, the fee simple interest in the real property identified as Parcel One and Parcel Two in Exhibit D (the “UG Property”) , which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference subject to existing easements, covenants and restrictions or record which do not unreasonably affect or interfere with Owner’s intended use of such real estate, and with respect to Parcel One also subject to the reservation of new subsurface and overhead utility easements along only the East one half (the East 30 feet) of that part of the to-be-vacated 4th Street which is a parcel included within the UG Ownership , allowing for The UG’s installation (at UG’s cost) of underground water and natural gas lines and overhead electrical lines required to provide utility service to The UG’s Armourdale Industrial District Sanitary Sewer Pump Station (“**Pump Station**”) which will not interfere or obstruct the Owner’s use thereof for vehicular traffic or for the parking of vehicles thereon. In this connection:

- i. As to the underground water and gas lines: The aforesaid underground water and underground natural gas lines shall be within an easement either reserved by UG or granted by Owner within the east 30 feet of that part of the to-be-vacated 4th Street.
- ii. As to the overhead electrical lines: The existing power lines now serving the Pump Station will remain in their current location along the existing Levee. At such time as the Army Corps of Engineers (“**Corps**”) issues notice of its intent to commence of work on the Levee which formed the basis of Case # 2021-CV-000034, then UG will relocate (at UG’s cost) such power lines to a location within the east 30 feet of that part of the to-be-vacated 4th Street, provided that there shall be not more than 4 power poles from the entry into 4th street to the Pump Station located in areas so as not to interfere with access to or staging of vehicles and trucks into or around Owner’s existing buildings and the lines thereof shall be no lower than 20 feet above existing surface grade level. At such time as the Corps has completed the work adjacent to Owner’s property pursuant to the Kansas Cities Levees Flood Risk Management Project, Owner may apply to the Corps and the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Public Utilities for permitting and approval for the relocation, at Owner’s cost, of such power lines to the slope of the stability berm as shown on the attached Exhibit E.

b) Owner shall pay The UG \$1.85 per square foot for Parcel One and Parcel Two, The UG’s Property except that the price for East 30 feet of the to-be-vacated 4th Street parcel shall be \$0.93 per square foot , as determined by a survey to be obtained by The UG at The UG’s cost and expense.

c) The UG shall take all actions required by vacate those portions of Parcel One and Parcel Two which are currently designated as road right of way. Such vacation of road right of way is a condition precedent to the party's obligations to close the real estate transactions which are the subject matter of this Agreement.

d) If approved by the UG Board of Commissioners, within 10 days after such approval shall obtain and deliver to Owner a commitment for title insurance issued by Alpha Title Guaranty (the "Title Commitment") with respect to The UG's Property and with a special tax search, by which said company agrees to issue to Owner, after Closing, an Owner's Fee Policy of Title Insurance for The UG's Property, in an amount equal to the purchase price. All premiums and other costs required for issuance of the title insurance shall be paid by The UG – as grantor in such transaction. Such title commitment shall identify all mortgages, liens, judgments, or other encumbrances against The UG's Property and accrued but unpaid real property taxes. Upon delivery of such Title Commitment, together true copies of all exception documents, Owner shall deliver written notice to The UG stating Owner's objections to any mortgages, liens, judgments, other encumbrances against The UG's Property identified in such Title Commitment. If, prior to Closing, The UG cannot cure or remove said objectionable items, then Owner shall have the right to (i) direct Title Company, at Closing, to utilize any part of the purchase price to the extent the same is required to satisfy and discharge to any mortgages, liens, judgments, other encumbrances, and any amounts so paid by Owner shall be credited to the funds required to be paid by Owner hereunder., (ii) cancel this Agreement in full. Notwithstanding the foregoing, during the period of this Agreement, or any extension thereof, Owner warrants and agrees not to permit the Property to be encumbered by any additional liens (except current real estate taxes), restrictions, conditions, limitations, reservations, easements, encumbrances or other items.

f) Prior to The UG's conveyance of Parcel One of The UG's Property to Owner, The UG and Owner shall agree upon, and Owner shall dedicate, an access easement across Owner's Property to allow emergency and vehicular access between the abutting public road system and The UG's Armourdale Industrial District Sanitary Sewer Pump Station. Such alternative access easement shall be a minimum of 20 feet in width and shall include a 20- foot-wide paved driveway with a base and surface sufficient to support 80,000 lbs. firetrucks and other safety vehicles and equipment.

10. As further consideration for this Agreement, The UG and Owner agree to mutually dismiss with prejudice the pending eminent domain appeal relating to just compensation for easements which The UG previously acquired from Owner's Property for the Kansas Cities Levees Flood Risk Management Project. Owner may withdraw from the Court the previously paid Court-Appointed Appraisers' Award (\$260,415) for the taking of such easements in Case # 2021-

CV000034. Each party shall pay their own fees, costs and other litigation expenses relating to such appeal.

11. Each party represents to the other it has not engaged the services of a real estate agent or broker in relation to this transaction, and that to the best of their respective knowledge no person or entity has a claim against them for any commission in connection with this transaction. In the event that any person or entity claims a commission from Owner for services provided to Owner in relation to this transaction, such commissions are the sole responsibility of Owner. Owner agrees to indemnify and hold The UG harmless from and against any and all liability, costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, arising out of or pertaining in any manner to any claim for any such commission claimed from Owner. In the event that any person or entity claims a commission from The UG for services provided to The UG in relation to this transaction, such commissions are the sole responsibility of The UG. The UG agrees to indemnify and hold Owners harmless from and against any and all liability, costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, arising out of or pertaining in any manner to any claim for any such commission claimed from The UG.

12. Notices. The delivery of any documentation or notices as provided hereunder shall be made with respect to Owner to Douglas J. Patterson, Attorney at Law, 4630 West 137th Street, Suite 100, Leawood, Kansas 66224; and with respect to The UG to Tim Orrick, Orrick & Erskine, LLP, 11900 College Boulevard, Suite 204, Overland Park, Kansas, 66210, or at such other places as the parties shall hereinafter designate in writing.

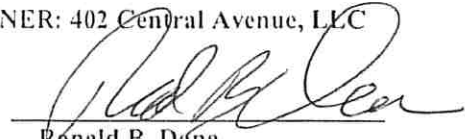
13. Each party agrees, acknowledges, warrants and represents:

- (a) The foregoing recitals are true, correct, constitute the intent of the parties, and are incorporated by reference into the terms of this Agreement; and
- (b) the consideration herein expressed is contractual and not a mere matter of recital; and
- (c) no promise or agreement not expressed in this Agreement has been made by the parties, and any amendments or modifications to this Agreement shall be in made in writing; and
- (d) all prior oral or written statements relating to the subject matter of this Agreement are merged into this writing; and
- (e) they have carefully read the foregoing Agreement and know the contents thereof and have signed the same as their own free act; and
- (f) in executing this Agreement, they do not rely on any statement or representation made by the other or their respective agents, attorneys or employees, but they rely solely upon their own judgment; and
- (g) the person executing this Agreement has been duly authorized by all requisite corporate or other entity action, if applicable, and no other proceedings on the part of the party on whose behalf they execute this Agreement are necessary to authorize this Agreement and the conveyances contemplated hereby; and
- (h) this Agreement may be signed in multiple electronic counterparts, which when assembled together shall constitute the entire agreement of the parties; and
- (i) each shall cooperate fully and execute any and all supplementary instruments and other documents and to take all additional actions which may be necessary or appropriate to give full force and effect to the basic terms and conditions of this Agreement; and

- (j) this Agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, successors and assigns of both parties;
and
(k) this Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the state
of Kansas.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the said parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first
above written.

OWNER: 402 Central Avenue, LLC

By: 

Ronald B. Dana

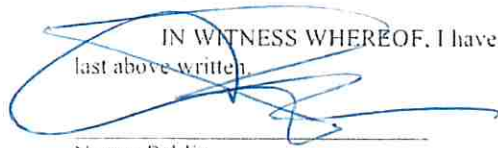
Managing Member

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF New Jersey)
)SS.
COUNTY OF Monmouth)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 14 day of November, 2022, before me, the
undersigned, a notary public in and for the county and state aforesaid, came Ronald B. Dana, who being by me
duly sworn, did state he is the duly-appointed Managing Member of 402 Central Avenue, Inc., a limited liability
company organized and existing under the laws of the state of Kansas, and that said instrument was signed in
behalf of said limited liability company pursuant to authority given by its Members, and who is personally
known to me to be the same person who executed the within instrument of writing and such person duly
acknowledged the execution of the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year
last above written.


Notary Public

(SEAL)

CLIFFORD M. TOPEL
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires Aug. 1, 2024

**UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE
COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

By: _____
Cheryl Harrison-Lee
Interim Administrator

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF KANSAS)
)SS.
COUNTY OF WYANDOTTE)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this ____ day of _____, 2022, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the county and state aforesaid, came Cheryl Harrison-Lee, who being by me duly sworn, stated she is the duly-appointed Interim Administrator of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, a consolidated city/county government organized and existing under the laws of the state of Kansas, and that the above and foregoing was signed on behalf of said Unified Government pursuant to authority given by its governing body, and who is personally known to me to be the same person who executed the within instrument of writing and such person duly acknowledged the execution of the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

Notary Public

(SEAL)

[Remainder of page intentionally blank, Exhibits follow.]

EXHIBIT A TO AGREEMENT

CMIP # _____

Parcel: 153501

Owner (s): 402 Central Avenue, LLC
402 Central Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66118

EXHIBIT "B"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All that part of Lots 1 thru 11, Block 3, Riverside, a subdivision of land according to the recorded plat thereof, and the south half of vacated Riverview Avenue right-of-way lying north of and adjacent to said part of Lot 1 and the west half of vacated 4th Street right-of-way lying east of and adjacent to said Lot 1, all being in the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11 South, Range 25 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas being more particularly described by John Aaron Copelin, LS-1658 on this 28th day of June, 2022, as follows:

(Note: The bearing system in the following description is based on Grid North, Kansas State Plane Coordinate System, North Zone, NAD 83.)

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 10;

Thence North 88 degrees 19 minutes 47 seconds East, with the south line of said Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 25, a distance of 919.49 feet to the southerly extension of the centerline of 4th Street, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, with said southerly extension of the centerline of 4th Street, a distance of 40.01 feet to the north right-of-way line of Central Avenue, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said centerline of 4th Street, a distance of 706.78 feet to a point of intersection of said centerline of 4th Street with the easterly prolongation of the northerly line of said Lot 2, Block 3, said point being the Point of Beginning;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West with said extension of the northerly line of Lot 2, a distance of 30.00 feet to the northeast corner of said Lot 2;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East with the east line of said Lots 2 thru 11, a distance of 250.00 feet to the southeast corner of said Lot 11;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West with the south line of said Lot 11, a distance of 10.00 feet;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West with a line 10.00 feet west of and parallel with said east line of said lots 11 thru 8, a distance of 99.71 feet to a point on the north line of said Lot 8;

Thence South 85 degrees 33 minutes 39 seconds West with said north line of Lot 8, a distance 47.52 feet;

Thence North 04 degrees 26 minutes 21 seconds West across said Lots 7 thru 1 and the northerly prolongation thereof, a distance of 219.56 feet to the centerline of said vacated Riverview Avenue;

Thence North 85 degrees 52 minutes 21 seconds East with said centerline of vacated Riverview Avenue, a distance of 93.81 feet to the intersection with said centerline of vacated 4th Street;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East with said centerline of vacated 4th Street, a distance of 70.00 feet, to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 16,397 square feet or 0.38 acres, more or less.

APPROVED BY:



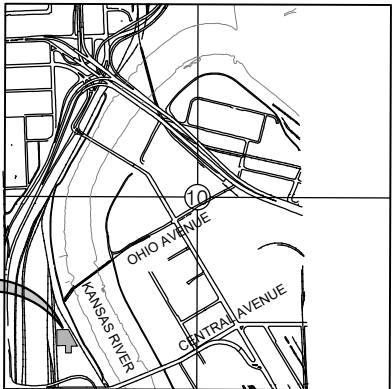
Date 7-11-2022

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor



EXHIBIT "B"
LAND PURCHASE

VICINITY MAP



SECTION 10 - T 11S - R25E



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

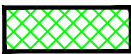


GRAPHIC SCALE

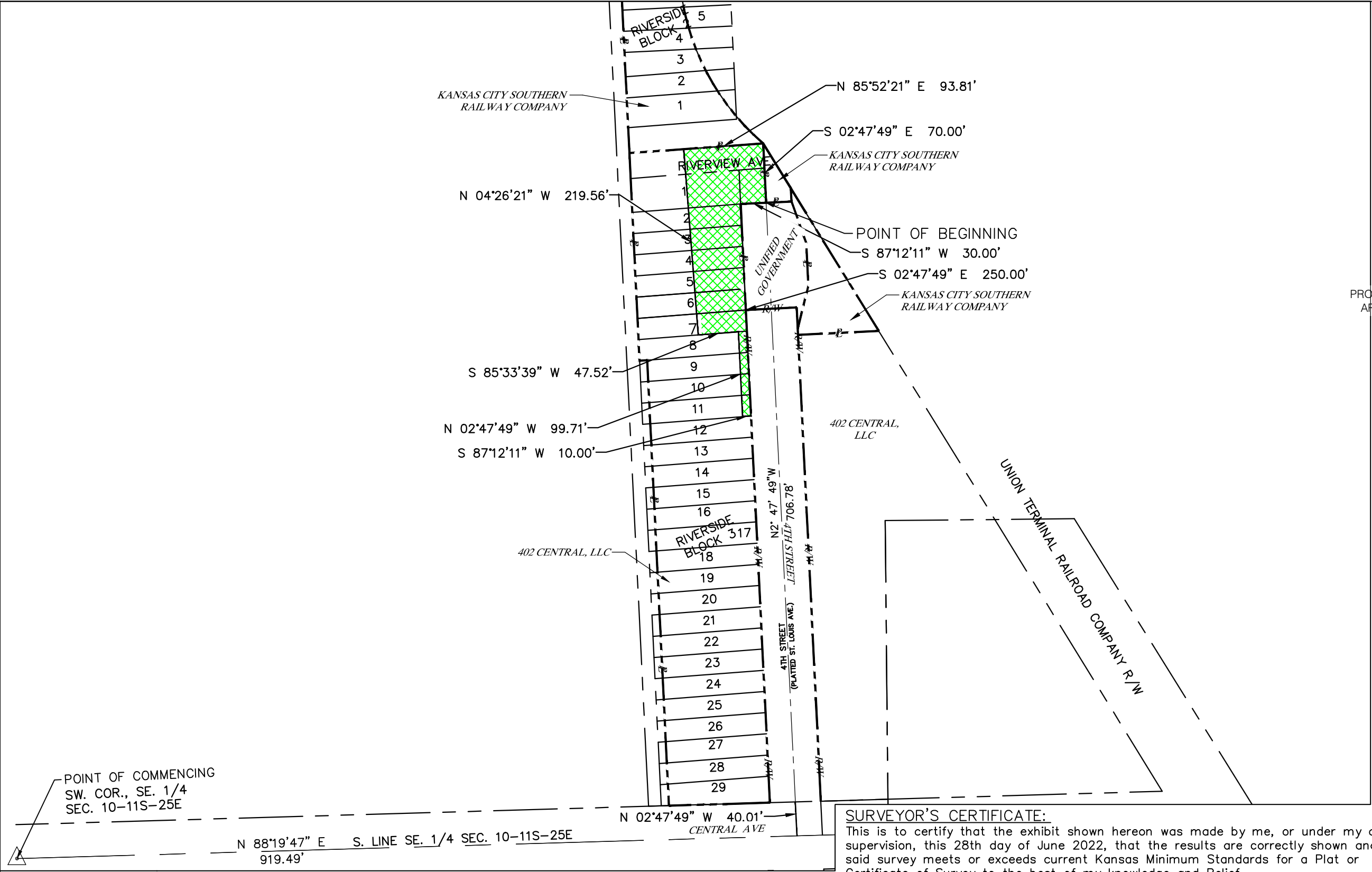


(IN FEET)

LEGEND



PROPOSED LAND
PURCHASE



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the exhibit shown hereon was made by me, or under my direct supervision, this 28th day of June 2022, that the results are correctly shown and said survey meets or exceeds current Kansas Minimum Standards for a Plat or Certificate of Survey to the best of my knowledge and Belief.

APPROVED BY:

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor

Date _____



John Aaron Cope, Kansas R.L.S. No. 1658

Date _____



9000 STATE LINE ROAD
LEAWOOD, KANSAS 66206

11006 PARALLEL PARKWAY
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66109

TEL. (913) 642-6642
FAX (913) 642-6941
www.ccengineers.com

CMIP # _____
Parcel: 142500
Owner (s): 402 Central Avenue, LLC
300 Central Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66118

EXHIBIT "E"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All that part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11 South, Range 25 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas lying east of and adjacent to the east right-of-way line of 4th Street, as now established, being more particularly described by John Aaron Copelin, LS-1658 on this 4th day of May, 2022, as follows:

(Note: The bearing system in the following description is based on Grid North, Kansas State Plane Coordinate System, North Zone, NAD 83.)

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 10;

Thence North 88 degrees 19 minutes 47 seconds East, with the south line of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 25, a distance of 949.50 feet to the southerly extension of the east right-of-way line of 4th Street, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 40.01 feet to the north right-of-way line of Central Avenue, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 457.37 feet, said point being the Point of Beginning;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 92.66 feet;

Thence North 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds East, a distance of 10.00 feet;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East, a distance of 92.66 feet;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West, a distance of 10.00 feet, to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 927 square feet or 0.02 acres, more or less.

APPROVED BY:



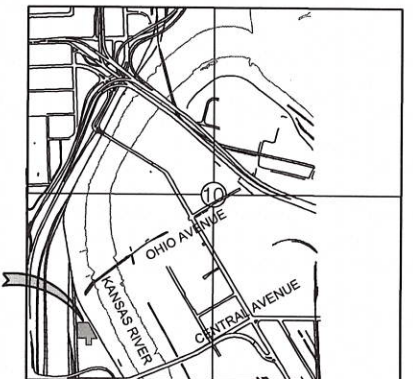
Date 5-11-22

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor



EXHIBIT "E"
LAND PURCHASE

VICINITY MAP



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)

LEGEND

 PROPOSED LAND PURCHASE

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

N 87°12'11" E 10.00'

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

S 02°47'49" E 92.66'

N 02°47'49" W 92.66'

402 CENTRAL,
LLC

S 87°12'11" W 10.00'

POINT OF BEGINNING

UNION TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY R/W

402 CENTRAL, LLC

POINT OF COMMENCING
SW. COR., SE. 1/4
SEC. 10-11S-25E

N88° 19' 47"E
949.50'

S. LINE SE. 1/4 SEC. 10-11S-25E

N 02°47'49" W 40.01'
CENTRAL AVE.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the exhibit shown hereon was made by me, or under my direct supervision, this 10th day of May 2022, that the results are correctly shown and said survey meets or exceeds current Kansas Minimum Standards for a Plat or Certificate of Survey to the best of my knowledge and Belief.

APPROVED BY:



Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor

Date 5-11-22



John Aaron Copen, Kansas R.L.S. No. 1658

Date _____



9000 STATE LINE ROAD
LEAWOOD, KANSAS 66206

11006 PARALLEL PARKWAY
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66109

TEL. (913) 642-6642
FAX (913) 642-6941

www.ccengineers.com

EXHIBIT B TO AGREEMENT

Armourdale Industrial District Pump Station Improvements
CIMP 6309

RIGHT OF ENTRY

THIS RIGHT OF ENTRY is conveyed on this 6th day of September, 2022 by 402 Central Avenue, LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, (hereinafter “Grantor”) to the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, a consolidated City-County government organized and existing under the laws of the state of Kansas (hereinafter “Grantee”).

WHEREAS, Grantor is the fee simple owner of two tracts of land located at 314 Central Avenue [State Tax Parcel ID 1050621004006005000] and 402 Central Avenue [State Tax Parcel ID 1050621004006002000] (hereinafter together “the Property”); and

WHEREAS, Grantee is undertaking a project to repair, reconstruct, expand and operate the Armourdale Industrial District Sanitary Sewer Pump Station (CIMP #6309, hereinafter “the Project”), and has determined it is necessary to acquire the real property described and depicted in Exhibits B and E, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, for the Project; and

WHEREAS, the parties are currently negotiating terms and conditions for the acquisition of such parcels, and to allow sufficient time for further negotiations and to allow for the avoidance of eminent domain litigation, Grantor is willing to grant and Grantee is willing to accept this Right of Entry allowing Grantee the right to immediately enter and make use of the areas in Exhibit B and E as required for the Project, under the terms and conditions set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of \$1 and other valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Grantor hereby grants to Grantee this **Right of Entry** over, across, upon, and under the surface of the described and depicted in Exhibit “A”.

For purposes of this conveyance, the term “**Right of Entry**” shall mean: The right of Grantee, its agents, employees, contractors, successors and assigns to enter upon and make use of the described lands for the location, laying-out, reconstruction, installation, expansion, repair, maintenance, operation and use of Grantor’s Armourdale Sanitary Sewer Pump Station, together with equipment and other appurtenances thereto, and for the right of ingress and egress over abutting public rights of way and abutting easements consistent with such purposes.”

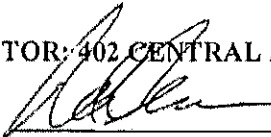
Grantee agrees to indemnify and hold Grantor harmless from any and all actions, claims, suits and damages of whatever kind or nature that may be caused by Grantee’s activities pursuant to this Right of Entry.

Grantor specifically reserves and does not waive its rights under the 5th & 14th Amendments to the United Constitution, the Kansas Constitution, KSA 26-513 and other applicable laws to just compensation for Grantee’s use of the described Property for the Project. Grantee specifically agrees and acknowledges it has a legal duty to pay Grantors just compensation for its use of the Property, and hereby reaffirms its intent to complete acquisition of appropriate real property rights from Grantor for the project through negotiations and or the exercise of its right and power of eminent domain.

This Right of Entry shall become effective upon execution by both parties. Unless previously terminated by, or subsequently extended by, the Parties in writing, this Right of Entry shall terminate on June 30, 2023.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

GRANTOR: 402 CENTRAL AVENUE, LLC

By: 

Ron Dana
Managing Member
402 Central Avenue, LLC,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF New Jersey)
COUNTY OF Morris) SS.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 4 day of September, 2022, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the county and state aforesaid, came Ron Dana, who being by me duly sworn, did state he is the duly-appointed Managing Member of 402 Central Avenue, LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, and that said instrument was signed on behalf of said limited liability company pursuant to authority given by its Members, and who is personally known to me to be the same person who executed the within instrument of writing and such person duly acknowledged the execution of the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

IN-WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last
above written.


Notary Public

(SEAL) CLIFFORD M. TOPEL
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires Aug. 1, 2024

[Remainder of page intentionally blank, additional signature page follows.]

By: _____
Cheryl Harrison-Lee
Interim Administrator

STATE OF KANSAS)
)SS.
COUNTY OF WYANDOTTE)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

(Remainder of page intentionally blank, Exhibits follow.)

CMIP # _____
Parcel: 153501
Owner (s): 402 Central Avenue, LLC
402 Central Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66118

EXHIBIT "B"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All that part of Lots 1 thru 11, Block 3, Riverside, a subdivision of land according to the recorded plat thereof, and the south half of vacated Riverview Avenue right-of-way lying north of and adjacent to said part of Lot 1 and the west half of vacated 4th Street right-of-way lying east of and adjacent to said Lot 1, all being in the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11 South, Range 25 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas being more particularly described by John Aaron Copelin, LS-1658 on this 28th day of June, 2022, as follows:

(Note: The bearing system in the following description is based on Grid North, Kansas State Plane Coordinate System, North Zone, NAD 83.)

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 10;

Thence North 88 degrees 19 minutes 47 seconds East, with the south line of said Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 25, a distance of 919.49 feet to the southerly extension of the centerline of 4th Street, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, with said southerly extension of the centerline of 4th Street, a distance of 40.01 feet to the north right-of-way line of Central Avenue, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said centerline of 4th Street, a distance of 706.78 feet to a point of intersection of said centerline of 4th Street with the easterly prolongation of the northerly line of said Lot 2, Block 3, said point being the Point of Beginning;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West with said extension of the northerly line of Lot 2, a distance of 30.00 feet to the northeast corner of said Lot 2;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East with the east line of said Lots 2 thru 11, a distance of 250.00 feet to the southeast corner of said Lot 11;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West with the south line of said Lot 11, a distance of 10.00 feet;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West with a line 10.00 feet west of and parallel with said east line of said lots 11 thru 8, a distance of 99.71 feet to a point on the north line of said Lot 8;

Thence South 85 degrees 33 minutes 39 seconds West with said north line of Lot 8, a distance 47.52 feet;

Thence North 04 degrees 26 minutes 21 seconds West across said Lots 7 thru 1 and the northerly prolongation thereof, a distance of 219.56 feet to the centerline of said vacated Riverview Avenue;

Thence North 85 degrees 52 minutes 21 seconds East with said centerline of vacated Riverview Avenue, a distance of 93.81 feet to the intersection with said centerline of vacated 4th Street;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East with said centerline of vacated 4th Street, a distance of 70.00 feet, to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 16,397 square feet or 0.38 acres, more or less.

APPROVED BY:



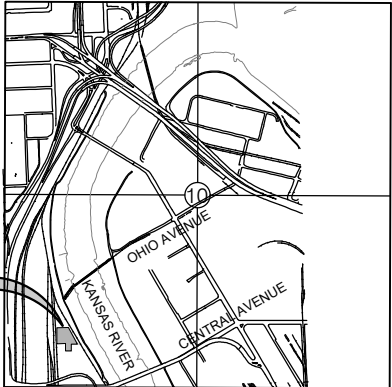
Date 7-11-2022

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor



EXHIBIT "B"
LAND PURCHASE

VICINITY MAP



SECTION 10 - T 11S - R25E



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

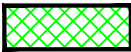


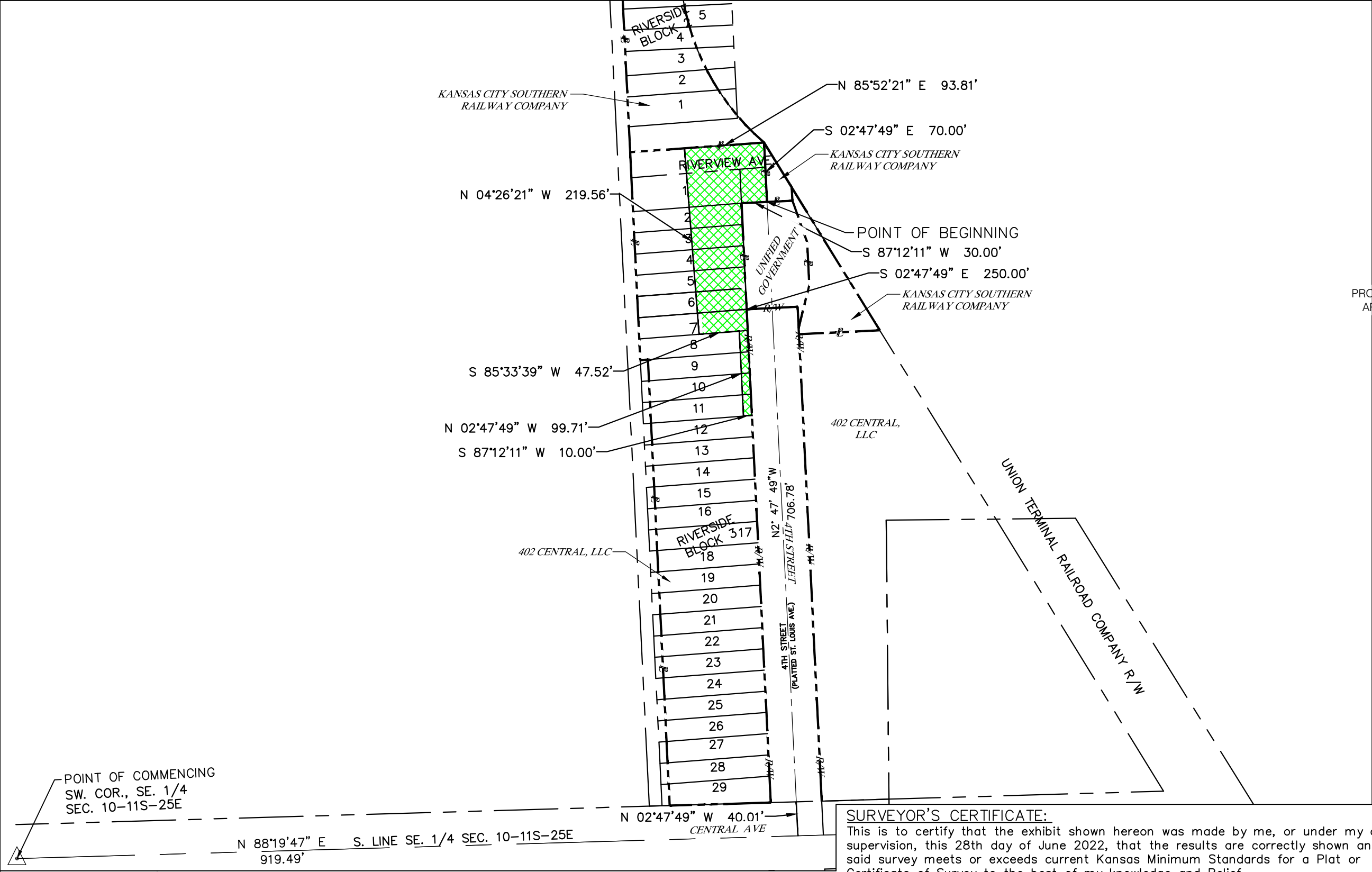
GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)

LEGEND

 PROPOSED LAND PURCHASE

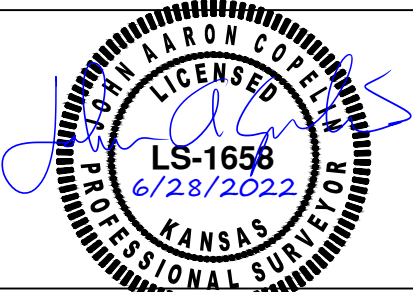


SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:
This is to certify that the exhibit shown hereon was made by me, or under my direct supervision, this 28th day of June 2022, that the results are correctly shown and said survey meets or exceeds current Kansas Minimum Standards for a Plat or Certificate of Survey to the best of my knowledge and Belief.

APPROVED BY:

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor

Date _____



John Aaron Cope, Kansas R.L.S. No. 1658

Date _____



9000 STATE LINE ROAD
LEAWOOD, KANSAS 66206

11006 PARALLEL PARKWAY
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66109

TEL. (913) 642-6642
FAX (913) 642-6941
www.ccengineers.com

CMIP # _____
Parcel: 142500
Owner (s): 402 Central Avenue, LLC
300 Central Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66118

EXHIBIT "E"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All that part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11 South, Range 25 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas lying east of and adjacent to the east right-of-way line of 4th Street, as now established, being more particularly described by John Aaron Copelin, LS-1658 on this 4th day of May, 2022, as follows:

(Note: The bearing system in the following description is based on Grid North, Kansas State Plane Coordinate System, North Zone, NAD 83.)

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 10;

Thence North 88 degrees 19 minutes 47 seconds East, with the south line of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 25, a distance of 949.50 feet to the southerly extension of the east right-of-way line of 4th Street, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 40.01 feet to the north right-of-way line of Central Avenue, as now established;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 457.37 feet, said point being the Point of Beginning;

Thence North 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds West, continuing with said east right-of-way line of 4th Street, a distance of 92.66 feet;

Thence North 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds East, a distance of 10.00 feet;

Thence South 02 degrees 47 minutes 49 seconds East, a distance of 92.66 feet;

Thence South 87 degrees 12 minutes 11 seconds West, a distance of 10.00 feet, to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 927 square feet or 0.02 acres, more or less.

APPROVED BY:



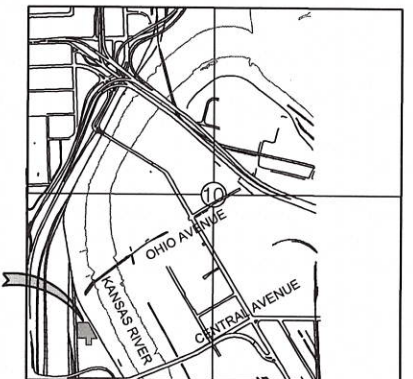
Date 5-11-22

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor



EXHIBIT "E"
LAND PURCHASE

VICINITY MAP



SECTION 10 - T 11S - R 25E



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)

LEGEND



KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

N 87°12'11" E 10.00'

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

S 02°47'49" E 92.66'

N 02°47'49" W 92.66'

402 CENTRAL,
LLC

S 87°12'11" W 10.00'

POINT OF BEGINNING

UNION TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY R/W

402 CENTRAL, LLC

RIVERSIDE
BLOCK 317

N 02°47'49" W 457.37'

POINT OF COMMENCING
SW. COR., SE. 1/4
SEC. 10-11S-25E

N 88°19'47"E
949.50'

S. LINE SE. 1/4 SEC. 10-11S-25E

CENTRAL AVE.

N 02°47'49" W 40.01'

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the exhibit shown hereon was made by me, or under my direct supervision, this 10th day of May 2022, that the results are correctly shown and said survey meets or exceeds current Kansas Minimum Standards for a Plat or Certificate of Survey to the best of my knowledge and Belief.

APPROVED BY:

B. E. Thompson

Date 5-11-22

Brent E. Thompson, KS. PLS #1277
Unified Government Surveyor



John Aaron Copen, Kansas R.L.S. No. 1658



9000 STATE LINE ROAD
LEAWOOD, KANSAS 66206

11006 PARALLEL PARKWAY
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66109

TEL. (913) 642-6642
FAX (913) 642-6941
www.ccengineers.com

EXHIBIT C TO AGREEMENT

AFFIDAVIT, PROPERTY OWNER CONSENT FORM

STATE OF _____)
) ss
COUNTY OF _____)

COMES NOW Ron Dana, Managing Member of 402 Central Avenue, LLC, being over the age of 18 years and of sound mind, state the following for my true and lawful oath:

1. 402 Central Avenue, LLC is the fee simple owner of two tracts of land located at 314 Central Avenue [State Tax Parcel ID 1050621004006005000] and 402 Central Avenue [State Tax Parcel ID 1050621004006002000]
2. I have reviewed the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas' Project to reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair, expand and operate the Armourdale Industrial District Pump Station on a portion of the above-described parcels, and am aware of its application to replat such portions of the property for that purpose.
3. After discussing the matter and reviewing the application, I authorize this application and subsequent applications necessary to accomplish the plan/use noted above, to be filed on my behalf.

Further the affiant sayeth naught.

Ron Dana
Managing Member
402 Central Avenue, LLC,

SUBSCRIBED IN MY PRESENCE AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of _____, 2022.

Notary Public

SEAL:

EXHIBIT D

Tract "B"
16,397 SF

Tract "E"
927 SF

Parcel One
4th St. RW
Approx 44,500 SF

Parcel 902800
281 Central Avenue
21,341 SF

Parcel 153504
271 Central Avenue
10,158 SF

Parcel 2
Combined w/ RW Vacations =
Approx. 70,000 SF = 1.60 acres

Parcel 153505
12 3rd Street
14,848 SF





Tract "B"
16,397 SF

Tract "E"
927 SF

Parcel
153504

Parcel 1
4th St. RW
Approx 44,500 SF

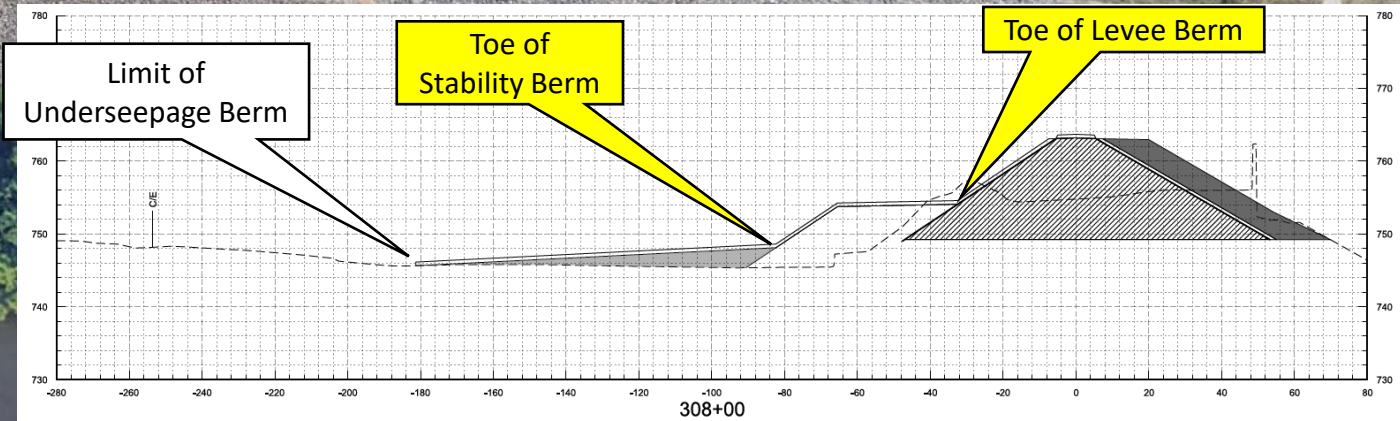
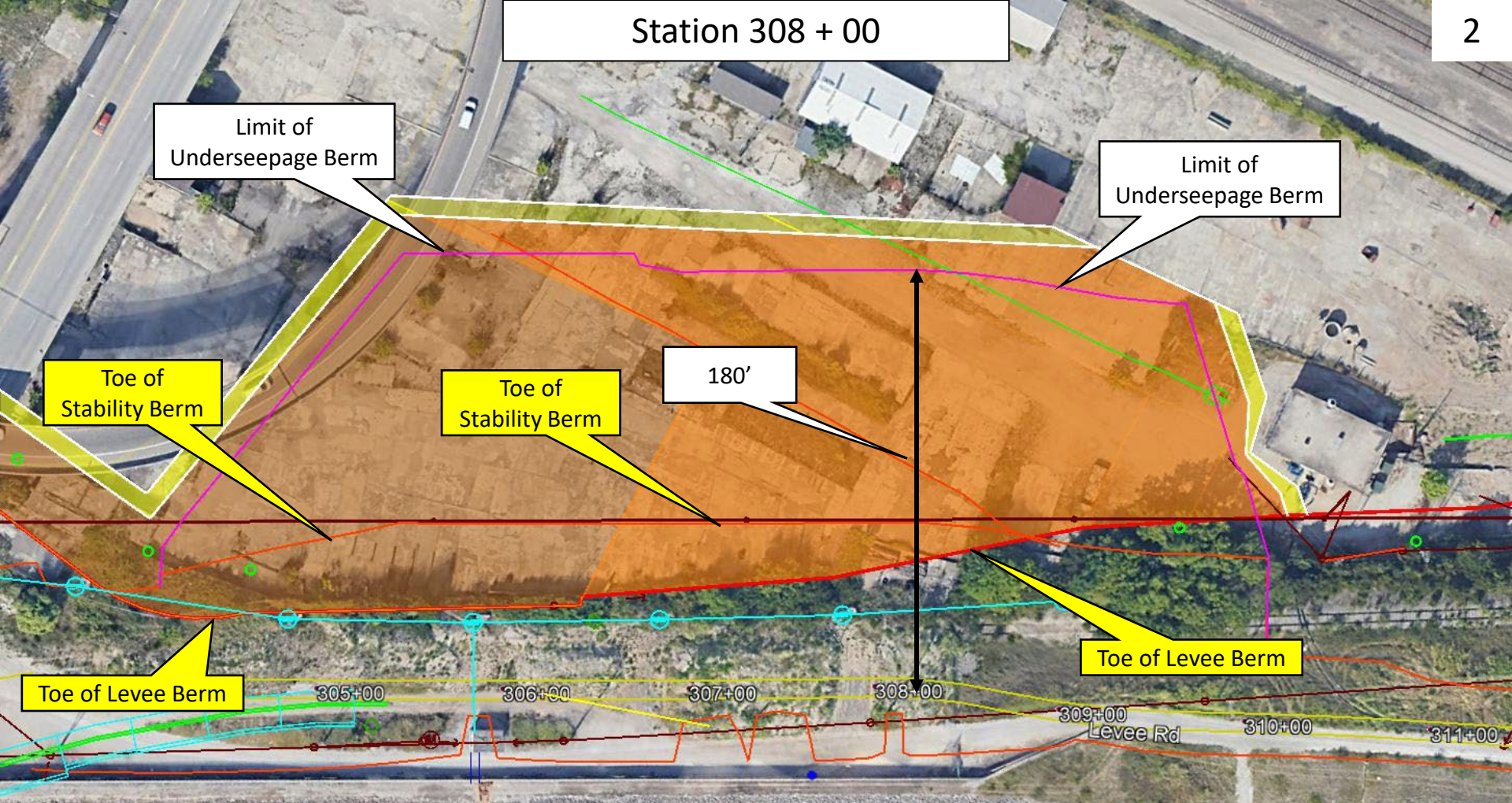
Parcels 142500;
902907; 902911

Parcel 902800
281 Central Avenue
21,341 SF

Parcel 153504
271 Central Avenue
10,158 SF

Parcel 2
Combined w/ RW Vacations =
Approx. 70,000 SF = 1.60 acres

Parcel 153505
12 3rd Street
14,848 SF



RESOLUTION NO. R-_____

A RESOLUTION approving the sale of Unified Government property to 402 Central Ave., LLC and authorizing the Interim County Administrator to purchase land necessary for the renovation of the Armourdale Pump Station

WHEREAS, real property located at 281 Central Ave., 271 Central Ave., and 12 3rd St. in Kansas City, Kansas is currently owned by the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas; and

WHEREAS, the Unified Government is currently renovating Armourdale Pump Station; and

WHEREAS, the Unified Government has been in negotiations with 402 Central Avenue, LLC to acquire property in the area for the Armourdale Pump Station project; and

WHEREAS, during negotiations, 402 Central Avenue, LLC offered to purchase the UG owned properties for \$129,500; and

WHEREAS, in consideration for vacating the right-of-way at 4th and Central in the future, 402 Central Avenue, LLC has offered the UG \$61,050; and

WHEREAS, the Unified Government believes the offered price represents fair market value for the property; and

WHEREAS, no facilities are constructed on the property and the property largely contains trees and brush; and

WHEREAS, the proposed sale will allow 402 Central Avenue, LLC to move operations to this site and allow the Unified Government to acquire current 402 Central Avenue, LLC property to complete the Armourdale Pump Station renovation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/ KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Section 1. That the Unified Government Board of Commissioners hereby approves the sale of the property located at 281 Central Ave., 271 Central Ave. and 12 3rd St., Kansas City, Kansas, by the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, to 402 Central Avenue, LLC., for a sale price of \$129,500.00.

Section 2: In consideration for a future vacation of the right-of-way at 4th and Central, the Unified Government Board of Commissioners hereby approves accepting \$61,050 from 402 Central Avenue, LLC.

Section 3. That the Interim County Administrator is hereby authorized to negotiate the terms and conditions of such sale and to execute in the name of the Unified Government of

Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, the deed and such other documents, certificates and instruments as may be necessary or desirable to carry out and comply with the intent of this Resolution and to take any further action necessary to effectuate the sale.

**ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF WYANDOTTE
COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, THIS 2nd DAY OF FEBRUARY 2023.**

Attest:

Tyrone Garner, Mayor/CEO

Unified Government Clerk

Approved as to form:

Unified Government Counsel