During the latest KAC Governing Board meeting, Commissioner Lon Pishny provided an update regarding task force discussions on rural broadband. As broadband access is a 2019 KAC legislative priority, I was interested in the direction of the discussions. Commissioner Pishny mentioned one element discussed was “white space broadband”, a concept I had no familiarity with. As such, I decided it was time to educate myself.

White space broadband is also often called Super Wi-Fi (even though it is not really Wi-Fi as traditionally defined), and exploits the low-frequency radio spectrum to provide Internet access. The concept is quite clever in that it takes advantage of something used for decades. There are frequency gaps between television stations that exist. Nothing is using those gaps. So, instead of letting them sit unused, technology could be harnessed so that Internet traffic could ride in the spectrum.

Now, you may be wondering like I was, why would this be so useful when it comes to rural broadband. The answer has to do with coverage. Low-frequency radio waves travel longer distances and can penetrate obstacles (such as walls and hills) better than high frequencies. This is quite different than traditional, true Wi-Fi. A common Wi-Fi router operates at 2.4 GHz and has a typical range of roughly 150 feet indoors and 300 feet outdoors. Proposed Super Wi-Fi solutions can have a range in excess of ten miles, while maintaining relatively high speeds. It’s the same reason why over-the-air TV was able to penetrate rural markets so easily versus getting on cable.

Broadband’s definition was changed in 2015 by the Federal Communications Commission. A minimum of 25Mbps (megabits per second) download speed and 3Mbps upload speed became the new standard (before that broadband was considered 4Mbps down and 1Mbps up). Fiber optic lines are capable of much greater speeds than this, but what about Super Wi-Fi?

A lot of it, just like with a Wi-Fi router, depends on one’s location from the transmission. Average speeds of 20Mbps down and 6Mbps up are seen as viable, which obviously is slower than the FCC standard for downloading, and would be relatively...
comparable with 4G LTE speeds many people are familiar with from smartphone use.

Super Wi-Fi has faced a lot of delays in the U.S. due to conflicts revolving around the spectrum of radio waves used (broadcasters have challenged several proposals on the grounds that interference with television stations could happen, and the spectrum is highly regulated for that reason).

Looking at the technology, and its impressive range, Super Wi-Fi may be a valuable element in increasing Internet speeds in rural Kansas. However, speed limitations may prevent it from being a silver bullet that delivers “true” broadband speed. It will be interesting to see how the technology progresses, and if its capabilities and costs for implementation move it forward as an attractive component in expanding broadband coverage across Kansas.
The goal of every organization is to achieve its goals. The best way to do that is to be well run. While a well-run organization will sometimes fail in achieving its ultimate goals, a poorly run organization is unlikely to do anything other than endlessly spin its wheels, constantly mired in bickering, confusion and complacency.

County government is no different. To be most effective, all counties, whether large, small or in between, must have good governance.

There are five major pillars of good governance.

1. **Respect for, and enforcement of, the Rule of Law**
   No organization can be successful if it does not have clear rules that it abides by and holds itself to. Obviously, county government has statutorily established requirements for various offices. At the local level, a county may have an official county code. There are likely department level policies throughout the county government structure. Each of these is the rule of law.

   As I stress whenever I speak, it is critical that county officials, particularly elected officials, set the tone for a culture of compliance. Everyone must understand that the rules are there for everyone, and that those rules are to be followed.

2. **Transparency**
   Good governance requires transparency. The business of the people should be done in the light. This is why Kansas has adopted open government measures such as the Kansas Open Meetings Act and the Kansas Open Records Act. As much as the law permits, public business should be done in public. Citizens should be able to access information on what is going on in their communities. This is not just abiding by the law under KOMA and KORA, it is also a sign of good governance.

3. **Responsiveness**
   Responsiveness is the trait of responding to the concerns of the people that you are serving. As a county official, it is important to remember that you are a public servant – you serve the public at large. Part of that service is responding when your constituents have questions or concerns, even when you have news that they may not want or like.

   Perhaps there is a concern that someone has but, due to budget constraints, you cannot fix the problem that they are complaining about. Good governance would encourage that you be responsive to them, being honest about the problem and the length of time that it may take before that problem is fixed. They may not be happy with that answer, but they will be more upset if they cannot even get a call back.

4. **Efficiency and Accountability**
   In an era where budgets seem to be continually tightening, there is always pressure to do more with less and make resources stretch as far as they possibly can. This is a trait of good governance as well. Waste should always be avoided. However, when we think of waste, we should not just focus on literal waste, such as water down a drain or spoiled and ruined products. Waste can also come in terms of time or talent. The failure to make timely decisions on critical issues freezes progress. That time cannot be recovered later, regardless of how efficient and hard-working you are in the future. Similarly, wasted talent cannot be recovered, whether it is wasted because it was unrecognized, or... 

**continued next page**
simply underutilized. It is critical to be efficient in
government with all of the resources available.

It is also important to recognize that as public
servants we are each accountable to our fellow
county officials, as well as to the constituents that we
serve. We must answer not only for how we use our
resources, but also for the service that we provide.
How we answer is not just a question of the words
we speak, but also of what actions we have taken.

5. Participation
Finally, good governance is characterized by
participation. It is not just a matter of everyone
within the organization participating, but everyone
within the community as well. For local government
in particular, citizens need to feel like they have a
stake in the things that are going on. While some of
this responsibility falls on the local government to
be responsive and transparent, local officials should
also be encouraging community involvement. If a
community feels like they are not heard, or will not
be heard, that weakens the county overall because
that portion of the community is not contributing
to the overall strength of the county. Further, a lack
of participation from any community is a wasted
opportunity and is inefficient.

Good governance is a mark of a strong organization.
We can strengthen our counties by making sure that
the traits of good governance are present throughout
the county.

IMPORTANT: 2ND NOTICE OF ELECTION
RURAL DESIGNEE TO THE KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES GOVERNING BOARD

The KAC Bylaws were amended to provide for one rural and one urban designee to the KAC Governing
Board. For purposes of this election, rural county is defined as a county with a population less than 70,000
and urban county is defined as a county with a population of more than 70,000. The rural and urban
designees are selected by the KAC Governing Board from applications submitted by county officials from
member counties. The original close date for the replacement process (1/16/2019) has now been extended to
2/15/2019 as the KAC Governing Board, during its 1/24/2019 meeting, was concerned that the notice of an
opening was not adequately circulated. All applicants from the first deadline have been carried over and do not
need to resubmit an application.

Persons interested in serving as Rural Designee are invited to place their name in nomination for election by
submitting a letter of self-nomination on or before the close of business on Friday, February 15, 2019. The letter
of self-nomination should include all pertinent contact information of the nominee, a summary of experience
in county government, and an explanation of why he or she would be a good representative of rural counties.
(Eligible and non-eligible counties for this position are described below.) Letters can be sent as follows:

By Mail: Mr. Dennis Kriesel
Kansas Association of Counties
300 SW 8th, Suite 300, Topeka, KS 66603
By Email: kriesel@kansascounties.org

The KAC Governing Board expects to make its decision at the next board meeting, taking place on February 22,
2019.

The privilege of nomination as the Rural Designee is extended to county officials or employees from all
counties except the following: Chautauqua (non-member), Douglas, Johnson, Leavenworth, Riley, Sedgwick,
Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

Any elected or appointed county official may apply. This opening is exempt from the typical KAC requirement
that no county may have more than one representative on the board. As such, applicants are free to submit for
consideration even if their county is already represented on the KAC Governing Board.
Truck Restrictions

Author’s Note: I was on vacation for three weeks in January. Due to time limitations I updated this article on truck restrictions that was published in the County Comment in 2009.

No county likes to have unnecessary trucks on their roads. There are good reasons for this, one is that the roads may be too narrow for trucks to pass safely, but the main reason is the structural damage to the road and the related road damage cost. On thin pavements a truck can do as much damage as a thousand cars. We know that are legitimate reasons for trucks travelling our roads, but to protect our pavements and prevent unnecessary expense it is important that trucks take state highways wherever the state highway is a reasonable alternative.

Many counties west of US-81 Highway have passed resolutions to prohibit commercial traffic on county maintained roads. The sign notifying the public of the restriction is usually similar to the sign in Figure 1. I have been contacted by several counties because their county counsel or sheriff doesn’t think the restrictions are enforceable. No doubt the signs themselves will discourage commercial traffic. However, the enforceability is probably going to depend on the rational basis used for the restrictions and how much effort law enforcement and the prosecutor is willing to expend to enforce the regulations. There are a number of key items to consider that may make the resolution more enforceable.

First, there is no doubt that the county commission has authority to place restrictions on county roads. K.S.A. 8-1912, and amendments thereto, authorizes the Board of County Commissioners to prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles, or may impose limitations as to the weight or size thereof, on designated roadways. K.S.A. 8-2002(a)(14) allows local authorities to prohibit or regulate the use of heavily traveled streets by any class or kind of traffic found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic. There does need to be a rational basis for any traffic restriction. In Attorney General Opinion No. 87-173 it was noted that restricting the application of weight limits except as supported by a rational basis may be unconstitutional. (County resolution applying only to trucks traveling more than 25 miles from a specific city.)

Weight limits would be the easiest type of restriction to justify on a rational basis. Certainly, the heavier the load and the bigger the truck, the more damage would be caused to the road, and the

Figure 1. Typical truck restriction sign in counties west of US-81 Highway.
more incompatible the vehicle would be to county roads. Weight limits are probably only effective for loaded trucks, and empty trucks are likely to be below any posted weight limit. Although a weight limit would be the easiest to understand and to justify, it is the most difficult to enforce unless the county has access to portable scales. K.S.A. 8-1910 authorizes a law enforcement officer to require the vehicle to be driven to a scale suitable for weighing within five miles. This five mile limitation makes weight limits unenforceable for most of the rural areas of the counties.

Some counties have adopted maximum Registered Gross Vehicle Weights and signed the roads similar to the sign shown in Figure 2.

The advantage to the Registered GVW is that it is shown on the license tag and so a trip to the scales is not necessary. The sign shown would apply to all vehicles not just to commercial vehicles. It seems like it would be possible to apply this GVW restriction just to commercial vehicles, although the sign would be a hybrid of the two shown.

Any traffic resolution should provide appropriate exceptions to the regulations. Generally, these exceptions would be for emergency vehicles, road maintenance vehicles, vehicles of public utilities, and for deliveries where the only reasonable access is the designated road. Some counties have made a general exception for deliveries with an origin or destination in the county. This is an exception that needs to be well thought out, because if you have a quarry in the county that exception would exempt rock trucks. That may be OK on certain roads and not others.

A truck restriction resolution should allow for special permits to exceed the established weight limits or restrictions. There may be cases where it is reasonable to use the road by vehicles that are normally restricted, and a permit system would be needed to allow for these uses. A charge for the permit to cover the cost of administration and perhaps expected road damage seems reasonable. Permits are authorized by K.S.A. 8-1911.

The penalty provisions also need to be well thought out. It makes it kind of pointless to

continued next page
establish restrictions that are difficult to enforce. There are two penalty options: violation of a county regulation or of a state traffic law. The two truck restriction resolutions that I have seen made an infraction a county violation and provided a penalty of up to 30 days in the county jail or a fine not to exceed $500. The problem with enforcement of a county regulation is that it requires the county counselor to file a complaint in county codes court, or if the county does not have a codes court, then a suit needs to be filed in district court. I doubt there are any counties that will want to pay their county counselor to collect the evidence and prosecute a case in district court. I think a better way to handle this is to make an infraction a failure to obey a traffic control device-K.S.A. 8-1507. This would allow the deputy to give a normal traffic ticket, which would go through the normal traffic offense process just like a speeding ticket.

If your county is interested in establishing truck restriction, or updating the existing resolutions, there is help available. Back in 2009 the KAC legal staff in cooperation with the County Counselors Association developed a truck restriction resolution template. The template includes:

1. Restriction by registered GVW,
2. Specific exceptions to the restrictions,
3. Special permit procedure,
4. Optional penalty of a county regulation or state law.

Whether you want to leave the existing signs and update the resolution, or use the Registered GVW restriction, the template will give your county counselor a good start at preparing a resolution that is both reasonable and enforceable. The resolution template can be downloaded from document center of the Kansas County Highway Association website (www.kansascountyhwy.org).

If you like roads, and who doesn’t, you may be interested in my twice monthly email on current road issues and road items of statewide interest. If you would like to receive these emails just send me an email request with name and title at bowers@kansascounties.org.
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Review Appraiser – Franklin County
Franklin County, Kansas, is now accepting applications for a Review Appraiser. Salary: $13.68 per hour DOQ.

Associate’s degree in mathematics, statistics, real estate appraisal, agricultural economics, or business required or 2-3 years related experience and/or training required. Valid driver’s license required. Obtains cost information/pertinent data from owners concerning property, and determines use of land for classification purposes.


Franklin County Development Council Executive Director – Ottawa, Kansas
The Franklin County Development Council is seeking a qualified candidate to fill the position of Executive Director. The Franklin County Development Council is a public-private, partially membership based non-profit organization serving as the primary economic development organization for Franklin County, Kansas.

Franklin County is a growing semi-rural county of approximately 26,000 people located on the Southwestern edge of the Kansas City metro region. The region is the home to a variety of economic development drivers including direct access to Interstate 35 and the NAFTA trade corridor, an established large industrial and commercial base including large-scale warehouse and distribution and manufacturing businesses, close proximity to BNSF’s newest rail-to-truck intermodal facility in Edgerton, Kansas and access (within an hour) to the Kansas City International Airport and other Kansas City transportation corridors. Franklin County is also home to Proximity Park, a 320 acre business and industrial park located immediately adjacent to Interstate 35 on the South side of Ottawa, Kansas. Park is a publicly owned property supported by a half-cent sales tax passed in 2015 to support utility build-out for the site.

An ideal candidate for this position would have at least 5 years economic development experience and management experience with the organizations they have served. Candidate should also have a bachelor’s degree, preferably in a business related field, from an accredited university. Candidates with formal economic development training (OU EDI/IEDC) are preferred.

Candidate should also possess the following skillsets:
- Ability to manage complex public and private relationships including relationships with valued local, state and regional economic development organizations
- Proven experience managing large scale economic development projects including all facets of business location and business expansion projects
- Experience providing business retention and expansion services at the local level
- Experience providing staff management for economic development boards
- Budgeting and non-profit management expertise
- Excellent communication and presentation skills
- Experience providing economic development leadership to elected bodies and public officials
- Willingness to serve as a team member in community based economic development projects

An ideal candidate would also have experience in public industrial land development and public-private land development projects. To apply for this position, send cover letter with salary history, resume, and three professional references to Economic Development Director Recruitment, Attn: Michelle Stegman mstegman@ottawaks.gov or mail to Attn: Michelle Stegman, City of Ottawa, 101 South Hickory, Ottawa, Kansas 66067. For additional information on Franklin County and the Franklin County Development Council please visit the Franklin County Development Council website at www.ThinkFranklinCo.org. EOE
Help your residents save on everyday prescription, dental and health costs.

**Prescription Discounts** at more than 68,000 pharmacies nationwide.
- Free to residents – they can save an average of 24%* off retail prices

**Dental and Health Discounts** at a national network of providers.
- Low-fee programs save residents 15% to 50% on dental and health costs

The Live Healthy program is offered at no-cost to our member counties – and we’ll provide everything you need to market these savings to your residents, including:
- Customizable posters
- Customizable free prescription discount cards
- Dimensional counter display
- Press releases and more

Become a Live Healthy county – it’s free! Visit www.naco.org/health or call toll-free 1-888-407-6226.

The Live Healthy discount program is NOT insurance.

* Savings may vary by drug and by pharmacy.

The Prescription Discount Card is operated by CVS/caremark®. The Discount Medical Organization for NACo Health and Dental Discounts is Alliance HealthCard of Florida, Inc. All rights reserved. ©2015 CVS/caremark.
Managing and leading people can be a very complex, complicated and time-consuming chore. In this workshop, you’ll get a blueprint on how to manage and lead your team in simple, easy chunks of 60 seconds each. Learn how to make your time with each person on your team more valuable. Learn how to have more impact on each person on your team. Learn how to have more fun in your job as a coach/manager/leader.

Frank Keck, Certified Speaking Professional, has been helping people and businesses nationally and internationally for over 15 years. His book; Embrace Your Freakness, is a wealth of information and exercises to help you know yourself so you can create the life you were designed to live.

His work has focused on performance improvement in such areas as leadership, culture shaping, team building, and embracing your Freakness.

He has authored and presented dynamic keynote addresses and seminars helping clients achieve the most from their lives by pushing beyond preset limitations to develop new levels of success.

In all of this, Frank utilizes humor, encouraging audiences to be focused, but not take themselves too seriously, enjoying life while challenging themselves.

Frank has a Bachelor of Science in Communications from Southern Illinois University and has won numerous business awards and accolades.

His strengths lie in his ability to help people feel comfortable and open, to expand their comfort zone and try new things. His thoughtfulness and ability to empathize are keys to establishing a positive connection with audiences that allow Frank to maintain a participant-centered program.

He leaves audiences energized and enlightened with the skills to produce positive effects in their personal and professional lives.
SEMINAR REGISTRATION FORM

Seminar Fees, includes lunch, check one:

☐ $80

☐ $70 for KCHRA members only, I am a paid member in good standing

Please make check payable to: KCHRA

Mail Registration Form along with payment payable to KCHRA, by February 13, 2019 to:
KCHRA, c/o Crystal Malchose, Pottawatomie County, PO Box 348, Westmoreland KS 66549

You may also register by emailing or faxing your registration by February 13, 2019:
c/o Crystal Malchose, Pottawatomie County at cmalchose@Pottcounty.org or fax to 785-457-3503.

Payment may be made at the door; paid receipts will be available at the registration table the day of the seminar.

A small block of rooms have been reserved if overnight stay is needed. These rooms will be held until February 13, 2019. Please mention you are registering for the Kansas County Human Resource Association Seminar. Government rates are $94.00 per night, but you must provide a government ID card for this rate and provide your tax exemption certificate. For reservations call 785-404-6767

Attendee: _____________________________________________
Employer: _____________________________________________
Mailing Address: _____________________________________________
City/State/Zip Code: _____________________________________________
Email: _____________________________________________

Cancellation Policy:
Registrations cancelled by 5:00pm February 13, 2019 will receive a full refund. Substitutions are allowed.

This seminar may qualify for recertification credits with HRCI, SHRM and IPMA-HR. Please review the requirements of these organizations for recertification credits

Notes/comments/special requests _____________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
Community Board Leadership Series
You are serving on a board—now what?
Sponsored by:
K-State Research and Extension

February 5  Roles & Responsibilities of Board Members/Effective Meetings
February 12 Fiscal Responsibilities, Fundraising and Legal and Ethical Issues
February 19 Understanding Fellow Board Members/Conflict Resolution
February 26 Strategic Planning

All 2019 sessions will be from 6 - 8 p.m. and will be conducted through a “high tech/high touch” approach at K-State Research and Extension offices across the state for interactive participation!

Registration Fee: Contact the extension office hosting the site you want to attend. Each registration buys a seat which can be rotated by participants!

The Board Leadership Series provides an opportunity to give community-based boards — elected, appointed, or recognized by local units of government — affordable training necessary to be most effective and efficient with their responsibilities.

Registration deadline will be final January 10, 2019. To register at one of the host sites contact:

- Colby: Sheryl Carson, scarson@ksu.edu (785) 460-4582
- Elkhart: Crystal Bashford, cbashfor@ksu.edu (620) 697-2558
- Great Bend: Donna Krug, dkrug@ksu.edu (620) 793-1910
- Pittsburg: Amanda Marney amarney@ksu.edu (620) 724-8233
- Ottawa: Fran Richmond, frichmon@ksu.edu (785) 828-4438
- Meadowlark District: David Key, dkey@ksu.edu (785) 336-2184
- Hugoton: Nancy Honig, nhonig@ksu.edu (620) 544-4359
- Kansas City: Bruce Chladny, bchladny@ksu.edu (913) 299-9300
- Olathe: Tara Markley, tmarkley@ksu.edu (913) 715-7000
- Salina: Carl Garten, cgarten@ksu.edu (785) 309-5850
- Washington: John Forshee, jforshee@ksu.edu (785) 325-2121
- Topeka: Shawnee County: Cindy Evans, cevans@ksu.edu (785) 232-0062

Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer, and is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to physical, vision, or hearing disability or a dietary restriction please contact your local extension office.
2019 Course Schedule
Below are the classes currently scheduled for 2019. We will add workshops as we have further confirmation of instructor availability or strong interest from you. We must have **at least eight people** signed up one week prior to the scheduled session to hold a class or webinar. If we do not have sufficient enrollment, we will cancel the class and you will be notified via email.

Pricing
All full day workshops include morning coffee and lunch. $100 full day class.

### 2019 Classroom Session Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate(s) Requirement</th>
<th>Workshop</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundations in County Government / LTAP Roads Scholar Level III</strong></td>
<td>304 Budgeting and Finance (formerly known as Basics in Budgeting, Finance and Reporting)</td>
<td>Butler County EMS Station 1, 701 N Haverhill Rd, El Dorado,</td>
<td>Friday, March 1 9 am – 3 pm</td>
<td>Ryan Adkison, Butler County Assistant Administrator/ Finance Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundations in County Government / LTAP Roads Scholar Level III</strong></td>
<td>307 Effective Management of Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>Topeka, 300 SW 8th Ave., Lower Level Training Room</td>
<td>Friday, June 14, 9 am – 3 pm</td>
<td>Melissa A. Wangemann, General Counsel, Office of the State Bank Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundations in County Government / LTAP Roads Scholar Level III</strong></td>
<td>305 Fundamentals of Leadership</td>
<td>Junction City, Marriott</td>
<td>Tuesday, April 30, 11 am-5 pm</td>
<td>Trudy Rice, Extension Associate, K-State Research and Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Class Descriptions for Upcoming Classes

**304 Budgeting and Finance**

**March 1, 2019**

NOTE: Previously known as Basics in Budgeting, Finance and Reporting. This workshop applies toward **Level III Roads Scholar** certificate.

The number and scope of county services have expanded in response to intergovernmental mandates and long devolution trends. The dizzying pace of technology innovations promises long-term efficiencies for county operations, but in the short run, requires a significant financial investment. This course defines the role of the county commission as financial policy makers and related roles of citizens, other elected officials and staff.

- Establish the legal parameters for the county budget and identify the functions of a capital and annual operating budget;
- Propose processes for preparing, adopting and managing the budget;
• Explain how county government is financed and suggest techniques for estimating county revenues;
• Identify leadership strategies that contribute to wise, effective and responsible financial decisions;
• Identify how to challenge county department heads and staff, and outside agencies to the county to use the budget process to think more strategically, more seriously, and more collaboratively about how goals can be accomplished in more creative and cost-effective ways;
• Consider the adequacy of cash balances or reserves, i.e. how much is enough, not enough, or too much, and how cash balances can be managed;
• Evaluate revenue sources other than the property tax to finance county programs and services;
• Consider how the county’s fund structure enables or detracts from the ability of the board of county commissioners to effectively manage the county budget; and
• Learn of ways to effectively communicate county budget information to citizens, groups, and the news media.

307 Effective Management of Intergovernmental Relations  June 14, 2019
NOTE: This workshop applies toward Level III Roads Scholar program or can be applied as an elective in our leadership program.

The governments of the U.S. are part of a federal system, purposively designed by our Founding Fathers. The result of this unique system of government is an ever-changing set of relationships between the federal government, state governments, and local governments. This course will focus on the intergovernmental relations found among them and the myriad issues that accompany the day-to-day operations that affect the overall efficiency of our system. This course will be highly interactive and includes a tour of the statehouse.

This course will provide in-depth information on:
• the Federal system,
• Kansas government,
• the legislative processes,
• relevant Federal and State agencies,
• how to understand a statute and bill
• how to work with Kansas state bureaucracy,
• working with townships,
• partnership opportunities with other local governments

305 Fundamentals of Leadership      April 30, 2019
NOTE: This workshop also applies toward the Level III Roads Scholar certificate.
Leaders at the highest levels of government must continue to sharpen their skills to lead effectively. As organizations and workforces change, leaders must make adjustments. In this course, participants will examine concepts of leadership development; enhance awareness of leadership strengths and limitations; identify sources of influence and authority; review process for ethical decision-making; define value of mentoring for employees and self; and discuss knowledge management and succession planning.
The goal of this eight-hour awareness-level course is to teach participants the basics of mass fatality response while providing the opportunities to exchange rural perceptions and brainstorm solutions to simulated emergencies. Responding to a mass fatality incident, which includes the recovery, identification, and reunification of the deceased, is one of the most difficult aspects of a disaster response. Regardless of the agencies or organizations that respond, whether they be governmental agencies or private or non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the responsibility to coordinate and manage these outside resources rests with local authorities.

Topics covered include but are not limited to:

- Define a mass fatality and list the types of mass fatalities and possible mass fatality scenarios in respective jurisdiction.
- Identify methods of obtaining Federal resources.
- Identify issues to be considered in mass fatality response planning.
- Explain the importance of mass fatality response planning.
- Identify potential federal, state and private resources included in a response plan.
- Describe the ongoing process of mass fatality response planning.

*Please note all foreign nationals need to complete a Department of Homeland Security Foreign National Visitor Request Form in order to attend this course.

Prerequisites: US Citizenship

Training Site:
Finney County Grandstand
Meeting Room
409 Lake Ave - Garden City, KS

Registration

Tuesday, March 12, 2019
Class Time: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Registration Deadline: February 26, 2019

Please sign-up no later than February 26, 2019 as a minimum of 20 registrations must be received by this date to confirm the class will be held. Should you have any questions regarding the local jurisdiction or directions to the facility please contact Mark Willis, KS STO, at: mark.c.willis9.nfg@mail.mil or Ph: (786) 646-2404.

Training Site:
Finney County Grandstand
Meeting Room
409 Lake Ave - Garden City, KS

To register Click Here or visit:

www.train.org/ks
Course ID: 1082041
Training Sponsored by:
Kansas Division of Emergency Management

** You must have your FEMA SID number for class registration. **
Need or forgot your SID number? Click here or go to: https://cdp.dhs.gov/femasid
Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Regional Table Top Exercise.

KDEM is pleased to announce hazardous materials transportation table top exercise (TTX) opportunities, specifically for Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) participants.

Capabilities and Objectives

Planning: Local Emergency Planning Committee members to identify community partners and resources needed for response to a hazardous material incident upon notification within the jurisdiction.

Public Information and Warning: Local Emergency Planning Committee members to establish public information strategies to inform the community throughout a hazardous material incident.

Environmental Response Health and Safety: Coordinate with appropriate community partners to identify personal protective equipment resources within the community available for distribution to residents impacted by a hazardous material incident.

Economic Recovery: Determine strategies to assist impacted businesses toward economic viability following a hazardous material incident in the jurisdiction.

Housing: LEPC members identify short-term housing solutions for displaced residents following hazardous material incident within the community.

TTX Locations & Dates (9:00 AM – 3:00 PM)

Southwest Region — January 23, 2019
Clarion Inn, Garden City

Northwest Region — January 24, 2019
Buffalo Bill Cultural Center, Oakley

North Central Region — February 19, 2019
Rolling Hills Zoo Conference Center, Salina

South Central Region — February 21, 2019
Heartland Preparedness Center, Wichita

Northeast Region — February 28, 2019
Capitol Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Topeka

Southeast Region — March 5, 2019
Memorial Auditorium & Convention Center, Pittsburg

Individual registration is required on KS-Train for assignment to a 10-person county team. Course ID: 1081641

*Deadline for registration is 21 calendar days prior to applicable course. Registration is required for attendance and lunch.*

For more information, contact Isabel Herrera
maria.i.herrera13.nfg@mail.mil • 785.646.2402
You’ll find a complete list of all courses that are currently open for enrollments and Course ID numbers to search on KS-TRAIN. You can contact our office for course flyers with information and registration instructions that can be distributed as necessary. New sessions are posted on www.train.org/ks regularly.

As always, please contact me if you have questions about any of these courses or need help with the registration site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name—Location</th>
<th>Course ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 21</td>
<td>G402—Incident Command System Overview for Government Officials—Wichita (2 sessions)</td>
<td>1081873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisites:</strong> participants must be Sedgwick County officials and their EOC partners • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. This is a paperless offering.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>No required prerequisites</strong> • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. Printed materials will be issued during class.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 7</td>
<td>G402—Incident Command System Overview for Government Officials—Hillsboro</td>
<td>1081873</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisites:</strong> participants must be local County officials and their EOC partners • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. This is a paperless offering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 12</td>
<td>AWR-232—Mass Fatalities Planning and Response Course for Rural Communities—Garden City</td>
<td>Registration Closed Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisite:</strong> must have a FEMA SID Number • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. Printed materials will be issued during class.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 12-13</td>
<td>G300—Intermediate Incident Command System Course—Beloit</td>
<td>1073762</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisite:</strong> must have a FEMA SID Number • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. This is a paperless offering (2013 materials).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 13-14</td>
<td>L146—Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Training Course—Topeka</td>
<td>1081488</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisite:</strong> IS-120 and FEMA 119 Form • Lodging arrangements available. Printed materials will be issued during class.</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Course ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 23-25</td>
<td>MGT-361—Managing Critical Incidents Course for Institutions of Higher Education: A Whole Community Approach —Manhattan <strong>NEW!</strong> No prerequisites • Lodging arrangements NOT available for this session. Printed materials will be issued during class.</td>
<td>1082670</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 8-9</td>
<td>L146—Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Training Course —Wichita Prerequisite: IS-120 and FEMA 119 Form • Lodging arrangements available. Printed materials will be issued during class.</td>
<td>1081488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 11-13</td>
<td>KS-132—Kansas Exercise Design Course for Discussion-Based Exercises —Wichita Prerequisites: G/L146 (HSEEP), IS-100, IS-120, IS-139, IS-200, and IS-700 • Lodging arrangements available. This is a paperless offering.</td>
<td>1082032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 30—Aug. 2</td>
<td>KS-133—Kansas Exercise Design Course for Operations-Based Exercises —Topeka Prerequisites: KS-132, G146 (HSEEP), IS-100, IS-120, IS-139, IS-200, and IS-700 • Lodging arrangements available. This is a paperless offering.</td>
<td>1081418</td>
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</table>