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Introduction

Document objectives
This document is meant to:

- Act as a job aid to assist CERT members to prepare for deployment.
- Guide deployed CERT team members with some job aids to perform disaster operations.
- Include details on Olathe CERT disaster deployment such as communications information and protocols.

Olathe CERT mission statement

“The Olathe Community Emergency Response Team is a volunteer-driven program of the Olathe Fire Department, passionately committed to serving the community by maintaining a trained, prepared citizenry.”

Olathe CERT code of conduct

An Olathe CERT member will:
Bring a sense of duty, integrity, and honesty to their service;
Cooperate with, collaborate, be responsible to, not show favoritism, and be respectful of other members; Be courteous, do the right thing, not take advantage, be above reproach and professional in their demeanor and conduct when deployed.

Special thanks to...
The Olathe Fire Department - Without the support of the Olathe Fire department, none of this would be possible.
The Olathe Fire Department CERT Chiefs Advisory Board - Through the efforts of these few volunteers Olathe CERT was made what it is.
The Olathe CERT Documentation Committee - For the dedication of our members who gladly donate their time and efforts to document and clarify Olathe CERTS policies and procedures.
Captain John Sanches of the Olathe Fire department - For his endless patience, youthful zeal and passion for community service.
### Before deployment - Supplies

#### 72-hour bag load out

**Safety gear**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season appropriate clothing</th>
<th>Personal Protection Equipment (PPE): goggles, work gloves, helmet, n95 rated respirators (face masks), latex free gloves.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold weather/rain gear (be prepared for weather changes)</td>
<td>Comfortable water resistant work boots (steel toe recommended)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food and shelter**
(For extended deployments)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal toiletry, grooming and decontamination kit. (Soap, toothbrush ...etc)</th>
<th>Personal shelter and sleeping equipment (tent and sleeping bag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 days of non-perishable food, Water &amp; medications</td>
<td>Water purification (tablets, microfilters ...ETC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CERT Deployment tools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Backpack</th>
<th>Spray paint (for marking)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official cert vest and identification card</td>
<td>General purpose rope (50 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary and backup lighting</td>
<td>Scissors and utility knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens/pencils/permanent markers and paper</td>
<td>“4 in 1” tool or crescent wrench (spark free recommended)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct tape and masking tape</td>
<td>Triage tags and/or tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First aid kit</td>
<td>Water bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps of local area</td>
<td>GPS or compass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food and shelter

Food items need to be non-perishable, requires little to no preparation and light weight. During a response, a person can burn up to 2500 calories per day or more when laboring. Make sure you include a balance of protein, starch, fruits and vegetables. An adult needs at least one Gallon of drinking water per day.

Water purification
Water can be purified by three methods- heat, filtration and/or chemical treatment.

For heat: all pathogens can be killed by boiling water for 10 minutes.
For filtration: a filter system which is rated for all possible infectious contaminants applicable to your deployment area or preferably less than or equal to 0.2 microns.
For chemical: When using unscented, household bleach as a water purification solution add 2 drops per quart or 8 drops per gallon for clear water and double that amount for cloudy water. When purifying with bleach; Shake and stir then let stand for 30 minutes before using. If using another solution follow the instructions on the container.

Shelter

- Build your staging area uphill and upwind from the disaster.
- Avoid camping in a large open field (lightning)
- Avoid camping near standing water (insects) or low areas (flooding)
Before deployment - Training

In order to participate in an Olathe CERT Deployment CERT Members must undergo training on the following topics:

Olathe CERT Academy (24 Hours)(Written Exam), FEMA approved, includes applying the skills and knowledge of the following topics:
● Disaster Preparedness
● Fire Safety
● Disaster Medical Operations
● Light Search and Rescue Operations
● Disaster Psychology
● Terrorism
● CERT Organization

FEMA Emergency Management Institute - Independent Study Program
● Incident Command System (ICS) IS-100 (3 Hours).
  http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b
● National Incident Management System (NIMS) IS-700 (3 Hours).
  http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-700.a

Olathe CERT training also includes a disaster deployment drill aka. “The final scenario”.
During deployment - Operations

Operations - Staging area and Command Post

Incident Command system
The Incident Command System (ICS) is used by Emergency Services to manage disaster operations.

- The first CERT ICS trained responder who arrives at an emergency situation becomes the CERT Incident Commander (CERT-IC).
- Initially, the CERT-IC will lead response operations. However, as the incident grows more complex, the CERT-IC may designate four Section Chiefs to manage the various aspects of the incident: Operations (O), Logistics (L), Planning (P) and Administration (A) who will report to the CERT-IC.
- In large, complex incidents most CERT members will be in Operations; the other positions (Logistics, Administration and Planning) will support CERT members in the field.

When selecting a place to set up CERT operations:
Make sure the area is:

- Uphill and upwind from the incident
- Make sure this area has sufficient space for CERT operations to expand if necessary.
- Make sure this area is free from hazards such as mud, fallen electric lines and debris, etc.

Command Post
The CERT-IC designates a central point for command and control called the “Command Post”. The IC STAYS at the Command Post at all times and if the IC must leave, that person will choose a qualified person as the Deputy CERT-IC, and that person will stand-in until the Incident commander returns. During this changeover, all cert members should be made aware of this change, and the deputy should be fully briefed on what is currently going on. If Administrative and Planning teams activated, they will be located here as well.

Staging Area
The staging area is the central hub of CERT Operations. From the Staging area CERT members are deployed into the field by the Cert operations Chief or CERT-IC. The Cert Operations Chief is in charge of this area.

Base Camp (optional)
During extended deployments, CERT members who are off duty will live in the base camp. The Base camp should be located separately from the Command post and Operations Staging areas. A Logistics Chief will be in charge of this area.
During deployment - Operations - Medical

Disaster Medical Area
The Disaster Medical Area is part of the staging area but is separated. Triage areas should be designated using tape, ropes and/or signs designating treatment areas for Immediate (red), Delayed (yellow) and a Morgue (black). The morgue should be located away from the treatment area, further down wind, and preferably not visible to the other victims. There should also be a place where victims with minor injuries (aka. Walking wounded), can rest and can be treated (green). It would also be helpful to have a victim intake area where new victims can be triaged, documented and directed to the appropriate triage treatment area. The CERT Medical Director who is under the Operations Chief is in charge of this area.

The need for Disaster Medical Operations is based on two assumptions:
1. The number of victims will exceed the number of rescuers and emergency services will not be available.
2. Survivors will automatically assist others, if they learn or know lifesaving or post-disaster survival techniques.

CERT members are trained to provide treatment for life-threatening conditions:
- AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION – Head-Tilt/Chin-Lift method
- BLEEDING – Direct Pressure, Elevate and/or Pressure Points
- SHOCK - Treatment of bleeding and conserving body heat.

To achieve the greatest good for the greatest number of people, CERT members conduct simple triage. Simple Triage is the sorting and classification of casualties to determine the order of priority for treatment and transportation.

CERT uses the triage levels:
- Deceased or Dead (BLACK)
- Immediate--May die soon (RED)
- Delayed--Stable (YELLOW)
- Minor -- Walking wounded (GREEN)
Triage flow chart

START TRIAGE
Voice Triage - Remove Walking Wounded - Use Volunteers
START WHERE YOU STAND

IS PERSON BREATHING?

NO
POSITION AIRWAY
N O
TRY AGAIN
N O
DEAD

YES
RATE OF BREATHING
More than 30/Min
IMMEDIATE
Less than 30/Min
IMMEDIATE

PERFORM BLANCH TEST
REFILL GREATER THAN 2 SECONDS
CONTROL BLEEDING
IMMEDIATE

REFILL LESS THAN 2 SECONDS

CHECK MENTAL STATUS
FAILS TO FOLLOW SIMPLE COMMANDS
IMMEDIATE

FOLLOWS SIMPLE COMMANDS
DELAY

Figure 1 Triage flow-chart
Triage in a Disaster Environment

Triage, like other disaster response efforts, begins with size-up. The general procedure for triage in a disaster environment is as follows:

- **Stop, Look, Listen, and Think.** Before you start, stop and size up the situation by looking around you and listening. Above all, THINK about how you will approach the task at hand. Continue to size up the situation as you work.

- **Conduct Voice Triage.** Begin with voice triage, calling out something like, “Emergency Response Team. If you can walk, come to the sound of my voice.” Instruct those survivors who are ambulatory to remain at a designated location, and continue with the triage operation.

- **Follow a Systematic Route.** Start with victims closest to you and work outward in a systematic fashion.

- **Conduct Triage Evaluation.** Evaluate victims and tag them (immediate), (Delayed), (Minor) or DEAD. Remember to evaluate the walking wounded. Everyone must get a tag.

- **Treat “I” Victims Immediately.** Initiate airway management, bleeding control, and/or treatment for shock for Category I (immediate) victims.

- **Document Results.** Document triage results for:
  - Effective deployment of resources.
  - Information on locations of victims
  - A quick record of the number of casualties by degree of severity. This will be very useful information for responders and transportation units.

- **Always wear protective gear when performing triage, so that you do not endanger your own health.**

Time will be critical. Triage persons will not be able to spend much time with any single victim.

Things to remember when preparing the Medical team:

- Create a team plan and make sure everyone on the medical team knows it.
- Identify the team organization and goal.
- Be mindful of CERT’s objectives and goals
- Error on the side of action
- When triaging, don’t focus on one injury, triage the whole patient.
- Remember to Triage before Treatment
- Don’t be afraid to ask for help
- No one person can do everything; break your problems up into pieces and delegate those tasks to others.
During deployment - Operations - Search and rescue

Searching and Voice triage

- Stop, Look, Listen, and Think.
  Before you start; stop and size up the situation by looking around you and listening. Above all, THINK about how you will approach the task at hand. Continue to size up the situation as you work.
- Conduct Voice Triage.
  Begin with voice triage, calling out something like, “Emergency Response Team. If you can walk, come to the sound of my voice.” Instruct those survivors who are ambulatory to remain at a designated location, and continue with the triage operation.
- Follow a Systematic Route. Start with victims closest to you and work outward in a systematic fashion.

Search method

1. Mark your entry
2. Call out to victims
3. Systematic search pattern
4. Stop and listen
5. If you hear someone, triangulate to find them.
6. When the area is searched mark your exit. Then document your search and move on.
Safe building identification
If you encounter victims trapped in a damaged structure:

- Do not enter the damaged structure unless the damage is minor.

Document and report to incident commander:

- The location.
- The number of victims observed.
- Their condition, if possible.
- The type of Void victims are trapped in, if visible.

Identifying Voids in collapsed structures

Pancake void - Multiple layers of VOIDS supported by each other. Heavy damage.

Lean-to void - A single layer leaning against a support with a void underneath.

“V” Voids - A single layer with multiple lean-to voids

Figure 3 - Types of voids in a collapsed structure
Marking searched structures

Figure 4 - Search and Rescue marking
How to build cribbing to lift heavy objects

Cribbing is a technique where CERT members lift a heavy object off of a victim.

In order to perform cribbing, there must be:

- Group leader & assistant(s) - oversees and directs cribbing efforts.
- Medical care person(s) - monitors victim medical status and assists with treatment and transport.
- Lever person(s) - applies leverage to object to lift the object so that a cribbing structure can be built to safely support the object.
- Crib person(s) & assistant(s) - once the object has been lifted, this person will build the cribbing structure to support the raised object.

Depending on the size of the object to be lifted the team may be small (4-6) or very large (16-20)
During deployment - Operations - Fire Suppression

Extinguisher Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire type</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Methods used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Ordinary Solid materials</td>
<td>Water, Foam, Dry Chemical</td>
<td>Removes air and heat, Breaks chain reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Flammable Liquids</td>
<td>FOAM, CO2, Dry Chemical, Halon</td>
<td>Remove air, Breaks chain reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Electrical Equipment</td>
<td>CO2, Dry Chemical, Halon</td>
<td>Remove air, Breaks chain reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Combustible metals</td>
<td>Special Agents</td>
<td>Removes Air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify the type of fire you want to put out, cross-reference to “class”.

- **CLASS A** - FLAMMABLE SOLID MATERIALS
- **CLASS B** - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
- **CLASS C** - ELECTRICAL FIRE
- **CLASS D** - FLAMMABLE METALS

Make sure the extinguisher is rated to combat this type of fire.

Always operate extinguisher in **UPRIGHT** position.

As shown in the figure, use the acronym (**PASS**) to remember extinguisher operation.

**PASS:**
- Pull out the safety pin
- Aim at the base of the fire
- Squeeze the handle
- Sweep left and right.
Authorities may ask CERT to go through a disaster-impacted area and shut off utilities to reduce the chance of fires or flooding or other hazards.

**Tools you will use to do this:**
- Gas - use a crescent wrench or 4-in-1 tool to close the gas shut-off valve.
- Electric - Electric panels will either have switches to disable power or fuses which can be unscrewed or the cartridge removed.
Hazardous materials procedure

If you see a US Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard placard or a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Diamond **STOP!**

If there is evidence of a leak or spill:

1. Do not approach the building or vehicle with a warning placard on it.
2. **Do not attempt to rescue injured persons from a hazmat area until the safety of the situation is assessed.**
3. Stay uphill and upwind. Do not walk into or touch spilled material. Avoid inhalation of fumes, smoke or vapors.
5. If the ERG indicates the situation needs emergency attention call 911.
6. If authorities cannot be reached, isolate the area as much as possible. Document the incident and communicate to the authorities when available.
During deployment - Operations - Communications

Cert members will be contacted by Phone, Email, Text or by public media if CERT is formally mobilized.

**Amateur Radio:**
(Use these frequencies to form a City wide CERT radio communications network. Individual CERT teams may need to select a different frequency for tactical communication) *Amateur radio licence required*  
(2M) 147.480 Mhz Simplex, No tone or code

**Family Radio Service (FRS):**
(Used for CERT team Leader / CERT Incident Commander to communicate to CERT Amateur (Ham) radio operators to relay information to the Olathe Disaster EOC. Individual teams need to select a different frequency for tactical communication)  
FRS Channel 6 (462.5625 Mhz Simplex) - No tone or code

**Telephone list**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-EMERGENCY</th>
<th>Emergency USE ONLY!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olathe Fire Department</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>913-971-7900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDD/TTY</td>
<td>913-971-7903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX</td>
<td>913-971-7982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson County EOC</td>
<td>Phone 913-971-7972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>913-782-3038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Emergency Email:**

- Olathe Kansas Fire Dept CERT: jsanches@olatheks.org
- Olathe CERT Board Secretary: olathecertsecretary@gmail.com
- Johnson County Emergency Management: tpittman@jocogov.org

**Locations:** (Address and GPS coordinates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOC</th>
<th>Olathe Fire Admin Building</th>
<th>1225 South Hamilton Circle, Olathe, KS 66061</th>
<th>38.864974, -94.812977</th>
<th>Primary CERT staging area.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EOC</td>
<td>Olathe Emergency Operations Center</td>
<td>111 S. Cherry Street, Olathe, KS 66061</td>
<td>38.881448, -94.82009</td>
<td>Backup CERT staging area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* During self deployment (when you are out of contact with CERT and you are in a disaster-impacted area) use the nearest neighborhood Olathe elementary school as a staging area until otherwise directed by Emergency services (See appendix on policies).

** CERT members outside of Olathe, Kansas should contact CERT or Emergency Management, if possible, then stage at the DOC or EOC as directed.
After Deployment - Demobilization

Once the deployment scenario is resolved, the supervising Emergency Manager (EM) or designee will deactivate or demobilize CERT members.

ICS demobilization paperwork and notification

When you and your team are demobilized (released from service):

1. Your team leader or CERT-IC will fill out the necessary ICS paperwork to demobilize and to be released from service.
2. If you are deployed as a team outside of Olathe, your team leader should contact the Olathe CERT manager and notify them that you are returning home.
3. The Olathe CERT manager or deployment team may ask that you return to an Olathe CERT staging area to be debriefed, return equipment and to be medically checked out.
4. In the event disaster counseling is needed, arrangements will be made with CERT to arrange for counseling for you and your teammates.
5. When you are released to return home, make sure to notify Olathe CERT that you have safely arrived home.

You must report to CERT if:

- You have been exposed to body substances from a person with a known infectious disease. (blood ...etc)
- You were injured during your deployment.
- You are experiencing medical symptoms during or immediately after deployment.
- You are experiencing psychological symptoms as a result of your deployment. (Symptoms of depression are: problems sleeping, weight gain or loss of 10 pounds or more, self-medicating with alcohol or medicines, disturbing flashbacks ...etc.)
Appendix - Olathe CERT Deployment Plan

If you have any doubt whether you should deploy or not, listen to local media and call or email Olathe CERT (see Communications for contact information).

When there is a disaster in Olathe, KS, CERT members will first help themselves, their families and their immediate neighborhood. If you cannot reach emergency management, and your neighborhood (community) is in direct need of emergency assistance, congregate at the nearest Olathe grade school and set up a CERT Staging area for Emergency Operations. CERT Disaster Operations include Medical, Fire Suppression and Light Search and Rescue. Once self-activated, make attempts to contact Olathe Emergency Management for permission to formally activate and become a part of Olathe Emergency Operations.

In the event a planned emergency where CERT assistance is requested from outside of Olathe Kansas, CERT members will be contacted by Olathe CERT or Johnson County Kansas Emergency Management and will receive information regarding deployment.
## Appendix - Acronyms

### Health and Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLS</td>
<td>Basic Life Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDLS</td>
<td>Core Disaster Life Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISM</td>
<td>Critical Incident Stress Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR/AED</td>
<td>Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation / Automated external defibrillator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECSI</td>
<td>Emergency Care and Safety Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAC</td>
<td>Emergency Management Assistance Compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMI</td>
<td>Emergency Management Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operations Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSL</td>
<td>Health and Safety Liaison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Medical Reserve Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCBRT</td>
<td>Nation Center for Biomedical Research and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration - OSHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS</td>
<td>Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep (fire extinguisher)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medical - Triage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alive: Critically wounded</td>
<td>Red (The color), Immediate, Priority 1, Picture of a rabbit running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive: Non-Critically wounded</td>
<td>Yellow (The color), Delayed, Observation, Priority 2, Picture of a turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive: Minor wound</td>
<td>Green (The color), Hold, Wait, Minor, Ambulatory, Walking wounded, Priority 3, Picture of a circular &quot;no&quot; symbol over a picture of an ambulance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased or dead</td>
<td>Black (The color), Blue light (A device emitting blue light), Dead, Deceased, Expectant, Morgue, Priority 0, Symbol of cross on a shovel indicating death and burial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Search and rescue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic or Geographical Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAR</td>
<td>National Association for Search And Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>Search And Rescue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Organizations and Misc terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APG</td>
<td>Administrative Policy Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARES</td>
<td>Amateur Radio Emergency Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERT</td>
<td>Community Emergency Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>Digital Carrier Squelch - (also known as a privacy code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>Olathe Fire Department Operations Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Emergency Management or Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>Fire Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC</td>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS</td>
<td>Family Radio Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM</td>
<td>Not an acronym - this is a nickname for Amateur radio operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Incident Command or Incident Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOCO</td>
<td>Johnson County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDEM</td>
<td>Kansas Division of Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSERV</td>
<td>Kansas System for Early Registration of Volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSVOAD</td>
<td>Kansas Volunteer Organization Assisting in Disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAFD</td>
<td>Los Angeles Fire Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>Mid-America Regional Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMC</td>
<td>Metropolitan Emergency Managers Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIMS</td>
<td>National Incident Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVOAD</td>
<td>National Volunteer Organization Assisting in Disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFD</td>
<td>Olathe Fire Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPS</td>
<td>Operations Section Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACES</td>
<td>Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEEX</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M Engineering Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Training Implementation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIPS</td>
<td>Volunteers In Police Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOAD</td>
<td>Volunteer Organization Assisting in Disaster or Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Emergency Response Team (2-5 person team)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes