



ESF 11: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 describes local, state and federal plans, guidelines, resources and personnel, as well as the regional coordination activities to be accomplished in an agriculture and natural resources incident.

Coordinating Agencies

Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)

Cooperating Agencies

Health Departments

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies

Law Enforcement Agencies

Fire Departments

Parks and Recreation Departments

Public Works Departments

All Other Local Government Agencies Assigned Agriculture and Natural Resources Responsibilities in Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)

Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)

Non-governmental Organizations

Volunteer and Community Organizations

Businesses and Other Private Sector Entities



State and Federal Agencies

- Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)
- Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)
- Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
- Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE)
- Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)
- Kansas State Historical Society
- The Adjutant General's Department (TAG), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Other State and Federal Agencies Assigned Agriculture and Natural Resources Primary and Support Responsibilities in State and Federal Emergency Plans

Agency roles are described in Section VI – Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities



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COMPLIANCE NOTE: CPG-101 version 2 indicates the following for all "support annexes" and documents: "for consistency, the recommended structure for all annexes is the same as that of the basic plan." (page 3-15 of CPG-101 vs. 2). In order to eliminate unnecessary redundancy, the ESFs include only those sections that have direct application and relevance to each respective support function. Sections that are not included in each of the ESFs (e.g. Introductory Materials; Admin, Finance, and Logistics; and Plan Development and Maintenance) are addressed in the Base Guide section of the Regional Coordination Guide.

I. PURPOSE

1. The goal of all regional coordination activities conducted in the Kansas City metropolitan area is to promote a coordinated approach to accomplishing emergency activities ensuring all jurisdictions have the ability to accomplish the following:
 - a. Exchange and/or Clarify Information
 - b. Develop and Disseminate Common Messages
 - c. Share Available Resources and Assist Impacted Jurisdictions
 - d. Develop a Regional Common Operating Picture
 - e. Participate in the Coordination of Multi-Jurisdictional Actions
 - f. Participate in the Facilitation and Discussions Pertaining to the Prioritization of Resources within the Region
2. For more information on general regional coordination activities, see the RCG Base Guide and the summary of regional coordination activities included as Attachment A.
3. The information provided in this ESF is intended to increase awareness and provide information to agencies and organizations in the region about the agriculture and natural resources plans, procedures, resources, personnel and programs available to help respond to an ESF #11-related event.
4. For the purposes of ESF #11, agriculture and natural resources-related incidents are **defined** as involving one or more of the following:
 - a. **Safety and security of food supplies:** Activities taken to prevent, detect and appropriately respond to and eliminate food borne illnesses.
 - b. **Safety and security of potable water:** Measures taken to prevent, detect and appropriately respond to and eliminate water borne illnesses in humans.
 - c. **Safety of water supplies for animals and plants:** Actions taken to ensure contaminated water is not provided to animals and plants, which could potentially affect the health of citizens.
 - d. **Natural, cultural and historic resources preservation:** Actions taken to protect and preserve wildlife, parks, recreational areas, public lands, and historic or culturally significant properties.
5. Based on the events that define ESF #11, this ESF addresses the following:
 - a. Local, state and federal agriculture and natural resources-related plans, programs and guidelines.



- b. Equipment, specially trained personnel and other resources available to respond to an ESF #11-related event.
 - c. Specific regional coordination activities to be considered and/or accomplished in an agriculture and natural resources-related incident.
- 6. Because of its unique nature, a Special Incident Annex (SIA) has been developed to address events involving a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or a plant disease or infestation. Note: This SIA does not address emergency activities related to the sheltering and care of companion animals and pets. The care of pets during emergencies is addressed briefly in ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services. The Kansas City Regional Evacuation Plan also addresses the transport and sheltering of pets.
- 7. The RCG addresses emergency water and food support, as well as longer-term, disaster-related nutritional assistance in ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services.
- 8. The environmental health issues potentially associated with an ESF #11-related incident will be addressed by local public health departments and environmental management agencies. For information on the capabilities of these agencies, see ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

II. SCOPE

- 1. ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources is one component of the RCG, which consists of a Base Guide and fifteen (15) ESFs developed for use by all of the jurisdictions, agencies and organizations in the nine (9) county, bi-state metropolitan region as described in the RCG Base Guide. To the extent possible, information contained in the RCG Base Guide and other ESFs will be referenced and not repeated in ESF #11.
- 2. ESF #11 is intended to support, but never supersede, the functional annexes of local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), and other plans and protocols maintained by public and private agencies and organizations involved in the execution of ESF #11-related activities.
- 3. ESF #11 supports the operational plans and procedures maintained by local, state and federal agencies with ESF #11 roles and responsibilities. ESF #11 is intended to complement these plans and discuss how to access and coordinate existing resources, not to provide operational guidance to emergency response agencies and organizations. For more information, see Attachment A and the RCG Base Guide.
- 4. ESF #11 will address or reference, where appropriate, the following Core Capabilities and desired outcomes associated with ESF #11 related activities. It incorporates the region's 2012 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA, which builds off the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment, re-evaluated the region's threats, hazards, and capabilities against the Core Capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goals.



The Regional THIRA expands on existing local and multi-state Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (HIRAs) and other risk methodologies by broadening the factors considered in the process, incorporating the whole community throughout the entire process and by accounting for important community-specific factors. Copies of both the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment Report and THIRA may be obtained from MARC.

Table 1: ESF 11 Core Capabilities

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #11 – AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources</p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 24 hours, mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources within and outside of the affected area to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</i></p>	<p>Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in emergency compliance with relevant environmental laws, such as emergency permits/consultation for natural resources use or consumption, during emergency response activities. Coordinate response actions to minimize damage to Natural, Cultural and Historic resources/sites. Provides assistance and expertise in addressing impacts to properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services ESF #1 – Transportation
<p>Mass Care Services</p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 12 hours, establish, staff and equip emergency shelters for 10 percent of impacted population and their household pets.</i></p> <p><i>By D+7, move from emergency shelters to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.</i></p>	<p>Nutrition and Food Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate nutrition assistance needs. Identify and coordinate appropriate food supplies. Coordinate transportation for food supplies. <p>Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate data collection and information analysis to inform decisions on placement of temporary housing sites and staging areas and mitigate possible damage to natural and cultural resources. <p>Livestock Mass Care and Emergency Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates whole community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services ESF #1 – Transportation ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary



CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #11 – AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
	<p>multi-agency coordination with NGO agencies for livestock response activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local and NGOs, regarding livestock response issues. • Coordinates needs assessments for livestock, including response needs and activities including technical support for evacuation and emergency animal sheltering. 	<p>Housing, and Human Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kansas City Regional Evacuation Guide
<p>Critical Transportation</p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 90 minutes of an incident, assess and initiate transportation response priority objectives to provide transportation (including accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment and services into affected areas by identifying transportation resources within the nine-county area prior to a disaster. Identify the need for and request resources from normal mutual aid partners, regional partners and state resources.</i></p> <p><i>Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors within eight hours for emergency response. Within one hour, identify the need for and request resources from normal mutual aid partners, regional partners and state resources.</i></p>	<p>Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In support of response operations for damaged bridges, roads, culverts, borrow pits, and ditches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate surveys and evaluations for archaeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, biological resources, wetlands, and critical habitat. ○ Assesses, evaluates, and makes recommendations for both natural and cultural resources to mitigate damage from incidents and reduce impacts to these resources resulting from repair, road surveying, and construction. • Assists with environmental compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. ○ Endangered Species Act ○ Migratory Species Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p>	<p>Nutrition and Food Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate food/water safety issues <p>Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services



CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #11 – AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
<p><i>Within one hour, request and deploy hazardous materials teams to support environmental health and safety actions for response personnel and the affected population. Request further guidance and resources as needed.</i></p> <p><i>Within 24 hours of an incident, start to assess the incident in preparation for cleanup and recovery and request necessary resources; conduct health and safety hazard assessments and disseminate guidance and resources (including priority prophylaxis) to support environmental health and safety actions for response personnel and the affected population; and make requests from state/federal resources to begin remediation for 100 percent of impacted areas and determine long-term environmental impacts.</i></p>	<p>Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with ESF#10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response on the removal of debris affecting protected resources. • Assists with environmental compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. ○ Endangered Species Act ○ Migratory Species Act • Coordinate assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions (e.g., temporary housing and sheltering plans). • Provides technical advice on mitigating impacts of contaminants and recommends clean up actions to minimize damage to sensitive resources from response activities. • Coordinate debris removal operations to minimize the impact on sensitive environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response • ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services • ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
<p>Public Health and Medical</p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 48 hours of notification of potential public health emergency conduct enhanced public health surveillance to identify potential cases. Within one hour of identification of potential case(s), initiate epidemiological investigation to create, maintain, support and strengthen routine surveillance and detection systems and epidemiological investigation processes, as well as to expand these systems and processes in response to incidents of public health significance.</i></p>	<p>Animal and Agricultural Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate animal and agricultural health emergencies • Coordinate with ESF #8 on management of zoonotic disease. • Coordinate with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues (including both disease management and medical management) are supported. <p>Food Safety and Inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate food safety issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services



CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #11 – AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
<p><i>Once identified and available, within two weeks, initiate and deliver medical countermeasures to at-risk populations.</i></p> <p><i>Within 48 hours, initiate requests to acquire, maintain, transport, distribute, and track medical material.</i></p> <p><i>Within 12 hours of Category A agent identification (24 hours for other infectious diseases), recommend and implement, if applicable, strategies for disease, injury, and exposure control, including: Isolation and quarantine; Restrictions on movement and travel advisory/warnings; Social distancing; External decontamination; Hygiene; Precautionary protective behaviors.</i></p> <p>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</p> <p><i>Within one hour of credible evidence of the presence of Category “A” infectious diseases, activate Public Health Incident Management Teams to activate response plans, notify health care partners, request SNS, and initiate epidemiological investigation to determine target population due to primary and secondary exposures.</i></p>		

III. SITUATION OVERVIEW

1. Authorities

a. State

- Missouri Clean Water Act** (Administered by DNR): The act establishing the state’s public policy to conserve water and to protect, maintain and improve the quality of the waters of the state. To achieve its objectives, specific duties and powers of the

State Water Commission are listed in Chapter 644.026, RSMo 1986. Among these are issuing permits for the construction and operation of wastewater treatment facilities or other point sources, monitoring the quality of the waters of the state and planning to protect and improve them; inspecting and monitoring water contaminant sources; investigating complaints from the public; adopting regulations; enforcing the Clean Water Law and these regulations; and administering grants to municipalities and political subdivisions for construction of wastewater treatment facilities. For more information, see <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/assistance/laws-regulations.htm>.

- **Kansas Clean Water Act** (Administered by KDHE): In Kansas, a public water supply system (PWSS) is defined by K.S.A. 65-162a and K.A.R. 28-15a-2 as a "system for delivery to the public of piped water for human consumption that has at least 10 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year." These systems are regulated by the state to assure the citizenry safe and pathogen-free drinking water. Private domestic/residential groundwater wells are not considered public water supply systems and are not regulated by the PWSS. For more information, see <http://www.kdheks.gov/water/>.

b. Federal

- Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (Administered by EPA): The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, As Amended Through Public Law (P.L.) 107-303, November 27, 2002, and commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA) is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and non-point pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands. The CWA in its entirety may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/oecaagct/lcwa.html>.
- National Historic Preservation Act: One important component of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) directs federal agencies to take into account the effect of any undertaking (a federally funded or assisted project) on historic properties. "Historic property" is any district, building, structure, site, or object that is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because the property is significant at the national, state, or local level in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture. Typically, a historic property must be at least 50 years old and retain integrity. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that, before approving or carrying out a federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking, federal agencies to take into consideration the impact that the action may have on historic properties.
- Additional state and federal authorities regulating spills and run-off affecting water, land and air quality are addressed in ESF #10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials.

2. Hazards and Vulnerabilities

- a. It is recognized the region is at risk from a wide-range of hazards. The local EOPs maintained by individual jurisdictions in the region identify the specific hazards and risks potentially affecting their communities, including those with the potential to initiate activities discussed in this ESF.

b. Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources

- There are numerous significant Natural, Cultural and Historic (NCH) properties in the region. NCH properties are defined as those with cultural, religious, historical or traditional significance to the community such as landmarks, parks, recreation areas and historical properties.
- NCH resources may be impacted by disasters and require special attention to preserve and protect them. There are several state and federal agencies and organizations responsible for the identification and preservation of NCH properties.
- Local EMAs are encouraged to coordinate with volunteer and non-profit agencies in their jurisdictions potentially able to assist in locating and providing information on NCH resources in their communities. Further, local EMAs should work closely with state and federal agencies responsible for the identification, evaluation and protection of NCH properties.
- For additional information on some of the NCH properties and resources located in the region, see **Attachment C**.

c. Food and Water Contamination

- Potable water and human food supplies could be at risk or damaged due to many types of emergencies and require regional coordination to effectively manage the event (e.g., contaminated water supplies and subsequent boil orders affecting several jurisdictions).
- Contamination of the water table from the effects of a natural or technological event also poses a serious threat to the region (e.g., from a hazardous materials incident or agricultural run off). Additionally, water for animal consumption could be impacted by an event and create a danger to human food supplies.
- State and federal agencies (e.g., EPA, DNR and KDHE) potentially available to assist with human food and water supply issues are included in **Attachment D**.

3. Agriculture and Natural Resources-related Plans**a. Local**

- The local jurisdictions in the region maintain a functional annex, appendix, attachment, or ESF to address agriculture and natural resources-related events in their local EOPs. Local EOPs identify the specific hazards and risks potentially affecting their communities, and these local hazard and risk assessments provide a basis to identify, categorize, evaluate, and develop local emergency plans to effectively manage an agriculture and natural resources-related event.
- Local EOPs describe the roles and responsibilities of local agencies with resources and personnel potentially available to assist with ESF #11-related emergency events. Local EOPs describe the critical coordination activities that should occur to help



ensure local capabilities are fully available to support agriculture and natural resources incidents.

- Local EMAs are encouraged to maintain information in their EOPs on the specific NCH resources in their jurisdictions, as well as contact information for the volunteer and non-profit agencies and organizations with the potential to provide assistance in an event involving NCH resources.
- In addition to local EOPs and their supporting documents, local agencies with agriculture and natural resources-related support responsibilities should maintain procedures and guidelines specifying their roles, responsibilities and operational response actions. For more information on the roles and responsibilities of local agencies, see Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.
- Local plans and supporting documents (e.g., procedures, guidelines, protocols, checklists, etc.) follow the principles set forth in ICS and NIMS. Training and exercises conducted in support of these plans and protocols are described in Training and Exercises.

b. State

- The Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) maintained by SEMA outlines the roles and responsibilities of state agencies including the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and other state agencies with responsibilities for agriculture and natural resources-related mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.
- The Kansas Response Plan (KRP) maintained by KDEM describes the roles, responsibilities and actions of state agencies including the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) and others assigned ESF #11 responsibilities in the KRP.
- The state departments and agencies assigned roles and responsibilities in the SEOP and KRP maintain plans, procedures, Standard Operating Guides (SOGs), checklists and other implementing documents detailing their activities in an agriculture and natural resources-related event.

c. Federal

- The National Response Framework (NRF) ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources describes the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies and tasks the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) as the Primary Agencies for ESF #11. ESF #11 of the NRF is located at the following Website:

<http://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-resource-library>

- In addition, other federal agencies assigned primary and support responsibilities in ESF # 11 maintain supporting procedures and guidelines detailing their responsibilities in the NRF.

d. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Businesses, industries, community organizations and others potentially affected by a food/water contamination incident, as well as those with NCH resources, may maintain some plans and protocols to manage such events and coordinate information with government officials. Local EMAs should work with these NGOs to help ensure their plans and protocols are coordinated with local EOPs.

4. ESF #11-Related Resources**a. Local and Regional**

- Although local resources for response to an agriculture and natural resources emergency are limited, EMAs work to maintain information regarding the resources and personnel available to help manage all emergency incidents. This information should be included in local EOPs and in the plans and supporting documents (i.e., procedures, checklists, guidelines, operating manuals, etc.) maintained by other local responding agencies.
- In addition, regionally available resources and equipment potentially available to provide support in any type of emergency incident include communications equipment, command vehicles, heavy rescue teams, decontamination capabilities, specially trained volunteers and others. For more information on the all-hazard resources and capabilities available in the region, see ESF #7 – Logistics.
- Since water supplies could be at risk or contaminated due to many types of emergencies, local jurisdictions are encouraged to identify local water supply systems and suppliers to help ensure coordination in an emergency event. Local jurisdictions should be familiar with their water suppliers, and their contact information should be included in local EOPs. Information on local water supplies in the region is included in the Regional Resource Annex.
- In addition to information included in local EOPs, the GIS mapping capabilities maintained by many local jurisdictions in the region and the MARC may be used to assist communities in identifying NCH properties in the region, as well as areas and resources potentially threatened by an agricultural and natural resources emergency, or areas potentially affected by problems with the food and/or water supply.

b. State

- In addition to local and regional resources, state resources will normally be available to assist with the event. Depending on the incident, a variety of state assistance may be available to local officials, including National Guard resources and resources and technical assistance from state agencies tasked with responsibilities in state EOPs (i.e., the KRP and SEOP).
- Requests for state resources will be made by local EOCs to their respective state EOCs. State declarations may be made by the Governors based on guidance from

SEMA in Missouri and KDEM in Kansas. For more information on the disaster declaration process, see the RCG Base Guide.

- Based on the incident and the needs of local jurisdictions, SEMA and KDEM will coordinate with other state departments and agencies with primary and support responsibilities. SEMA and KDEM will also coordinate as appropriate with DHS/FEMA to request federal resources.
- The resources potentially available from federal agencies in support of an agriculture and natural resources-related incident are described in ESF #11 of the NRF, and detailed in the supporting SOGs and protocols of federal agencies with primary and support responsibilities assigned in the NRF (e.g., the EPA, DOI, etc.).

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. ESF #11 of the RCG is consistent with and complementary to state, local and regional agriculture and natural resources-related plans, procedures and guidelines.
2. Mutual aid agreements and agreements of understanding with other local agencies and the private sector regarding agriculture and natural resources-related equipment and personnel should be maintained.
3. Jurisdictions maintain procedures to provide available resources to other jurisdictions in the region in support of agriculture and natural resources-related events.
4. Local jurisdictions are responsible for identifying the NCH resources in their communities and including this information as appropriate in local EOPs and supporting documents.
5. In major events, state and federal resources will be available to assist in augmenting local and regional capabilities, but their availability may not be immediate. With this in mind, the jurisdictions in the region should be prepared to manage the event without state and federal resources for at least 72 -96 hours.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General Coordination Actions

1. Teleconferencing will likely be the primary method to initiate regional coordination activities. Other technologies will be utilized to support these activities, as needed and appropriate (see Figure 1). For more information on general regional coordination activities, see **Attachment A** to this ESF or for more specific information, see ESF #5 – Information and Planning.

2. Depending on the event, local EMAs/EOCs may maintain regional coordination and information sharing by using WebEOC, an online EOC information management tool. WebEOC allows jurisdictions to communicate information regarding emergency events in real time via the Internet. Additionally, regional WebEOC boards have been developed to assist jurisdictions in the region in maintaining regional coordination.

General Response Action

Local EMAs and EOCs are strongly encouraged to maintain communications and exchange information with other jurisdictions to help ensure a coordinated regional response to an ESF #11-related event.

The following general actions are intended to summarize basic emergency response actions to be taken regardless of the type of incident.

1. Since a major incident may involve several jurisdictions and responding agencies, it is critical that ICS be implemented. Responding agencies will implement ICS in compliance with NIMS, their local EOPs, and supporting procedures and guidelines.
2. The IC for the event (or their designee) should maintain communications with the EOC to ensure the EOC is available to support field operations, request additional resources and maintain appropriate coordination with other departments, agencies and jurisdictions. As requested by the IC in support of field activities, the local EOC will assist with resource identification and coordination.
3. As appropriate, local EOCs will make notifications to other county and city departments, agencies and public officials. Local EOCs will also initiate and maintain communications with the state (SEMA or KDEM) when needed.
4. If local response capabilities are insufficient, assistance may be requested from other unaffected or less affected jurisdictions in the region. If a regional resource is needed, the responsible agency (i.e., the agency maintaining the resource) will deploy the resource at the request of the IC, unless it is already in use or other limitations prevent the responsible agency from deploying the resource.
5. In the event of a major incident, an inventory of available resources and personnel in the region may be coordinated by the EOC(s) in the affected jurisdiction(s) via the Regional Coordination System at the request of the IC or their designee. Information on all regionally available resources is included in the Regional Resource Annex.
6. The need for additional resources and personnel from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions in the region are involved and what available resources are in use. When the event exceeds (or threatens to exceed) local and regional resources, local EOCs will maintain contact with their respective governing county or state EOCs and request state and/or federal assistance as appropriate.



7. EMAs are encouraged to have methods, guidelines and forms to document and track all resources and personnel committed to the event.
8. All responding departments and agencies will initially use their existing equipment for communicating with their field operations and will request additional communications resources as needed to support the event per agency protocols in accordance with ICS and NIMS. For additional information, see ESF #2 – Communications.

ESF #11 – Specific Actions

1. General

- a. The actions described in this section may require significant involvement and support from state and federal agencies. With this in mind, local EMAs and EOCs should maintain contact with their respective state EOCs to ensure adequate assistance is provided and information shared with state and federal agencies with ESF #11 responsibilities.
- b. An agricultural and natural resources-related event will likely require extensive information sharing among all involved agencies and organizations and the implementation of regional coordination activities, including the coordination to ensure timely and consistent information is released regarding the event (for more information, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information).

2. Natural, Cultural and Historic (NCH) Properties

- a. During an incident, local agencies will work with the appropriate local, state and federal agencies to ensure the following activities are accomplished:
 - Identify NCH resources affected or potentially affected by the incident and take appropriate actions to help ensure their safety and protection.
 - Inform decisions on placement of emergency temporary sites, such as temporary housing and staging areas and mitigate possible damage to NCH resources.
 - Coordinate incident response actions so they do not damage/disrupt archaeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, biological resources, wetlands, and critical habitat.
 - Mitigate damage from the incident and reduce impacts to these NCH resources resulting from repair, road surveying, and construction.
 - Work to ensure initial operations are established and responding local agencies are prepared to hand off operations to responsible state and federal agencies.

3. Food and Water Supply Safety

- a. If they have not already done so as a preparedness activity, local EMAs and Cooperating Agencies with emergency responsibilities should work to identify and document the location of food and water supplies and suppliers in their jurisdictions, as well as potential threats to water and food supplies.

Recovery Activities

1. Agriculture and natural resources-related incidents may cause long-term damage to the environment and possibly, the economy. Significant incidents may require an extended commitment of personnel and resources from local agencies and jurisdictions, as well as state and federal government agencies (e.g., KDHE, DNR, EPA, DOI, etc.) to accomplish long-term recovery activities.
2. If the event is declared a Presidential disaster, additional funding to repair and preserve NCH resources may be available from the federal government. Special considerations may also be required to address environmental restoration and needs throughout the recovery process. For additional information on long-term recovery activities, including coordination with state and federal agencies during a major disaster declaration, see ESF #14 – Community Recovery.

Training and Exercises

1. The Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee (RHSCC) Training and Exercise (T & E) Subcommittee works to provide guidance and oversight for regional training and exercises. The T & E Exercise Subcommittee should work closely with the agencies and organizations representing the emergency services disciplines in the region to identify individuals and agencies in need of training to support the agriculture and natural resources function.
2. Each Coordinating and Cooperating agency will work to comply with applicable requirements for training as directed by their individual agencies. Additionally, training requirements from federal or state authorities may be appropriate. Specifically, agriculture and natural resources training to be considered should include, but not be limited to the following:
 - Standard Operating Guide (SOG) development for agriculture and natural resource-related events
 - NCH resources identification and protection actions
 - Food and water supply protection activities
3. In addition to training activities, exercises should be conducted to build awareness, practice roles and validate the performance of ESF #11-related functions. Departments and agencies with agriculture and natural resources responsibilities, including state and federal agencies, should participate in these exercises to help improve and/or maintain their knowledge, skills and abilities.
4. The RHSCC T & E Subcommittee will work with appropriate state and federal agencies to help ensure agriculture and natural resources-related activities are considered and key agencies included in training activities. The T & E Subcommittee will also work with state and federal agencies to ensure agriculture and natural resources functions and key agency activities are included in regional exercise development, execution and evaluation.
5. The results of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises may require modifications or enhancements to ESF #11 and other areas of the RCG. Exercises may also identify the need for

additional training from state and federal agencies to support the activities described in ESF #11 of the RCG.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

General

1. The roles and responsibilities of local agencies, NGOs and state and federal government agencies are formally assigned and defined in EOPs and their supporting guidelines. Agriculture and natural resources-related roles and responsibilities are also defined in the plans and procedures maintained by emergency responders, volunteer agencies, the private sector, as well as state and federal agencies. The responsibilities described in this section are not meant to be all inclusive, but rather to complement the responsibilities assigned in local plans and reinforce the activities described in ESF #11.

Coordinating Agency

Local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) will work to coordinate overall emergency operations in their jurisdictions. As the Coordinating Agency, EMAs are tasked with working to ensure regional coordination activities take place between the ESF #11 Cooperating Agencies.

1. The **Coordinating Agency** (EMAs) for ESF #11 is responsible for the following general activities:
 - Conducting pre-incident planning and coordination.
 - Maintaining ongoing contact with the Cooperating Agencies, NGOs, and state and federal agencies.
 - Conducting preparedness activities including planning and exercises.
2. For more information on Coordinating Agency responsibilities, see Table 2. Agency Responsibilities.

Cooperating Agencies and NGOs

1. **Coordinating Agencies and NGOs** for ESF #11 are responsible for the following general activities:



- Providing specialized knowledge, skills and expertise to support ESF #11 activities as needed
- Supporting local governments with available resources, personnel and other capabilities to accomplish agriculture and natural resources-related activities
- Additional Cooperating Agency and NGO responsibilities are detailed in Table 2. Agency Responsibilities.

State and Federal Government Agencies

1. State and federal agencies are assigned responsibilities to provide support to local governments with ESF #11-related functions. These State and federal agencies will work closely with local EMAs and other officials to help ensure a timely, integrated and coordinated response to the event.
2. Specific state and federal agency responsibilities are described in Table 2. Agency Responsibilities.

Table 2. Agency Responsibilities

COORDINATING AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
Local Emergency Management Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and maintain communications with other jurisdictions, states and federal agencies to identify the availability of resources and personnel to support ESF #11 operations, and to ensure coordination protocols are in place to manage an event affecting several states. Initiate Regional Coordination System (RCS), as needed and appropriate. See RCG Base Guide and Attachment A. • When needed, consider the pooling of resources available in the region to meet the regional needs of the incident. • Maintain communications with their respective state emergency management agency (KDEM and/or SEMA) as needed. • Include up-to-date information regarding ESF #11 activities in the regional WebEOC boards, and conduct other appropriate regional coordination activities (e.g., conference calls, emails, etc.). • Work with state and federal agencies to ensure consistent and useful emergency public information is released by all of the jurisdictions involved in ESF #11 activities. • Coordinate the activities of the Cooperating Agencies to ensure regional coordination and other critical issues are considered during ESF #11 operations. • Work to ensure all of the Cooperating Agencies provide information for reporting and coordinate with their counterparts in other jurisdictions and/or the state level as appropriate. • Request Regional Coordination Specialists (see ESF #5) with agriculture and natural resources-related technical expertise to assist with ongoing emergency activities. • Maintain the capability to develop maps (including the use of GIS capabilities if available) with the locations of NHC resources, water supplies and other facilities or resources related to ESF #11 events. • Work closely throughout the incident with appropriate regional, state and federal officials to determine the best methods for accomplishing



	<p>response and recovery operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a network of local organizations and individuals is potentially able to assist in an event (e.g., CERTs and other volunteer groups). • Track and document the financial aspects of local response. • Coordinate overall recovery and restoration activities as needed in support of agriculture and natural resources emergencies. • Provide training to essential personnel potentially called on to work in impacted areas or in the local EOC during an agriculture and natural resources-related event.
COOPERATING AGENCIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Public Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the lead local agency for providing technical expertise on the human health risks associated with water and food contamination. • Provide personnel, resources and technical assistance to manage an event involving threats to local food and water supplies. • Depending on the incident, provide guidance regarding public health protective actions. • Provide assistance with community outreach and education regarding the potential health risks associated with contaminated food and/or water (e.g., providing critical health and medical information to be included in public information messages).
Environmental Divisions or Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the capabilities of the agency, may serve as the lead agency for technical expertise on environmental health issues potentially affecting the human population (e.g., air and water quality). • Work closely with state and federal agencies with environmental health resources and personnel potentially available to assist with the event.
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As appropriate, provide personnel and resources to assist with emergency medical operations required in support of the incident.
Law Enforcement Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, provide site security, crowd and traffic control.
Fire Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, provide personnel and resources to assist with decontamination and natural resources remediation activities.
Parks and Recreation Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel, equipment and other resources to assist with activities to control the spread of contaminants in the water supply. • Assist with the identification and protection of parks, recreation areas and other NCH resources potentially threatened by the incident. • Assist with remediation activities as needed.
Public Works Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and resources to assist with water and natural resources decontamination and remediation activities. • Mitigate damage/disruption to NCH sites during repair and recovery efforts
All Other Local Government Departments and Agencies Assigned Agriculture and Natural Resources Primary and Support Responsibilities in Local EOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate technical support, personnel and resources in support of the agriculture and natural resources function. • Provide other support as practical and requested by EMAs.
Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information, coordination and other assistance as requested by local jurisdictions in the region. • Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of regional resources in support of the agriculture and natural resources function.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Volunteer Organizations, Community Response Teams (CERTs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriately trained personnel and other support as requested by EMAs and local agencies. Note: A list of the KC-Metro Volunteer



	Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is included in the Regional Resource Annex. .
Businesses, Industry and Other Private Sector Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate actions with the activities of local, state and federal agencies and organizations. • Provide resources and personnel to assist with the event.
STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the primary state agency for the identification and protection of NHC resources. • Provide technical assistance, guidance, resources and personnel to assist with the evaluation and management of clean water issues.
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the primary state agency for water and food contamination issues. • Provide personnel, resources and technical assistance to manage an event involving threats to local food and water supplies. • Assist local jurisdictions in releasing appropriate statements regarding issues involving human health.
Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize damage, and to and to preserve, protect, conserve, stabilize rehabilitate, or restore NHC. • If needed, establish prohibitions on contaminated game, bird and fish products in areas affected by the disaster. .
Missouri Department of Public Safety, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the State EOC and maintain operations as needed to support the event. • Provide coordination and liaison activities between local jurisdictions and state agencies with resources, personnel and technical expertise to manage an agriculture and natural resources event. • When appropriate, work with DHS/FEMA to request a Presidential disaster declaration.
Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) – Food Safety Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with KDEM to manage a food contamination or distribution issue (specifically, the Food Safety Manager or their designee). • Implement food and water control measures based on risk analysis of the emergency. • Support state public information efforts by providing timely and useful information.
Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate the sanitation or destruction of contaminated animal food and water, as required the incident. • Provide technical assistance and support to KDEM as required by the incident.
Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice regarding food and water contamination and their environmental impact. • The KDHE Division of Environment and a designee of KDEM will serve as Unified Command in emergencies related to the contamination of human food and water supplies.
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish prohibitions on game, bird and fish products in controlled areas. • Provide technical advice, information and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury and to preserve, protect, conserve, stabilize rehabilitate and/or restore natural resources. • Provide protection of NHC properties located in state parks.
Kansas State Historical Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a database of NHC properties and work with KDEM to



	<p>ensure these properties are mapped using GIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and resources to assist with response and recovery operations related to NCH properties (e.g., damage assessment, ongoing inspections, recovery and reconstruction, etc.). • Work to ensure the protection and preservation of historical and cultural assets (e.g., unmarked burial sites, buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts) listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places on state, county and municipal property.
<p>The Adjutant General’s Department (TAG), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the State EOC and maintain operations as needed to support the event. • Provide coordination and liaison activities between local jurisdictions and state agencies with resources, personnel and technical expertise to manage an agriculture and natural resources-related event. • When appropriate, work with DHS/FEMA to request a Presidential disaster declaration.
<p>Missouri and Kansas National Guard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel, resources and security for ESF #11 operations.
<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p>	<p>The USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is responsible for ensuring the safety, wholesomeness, and proper labeling of the Nation’s supply of meat, poultry, and egg products. Other food safety issues are handled by the Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration under ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services. FSIS responsibilities for ensuring the safety of the Nation’s supply of meat, poultry, and egg products and their activities include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform inspection and verification of food safety aspects of products in affected areas to ensure safe and wholesome products enter commerce. • Conduct food borne disease surveillance. • Coordinate recall and tracing of adulterated products. • Coordinate disposal of adulterated meat, poultry, and egg products. • Provide inspection personnel, program investigators, and laboratory services to affected areas. • Assess whether meat, poultry, and egg products processors, distributors, and importers in the affected area are able to provide safe and secure food, and suspends operations as appropriate. • Evaluate the adequacy of available inspection personnel, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency on a geographical basis to determine whether safe meat, poultry, and egg products may be produced. • Engage in surveillance of illness, injury, and other consumer complaints related to the safety and security of meat, poultry, and egg products. • Conduct product tracing to determine the source, destination, and disposition of adulterated meat, poultry, or egg products. • Control all identified FSIS-inspected products at inspected establishments that are suspected or found to be adulterated through product recall, seizure, and detention and/or closures of regulated establishments. <p>The Food Emergency Response Network (FERN), co-chaired by FSIS and FDA, is a nationwide laboratory network integrating existing federal and state food-testing lab resources which may be called to assist when</p>



	<p>ESF #11 is activated.</p> <p>FERN works to accomplish the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a national surveillance program for early detection of threat agents in the U.S. food supply. • Help the Nation's labs respond to food-related emergencies, including threat agents not typically associated with food borne illness. • Offer significant surge capacity for handling samples for an efficient response to food-contamination emergencies. • Provide technical expertise to other federal and state agencies.
U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the primary supporting federal agency for NCH protection activities. • Coordinate NCH resources identification and vulnerability assessments. • Manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response and recovery actions to minimize damage to NCH resources. • Provide assistance and expertise in addressing impacts to properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and assistance to DNR and KDHE regarding contamination of the water supply. • Provide other technical subject matter expertise as requested and appropriate to the event.
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and expertise to SEMA and KDEM as requested. • Serve as the liaison and coordinating entity for all federal agencies assigned responsibilities in ESF #11 of the NRF. • If appropriate, request a Presidential disaster declaration(s) based on information provided by the states (SEMA and/or KDEM).
Other State and Federal Agencies with Primary and Support Responsibilities in State and Federal Emergency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide available technical assistance, subject-matter expertise, personnel and resources to support the event as required and requested.

All Agencies

1. In addition to the responsibilities noted in the table above, all agencies and organizations are tasked with working to support regional coordination in an agriculture and natural resources-related event by:
 - Providing information to EMAs and EOCs regarding ESF #11 activities for the regional WebEOC boards, as well as resource tracking and reporting activities.
 - Participating when needed in regional coordination activities, such as conference calls and meetings.
 - Including regional coordination activities required to support ESF #11 in their standard operating procedures, guidelines and/or checklists.
 - Working with the Cooperating Agencies in other jurisdictions to consider the potential pooling of local resources to meet a regionally identified need.



- Maintaining communications with agencies and organizations in other jurisdictions regarding the availability of resources to support agriculture and natural resources-related activities.
- Ensuring consistent and useful emergency public information is provided regarding agency activities and coordinating the release of information with the other jurisdictions in the region (for more information, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information).
- When requested and if available, deploying representatives to local EOCs to provide technical assistance for support agriculture and natural resources-related activities.
- Providing ongoing status reports regarding resources and personnel needed and available as requested by local IC and EOCs.
- Maintaining up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel of emergencies and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Working to ensure training is available and completed as appropriate in ICS/NIMS, WebEOC, and in the use of local and regional resource databases.
- Participating in training, as well as local and regional emergency exercises, especially those involving agriculture and natural resources emergencies.
- Working to ensure recordkeeping procedures are in place to accurately track resources and personnel used in an ESF #11-related event.
- Performing other agriculture and natural resources-related emergency tasks as requested by local EMAs, EOCs and other appropriate officials.
- For additional information on the general responsibilities tasked to all agencies with roles and responsibilities, see the RCG Base Guide.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- A.** Regional Coordination Guide Summary
- B.** First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- C.** Historical, Natural, and Culturally Significant Sites
- D.** Useful State and Federal Agency Websites

Attachment A. Regional Coordination Guide Summary

Overview

- The RCG provides an overall framework for regional coordination activities and may be initiated and maintained when there is a need for the jurisdictions in the metro area to provide common messages, and share information and resources.
- The protocols described in the RCG are intended to assist participating jurisdictions, agencies and organizations (whether government, volunteer or private sector) in augmenting their emergency resources and maximizing their emergency capabilities.
- The RCG is not intended to be an operational document. Operational emergency activities are coordinated through local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and described in local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), standard operating guides, and the operating procedures maintained by local emergency response agencies.
- The RCG is flexible and scalable and was developed for use during any type or size of incident or event. Use of the principles and actions described in the RCG will be determined by the incident or event and the needs of the involved jurisdictions, agencies and organizations. Furthermore, the RCG is applicable for both planned events (i.e. MLB All-Star Game), which are scheduled nonemergency activities; and incidents (i.e. natural and manmade hazards), which are occurrences that require a response to protect life and property. Because events can sometimes turn into incidents, and because regional coordination may be needed in both instances, the application and use of these terms and their meaning throughout the RCG may be interchangeable and are not necessarily mutually exclusive.
- Local participation in the activities described in the RCG is voluntary. Therefore, the RCG represents a voluntary agreement among participating organizations, and as such, no participating organization has “control” or authority over another participating organization except where stated elsewhere in federal, state or local laws.

Key Concepts & Organizations

Some disaster events may overwhelm the resources of a single jurisdiction or impact multiple jurisdictions within the region, necessitating assistance from regional partners or collective decision-making to meet the needs of the situation. The **Regional Coordination Guide** (RCG) was developed to document and outline these protocols for regional action in order to maximize the sharing and coordination of information and resources and to improve the surveillance, early detection and mitigation of hazards and threats. These regional protocols can be best understood to comprise a **Regional Coordination System** (RCS). The RCS is a comprehensive concept to describe the mechanisms for how planning and response occur on a regional level, and to ensure the efforts of jurisdictions impacted or potentially impacted by a disaster are appropriately inter-connected and complementary, rather than duplicative. It reinforces interoperability among area jurisdictions and organizations, and makes response efforts more efficient and effective by coordinating available resources, services, and aid.

Furthermore, another foundational component of the RCS is the Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG). This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to any incident/event, and will serve as the primary coordinating body during a significant disaster event necessitating regional coordination. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event.

KEY CONCEPTS

Resources:

Resources are defined as personnel, vehicles, established teams, equipment, supplies and facilities available for assignment.

Impacted Jurisdiction(s):

The area defined as the “Impacted Jurisdiction” encompasses the jurisdiction and all the political subdivisions located within that jurisdiction, including special districts. The “Impacted Jurisdiction” is the jurisdiction that has or will be adversely impacted by an incident/event.

Assisting Jurisdiction(s) and/or Disciplines:

The Assisting Jurisdiction and/or discipline(s) provides timely emergency resources, services, and manpower to the Impacted Jurisdiction(s) -- and in some cases, the Host Jurisdiction -- in accordance to the provisions set forth by the RCS.

Host Jurisdiction(s) and/or Facility:

In situations where evacuation and/or mass care operations are necessary, the Host Jurisdiction serves as the jurisdiction that receives and shelters residents and animals coming from the Impacted Jurisdiction(s), and provides mass care and other needs as appropriate.

Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG): This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to the incident/event. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event. Specifically, the RICG may be comprised of those designated representatives from the Impacted and Assisting/Host jurisdictions' key leadership, emergency management, first responder disciplines (i.e. Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, SAR, HAZMAT), public health/medical, other regional disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and ESF representatives (i.e. Transportation, Mass Care, Communications, Public Works, etc.). Other groups and organizations may be included, depending on the type and scale of the incident.

Activation & Initiating Regional Coordination

Although the criteria for initiating regional coordination are subjective, the Regional Coordination System (RCS) encourages a proactive approach to enhance regional vigilance/surveillance, information sharing, and, if necessary, a coordinated approach to incident/event management.

- Activation procedures may vary depending on the nature of the incident/event. The activation of the RCS, as the Regional Coordination Levels below indicate, are only meant to provide possible courses of action that can easily be adapted to the situation.

Pre-Planned Events

For pre-planned events, the decision to utilize components of the RCS will vary. However, because the RCS is scalable and flexible, the Region can utilize the RCS as long as it is not in conflict with existing laws and/or agreements between all of the involved parties.

The RCS may be activated:

- When planning for large or high profile public gatherings that affect multiple jurisdictions.
- When similar past events have required multi-agency coordination within the Region.

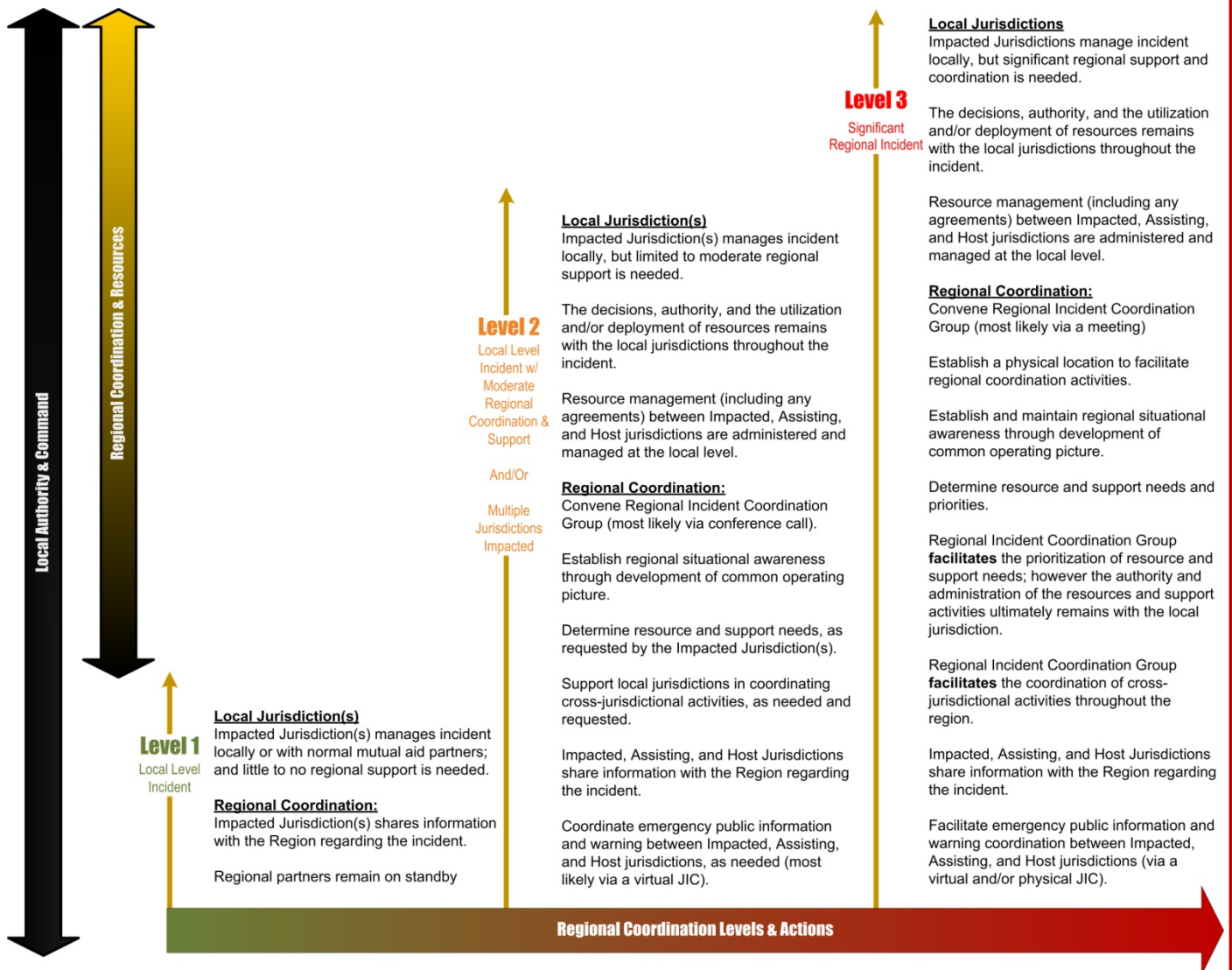
Notice and No-Notice Incidents (Hazards and Threats)

The RCS may be activated:

- When an impacted local jurisdiction's chief executive OR designee initiates the activation of the RCS.
- During a Level 1, 2, or 3 Regional incident/event. (i.e. When there is the possibility or reality that more than one jurisdiction could become involved in the incident response and recovery)
- When the incident could expand rapidly and involve cascading events.

Implementing Regional Coordination: Regional Coordination Levels

The type, scope and nature of the incident/event will dictate when it has regional significance and when regional coordination activities are initiated. Regional coordination within the RCS can be understood to occur across three "levels". The levels are meant to illustrate how regional coordination activities should increase in operational function and complexity as the magnitude or severity of incidents increases. The levels are not meant to be concrete with distinct transition points from Level 1 to Level 2 to Level 3, but rather are defined by planning considerations to generally describe how regional coordination needs and activities differ with the scale of an incident. The figure below provides a summary of key actions for each level. For specific information and detail, see RCG: Base Guide.



(Note: For specific actions for each level, see RCG: Base Guide.)



Attachment B. First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies Agriculture and Natural Resources

The following actions should be carried out as needed based on the specifics of the incident by local officials tasked with responsibilities for accomplishing emergency functions. In addition to the ESF #11 checklist below, the **RCG: Base Guide** includes an initial checklist of actions for all emergency functions and discusses the immediate actions for situational awareness, gaining regional awareness, overall response status, and emergency public information (see **RCG: Base Guide**).

Gaining Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF #11) Situational Awareness

- Work with state and federal officials to identify NCH resources potentially affected by the incident.
 - Determine the extent of contamination to food and/or water supplies.
- Ensure the following actions have been initiated:
- SOPs or guidelines for agriculture and natural resources events have been implemented.
 - Assessments have been initiated for staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources to support agriculture natural resource functions.
 - Personnel with emergency roles and responsibilities have been notified and activated.
 - Emergency communications and reporting procedures have been initiated.

Determining Agriculture and Natural Resources Initial Response Actions

- EMAs will request support from other local agencies and organizations to accomplish the following activities:
- Work to assess and procure equipment, supplies and resources to support ESF #11 functional areas.
 - If food and water supplies are affected, work to accomplish the following actions:
 - ✓ Conduct surveillance as needed.
 - ✓ Monitor contaminated food and/or water supplies.
 - ✓ Provide threat updates and coordinate with local health departments and environmental officials.
 - ✓ Ensure appropriate public information is disseminated regarding contaminated food and/or water supplies.
 - If NCH resources are affected, work to accomplish the following actions:
 - ✓ Identify the facility or area.
 - ✓ Assess the damage.
 - ✓ Contact the facility or area manager or operator.
 - ✓ Take the necessary actions to protect the resource(s).
 - ✓ Provide updates and information to appropriate state and federal agencies.

Attachment C. Historical, Natural, and Culturally Significant Sites

The following Internet links provide information on agencies and organizations maintaining information on NCH properties in the region. This list is not all inclusive and local jurisdictions are encouraged to coordinate with the local organizations in their communities to obtain more specific and comprehensive information.

HISTORICAL SITES

- **Kansas State Historical Society**

The State Historical Society maintains information on historically significant sites in Kansas. The following links identify these sites within each Kansas County in the region.

- Leavenworth County:
http://www.kshs.org/natreg/natreg_listings/search/county:LV
- Wyandotte County:
http://www.kshs.org/natreg/natreg_listings/search/county:WY
- Johnson County:
http://www.kshs.org/natreg/natreg_listings/search/county:JO
- Miami County:
http://www.kshs.org/natreg/natreg_listings/search/county:MI

- **Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources maintains information on historically significant sites in the State of Missouri. The following links identify these sites within each Missouri County in the region.

- Cass County
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Cass.htm>
- Clay County
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Clay.htm>
- Jackson County
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Jackson.htm>
- Platte County
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Platte.htm>
- Ray County
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Ray.htm>

- **The Heritage League of Greater Kansas City**

Members of the Heritage League of Greater Kansas City represent museums and other organizations in the Kansas City region and maintain critical information on historically and culturally significant sites.

<http://www.heritageleaguekc.org/index.php/organizations/>

PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

- **US Department of the Interior (DOI)**

DOI maintains a registry of all federal parks and recreation areas by state. The following Websites map and describe these sites.

Missouri: <http://www.nps.gov/state/MO/index.htm>

Kansas: <http://www.nps.gov/state/KS/index.htm>

- **State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs)**

SHPOs assist local governments, property owners, neighborhood groups, developers and preservationists with a variety of preservation-related programs and may be an invaluable source of information to assist in the protection of NCH sites in the region. SHPO programs include historic property survey and documentation, the National Register of Historic Places, the Register of Historic Places, review of projects for compliance with state and federal laws, and rehabilitation grants and tax credits programs.

Information on **Kansas SHPO programs**, including national registers of historic places may be found at the following Website: <http://www.kshs.org/index.htm>

Information on **Missouri SHPO programs**, as well as national registers of historic places may be found at the following Website: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/shpoinventories.htm>

NOTE: Information on local water supplies and suppliers in the region is included in the Regional Resource Annex. Information on water supplies considered as critical infrastructure is included in ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

Attachment D. Useful State and Federal Agency Web sites

In addition to the information included in Attachment C, the following state and federal Web sites provide useful ESF #11-related information:

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- United States Department of the Interior (DOI) – National Park Service
<http://www.nps.gov/index.htm>
- United States Department of the Interior (DOI) – Water Resources
<http://water.usgs.gov/>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Ground and Drinking Water
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/>
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Natural Resources and the Environment
http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda!/ut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os_gAC9-wMJ8QY0MDpxBDA09nXw9DFxcXQ-cAA_1wkA5kFaGuQBXeASbmnu4uBgbe5hB5AxxA0UDfzyM_N1W_IDs7zdFRUREAZX_AypA!!/dl3/d3/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnZ3LzZfUDhNVIZMVDMxMEJUMTBJQ01IMUR_ERDFDUDA!/?navtype=SU&navid=NATURAL_RESOURCES
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Food and Nutrition
http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda!/ut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os_gAC9-wMJ8QY0MDpxBDA09nXw9DFxcXQ-cAA_1wkA5kFaGuQBXeASbmnu4uBgbe5hB5AxxA0UDfzyM_N1W_IDs7zdFRUREAZX_AypA!!/dl3/d3/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnZ3LzZfUDhNVIZMVDMxMEJUMTBJQ01IMUR_ERDFDUDA!/?navtype=SU&navid=FOOD_NUTRITION
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) – Collects hydrologic and water-quality information and provides access to water data, publications, and maps:
<http://www.usgs.gov/water/>
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) – Provides food and water safety information:
<http://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/>
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – Provides information on food safety and terrorism activities related to the food supply:
<http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/FoodDefense/ucm111086.htm>

STATE AGENCIES

- Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – Water Protection Program
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/index.html>



- Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) – Land and Water Care
<http://mdc.mo.gov/landwater-care>
- Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) – Food Safety
<http://health.mo.gov/safety/foodsafety/>
- Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) – Division of Environment
<http://www.kdheks.gov/environment/index.html>
- Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) – Bureau of Environmental Health
<http://www.kdheks.gov/beh/index.html>