

BILL NO. 2025-01

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WEST PLAINS ADOPTING AN UPDATED (DECEMBER 2024) OFFICIAL WEST PLAINS/HOWELL COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of West Plains desires to adopt an updated version (December 2024) of the official West Plains/Howell County Local Emergency Operations Plan for the City of West Plains.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: The City of West Plains hereby adopts the updated version (December 2024) of the West Plains/Howell County Local Emergency Operations Plan (Exhibit A).

Section 2: That this resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its date of passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

CITY OF WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

MAYOR MICHAEL TOPLIFF

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK KELLIE MAYERS

HOWELL COUNTY
and the cities of

Mountain View, Brandsville
West Plains and Willow Springs

Emergency Operations Plan

Prepared by

OFFICIALS OF

HOWELL COUNTY
AND THE CITIES OF
MOUNTAIN VIEW, WEST PLAINS AND WILLOW SPRINGS

and

THE STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

December 2024

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SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION LIST

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29.	Air Evac	1
30.	Missouri Department of Conservation (West Plains)	1
31.	Missouri Department of Agriculture (West Plains)	1
32.	911 Communications Center....	1
33.	Howell County Clerk.....	1
34.	Howell County Assessor.....	1
35.	Mountain View School Superintendent.....	1
36.	West Plains School Superintendent.....	1
37.	Willow Springs School Superintendent.....	1
38.	Brandsville Mayor.....	1
	TOTAL	60

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RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	PAGE NUMBER	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)

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FOREWORD

- A. This Emergency Operations Plan lays a framework that will allow Howell County and the cities of West Plains, Willow Springs and Mountain View and Brandsville to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property and the environment, preserve functioning civil government, insure constituted authority, and maintain economic activities essential to the survival and recovery from natural and man-made disasters. It is not the intent of this plan to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by city and/or county agencies.
- B. This plan follows the principles and processes outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). As a result, this plan institutionalizes the concepts and principles of the NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) into the response and recovery operations conducted within Howell County and the cities of West Plains, Willow Springs, and Mountain View and Brandsville.
- C. The NIMS provides a consistent, flexible and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location or complexity. This flexibility applies across all phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
- D. This plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of Howell County and the cities of West Plains, Willow Springs, and Mountain View and Brandsville Emergency Management Coordinators, other governmental and private entities throughout Howell County and the cities of West Plains, Willow Springs, and Mountain View and Brandsville, and with assistance provided by the State Emergency Management Agency. During the development of this plan various agencies, organizations, and city and county governments were interviewed to discuss their roles, responsibilities, and capabilities in an emergency. This plan is a result of their input, and has been updated to reflect changes in Howell County and the cities of West Plains, Willow Springs, and Mountain View and Brandsville emergency operations since the June, 1992 edition.
- E. The Howell County and cities of West Plains, Willow Springs and Mountain View and Brandsville EOP is a multi-hazard, functional plan, broken into three components; (1) a basic plan that serves as an overview of the jurisdiction's approach to emergency management, (2) annexes that address specific activities critical to emergency response and recovery, and (3) appendices which support each annex and contain technical information, details, and methods for use in emergency operations
- F. The Basic Plan is to be used primarily by the chief executive and public policy officials of the jurisdiction but all individuals/agencies involved in the EOP should be familiar with it. The annexes are to be used by the operational managers and the appendices are for disaster response personnel
- G. Every individual and agency that has a role in the response and recovery operations of Howell County must be familiar with, and understand, the contents of this plan for it to be effective. Thus, the Howell County Emergency Management Coordinator will brief the appropriate

officials on their roles in emergency management. The Coordinator will also brief the newly employed officials as they assume their duties.

- H. Each organization/agency with an assigned task will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan (See Part IV of the Basic Plan). They will update their portion of the plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations. It is also the responsibility of those organizations/agencies that make changes to this plan to provide a copy of those changes to the Howell County Emergency Management Coordinator.

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PROMULGATION STATEMENTS

Officials of Howell County and the cities of Brandsville, Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Agency, have developed an emergency operations plan (EOP) that will enhance their emergency response capability. This document is the result of that effort. The first EOP was dated June 1992.

It is designed to promote the coordination of statewide emergency services and the use of available resources to minimize the effects of a major disaster (natural or otherwise) on life and property of the citizens of Missouri. It also incorporates the principles and processes of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

This plan, when used properly and updated annually, can assist local government officials in responding to and recovering from the effects of natural and man-made disasters. This plan and its provisions will become official when it has been signed and dated below by the concurring government officials.

HOWELL COUNTY

Presiding Commissioner

Date

Southern District Commissioner

Date

Northern District Commissioner

Date

Emergency Management Director

Date

County Clerk

Date

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MOUNTAIN VIEW

Mayor Date

Emergency Management Director Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Attest

City Clerk Date

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WEST PLAINS

Mayor Date

Emergency Management Director Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Attest

City Clerk Date

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WILLOW SPRINGS

Mayor Date

Emergency Management Director Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Attest

City Clerk Date

Brandsville

Mayor Date

Emergency Management Director Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Council Member Date

Attest

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Access and Functional Needs: Individuals, including children and adults with disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance, i.e., physical, sensory, mental health, cognitive and or intellectual disabilities, as defined by the ADA Amendments Act OF 2008, Public Law 110-325, and those associated with them. Includes non-English speaking populations, and could include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders, and those needing bariatric equipment.

ARES: Amateur Radio Emergency Services

Biological Agents: Living organisms or materials derived from them that cause disease, harm humans, animals, or plants, or deteriorate materials.

CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive device

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

Chemical Agents: A chemical substance intended to kill, severely injure, or incapacitate people through psychological effects.

Contingency: For more effective planning, a construct that groups similar hazards and activities related to possible incidents.

Cyber Terrorism: “Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation’s critical infrastructures...in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population...in furtherance of political or social objectives.

DRC -- Disaster Recovery Center: Place where disaster victims can come and find out what types of assistance are available to them. These centers will be manned by local, state, and federal agencies and organizations.

Direction and Control Staff: Comprised of the functional coordinators found in each annex of this plan. The Direction and Control Staff are members of the overall EOC staff.

Disaster: For the purpose of this plan, a disaster can be described as any type of situation, which endangers life and/or property to a degree, that a concentrated effort of emergency services must be coordinated on a large scale to contain the situation. Examples include tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, hazardous materials incidents, etc.

DNR: (Missouri) Department of Natural Resources

EAS -- Emergency Alert System: A communication and warning system set up by the federal government in order for emergency messages to be broadcast via radio and television stations. Note: Formerly known as Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

EPI: Emergency Public Information

ERAS Emergency Rest Area Sight

ESF: Emergency Support Function

EOC -- Emergency Operations Center: A centralized location for direction and control in an emergency/disaster situation. Information is collected, evaluated, and displayed in this facility. Also, this is where coordination of emergency response agencies and resources takes place.

EOC Staff: Includes Direction and Control Staff, supporting agencies/organizations, clerical staff, plotters, etc. (i.e., all persons working in the EOC).

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

Exercise: An activity designed to promote emergency preparedness. Tests or evaluates an emergency operations plan, including standard operating procedures. Trains personnel in their emergency response duties and demonstrates the jurisdiction's operational capability. There are three (3) specific types of exercises--tabletop, functional, and full-scale.

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency: An agency established in 1979 which consolidated emergency agencies and functions into one organization. Among these agencies--DCPA, FIA, FPA, FDAA, and NFA.

FNSS: - Functional Needs Support Services

FRP - Federal Response Plan

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS): Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting, in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

Functional Area: A major grouping of functions and tasks that agencies perform to carry out awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Haz-Mat: Hazardous Material(s)

Hazardous Substances: Any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to public health, public safety, or the environment.

HSRT: Homeland Security Response Team.

Incident: An occurrence in which hazards or threats result in harmful, dangerous or otherwise unwanted outcomes.

IPAWS: Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

JOC - Joint Operations Center: (FEMA or FBI facility)

LEPD - Local Emergency Planning District: Local District required to be established under SARA, Title III legislation concerning hazardous materials.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency instrumentality of a local jurisdiction. This term also applies to an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization....It also applies to a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in Section 2 (10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).

MARS: - Military Affiliate Radio System

MERC: - Missouri Emergency Response Commission

MoDRS: - Missouri Disaster Response System (Medical and Mortuary)

MULES: Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System: A hard wire line computer system where information, such as weather, road conditions, hazardous materials incidents, and train derailments can be transmitted to all receiving points (about 250) in the state. This system has the capacity to communicate with all 50 states.

NAWAS: National Warning System: A land line network for transmitting and receiving emergency information to federal, state, and local agencies who have NAWAS drops (phones). It was designed specifically for warning in the event of a national emergency; now it is used in transmitting and receiving other emergency information, such as severe weather.

NBC: Nuclear, Biological or Chemical (weapons)

NIMS – National Incident Management System: A management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications at the scene of an emergency.

NRC: National Response Center or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRP: National Response Plan – to replace the Federal Response Plan

NWS: National Weather Service

PIO: Public Information Officer

POA: Point of Arrival: Designated locations within or near the disaster-affected area where newly arrived staff, supplies, and equipment can be initially directed.

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

Radiation (Nuclear): High-energy particles or gamma rays emitted by an atom undergoing radioactive decay. Emitted particles can be charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutrons.

Safeguarding Vital Records: Measures by government that protect vital records the government must have to continue functioning during emergency conditions and to protect the rights and interests of citizens during and after the emergency.

SAR: Search and Rescue

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1988 (PL 94-499)

SAVE: “Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation” Coalition

SEMA - State Emergency Management Agency: Prepares and maintains the State of Missouri's Emergency Operations Plan and the state EOC and assists local government in developing and maintaining their emergency operations plans and EOCs. This agency is also responsible for RADEF, damage assessment, and emergency public information.

SOG - Standard Operating Guidelines: Describe the emergency response guidelines to be followed by an agency/organization in the event of a disaster/emergency situation.

SNS - Strategic National Stockpile (SNS): The Centers for Disease Control has established this program, which maintains a national WMD drug and medical equipment cache.

Succession: The process established to list the order, line, or interim personnel entitled to succeed one another under emergency conditions.

Terrorism: The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

NIMS Definitions and Acronyms

In an effort to standardize terminology, NIMS has developed a list of definitions and acronyms that should be incorporated into existing EOPs. Review the definitions and acronyms below and replace language in your existing plan with the NIMS verbiage. Be mindful that your plan may contain terms that are the same but have a different definition, or the definitions may be the same and the term is different. The same may be true for acronyms. Your EOP may currently have acronyms with different meanings from those in the NIMS. Compare the acronyms in your EOP document and replace any that are the same but have different meaning from the NIMS acronyms. The overall purpose is to be consistent with the NIMS whenever possible. A NIMS compliant EOP will include all the definitions and acronyms below. Additional definitions and acronyms that are site specific should also be included and modified as described above. The NIMS compliant EOP will not only ensure these changes are made in the glossary section but also institutionalized throughout the EOP.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assessing or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis of decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A

division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division.)

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of

ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources

of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective: A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, local, and tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader Multi-agency Coordination System. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi-agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another or request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for

meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Plan: A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operations periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and

exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualifications and Certification: The subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration;

evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident and anticipated resource needs.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet the basic human needs.

Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualification.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Acronyms

ALS	Advance Life Support
DOC	Department Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FOG	Field Operations Guide
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IC or UC	Incident Command or Unified Command
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIS	Joint Information System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LNO	Liaison Officer
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
POLREP	Pollution Report

PIO	Public Information Officer
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
R&D	Research and Development
RESTAT	Resources Status
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue

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EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

This plan establishes policies and procedures that will allow the respective governments of Howell County and the cities of Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Springs and Brandsville, to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property, preserve functioning civil government, and maintain economic activities essential to their survival and recovery from natural and technological hazards. It establishes the guidelines for conducting efficient, effective, coordinated emergency operations involving the use of all resources belonging to these jurisdictions or available to them.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County is located in the South Central region of the state. Counties that border Howell are Texas to the north, Shannon and Oregon to the east and Douglas and Ozark to the west. The state of Arkansas forms Howell County's southern border.
2. According to the 2010 U.S. census, Howell County has a total population of 40,400. Incorporated subdivisions in Howell County are West Plains (population 11,986), Willow Springs (population 2,184), Mountain View (population 2,719) and Brandsville (population 161).
3. Other unincorporated towns and villages include: Caulfield, Hocomo, Moody, Southfork, Lanton, Pottersville, Siloam Springs, White Church, Peace Valley, Pomona, Sterling, Hutton Valley and Burnham.
4. The land area of Howell County is 927 square miles and the Mark Twain National Forest covers the northwest corner of the county. The local economy is primarily agricultural with several light to moderate manufacturing firms and a well established timber industry.
5. Howell County is vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the area, cause damage, and create casualties. The identified natural hazards include the following: (See Appendix 5 to this Basic Plan for further information).

floods
tornadoes
wildfires

urban/structural fire
hazardous materials incident
transportation accident

earthquake	power failure
drought	civil disorder
severe winter storms	terrorism
dam failure	nuclear attack
heat wave	
public health emergency	

6. This plan was developed for Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Springs and Brandsville. The unincorporated communities of the county are the responsibility of Howell County.
7. The cities of Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Spring sand Brandsville, as well as Howell County, have emergency management organizations. The remaining municipalities have no emergency management organization. In time of emergency, they will be assisted by the county or the closest municipality with an emergency management agency.
8. The City of West Plains is home to Missouri State University’s West Plains campus. This is a two-year co-educational public institution with an enrollment of nearly 1400 students. The 2003 student body was comprised of 440 men, 957 women, 40 minority, and 9 international students. The main campus for Missouri State University, a four-year public institution, is located in Springfield, Mo.
9. This plan was developed for Howell County and all of its municipalities. However, many of the municipalities, emergency response organizations and special facilities in the area maintain separate, but compatible, emergency operations plans, safety plans, and/or other emergency management policies specific to their needs.
10. The Howell County Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD) is responsible for the development of a hazardous materials plan for the county and its jurisdiction. This plan is included as Annex H.
11. Incidents involving acts of terrorism will be managed as established in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), which provides specific policy guidance regarding the response to acts of terrorism. The response to a terrorist incident involves a coordinated effort between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to resolve the immediate crisis, while at the same time working with federal, state and local emergency management officials to manage the consequences.
12. Federal authorities for terrorism include Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), which was signed on February 28, 2003. HSPD-5 calls for creation of a National Response Plan (NRP) to “integrate Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one-all discipline, all-hazards plan” under

Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent procedure for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications at the scene of an emergency. This ensures that federal, state, and local governments can work effectively, efficiently, and cooperatively to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents – regardless of cause, size or complexity. See Annex N (Terrorism) for further information on terrorism incidents. For Public Information procedures in response to terrorism incidents, see Appendix 5 to Annex N.

13. For incidents specific to acts/threats of bio-terrorism, the Howell County Health Department has developed a Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan (July 2005) as an adjunct to the Howell County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex M. If necessary, it would be implemented by staff of the Howell County Health Department through coordination with the county’s emergency management director and the operation of the County’s Emergency Operations Center. For more information, see Annex M (Health and Medical) in this EOP.
14. Howell County, Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Springs and Brandsville have capabilities and resources, which, if effectively employed, would minimize or eliminate the loss of life and damage to property in the event of an emergency or major disaster. This must include the utilization of private and volunteer organizations to the greatest extent possible.
15. Mutual aid agreements already exist between most of the county and city departments and/or agencies and are used on a regular basis. In addition, effective mutual aid agreements are in place with surrounding jurisdictions.
16. This emergency operations plan has been developed and is being maintained as required by local executive order, pursuant to Missouri State Law, Chapter 44, RSMo, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance.

B. Assumptions

1. Howell County and municipal officials are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster. These officials understand and will fulfill their responsibilities in the execution of this plan.
2. Some of the hazards previously stated may occur after the implementation of warning and other preparedness measures, while others will occur with little or no warning.
3. The proper implementation of this plan will reduce or prevent the loss of lives and property within Howell County.
4. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the situation, local resources will not be adequate to deal with every occurrence. It will be necessary to request assistance through volunteer organizations, the private sector, mutual aid

agreements, or state and federal sources and suspension of normal bidding process will be necessary

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. It is the responsibility of local government to provide for a comprehensive emergency management program that meets the emergency needs of those who have been or might be affected by an emergency or major disaster. When the emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from the state government. If additional assistance is needed beyond state capabilities, the state will coordinate requests to the proper federal agencies.
2. The chief elected official in a jurisdiction is ultimately responsible for emergency management activities within the boundaries of that jurisdiction. The Howell County Presiding Commissioner is responsible for those activities in the unincorporated areas of Howell County. The Mayors of the municipalities have a similar responsibility within their own jurisdictions. These elected officials may delegate their authority, but not their responsibility.
3. In those municipalities that have no emergency management capability, the county will control operations by request of the Mayor of the affected municipality.
4. At no time will the County Commission supersede the authority of the elected officials of any of the incorporated subdivisions unless (1) requested to do so by those elected officials, (2) the local subdivisions governmental body is incapacitated or ceases to exist, or (3) empowered to do so by the governor under the authority of Chapter 44, RSMO.
5. This plan is based on the concept that the emergency functions assigned to the various groups, organizations, and individuals involved in this plan parallel their normal, day-to-day functions as closely as possible. The same personnel and material resources will be employed as much as possible in both normal and emergency functions.
6. Those day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operations may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to the accomplishment of emergency tasks.
7. This plan, or portions thereof, will be implemented according to the emergency classification and control procedures set forth in Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan. The procedures set forth in Appendix 3 describe what happens when an emergency/disaster occurs, activation of the EOC, response procedures that will take place and notification of appropriate departments/individuals.

8. The Incident Management System (IMS) will be used in an emergency involving hazardous materials with Howell County.

B. Operational Time Frames

This plan is concerned with all types of hazards that may develop in Howell County and must account for activities before, during, and after an occurrence. The following operational time frames were established for the various actions to be performed within the scope of this plan:

1. Mitigation -- A period of time during which activities are undertaken by individuals/departments to improve their capabilities to respond to a potential emergency and fulfill their assigned responsibilities.
2. Preparedness -- A period of time during which activities are undertaken by individuals/departments to increase their readiness posture during periods of heightened risk.
3. Response -- A period of time during which activities are undertaken by individuals/departments to respond to an occurrence that threatens or harms people/property.
4. Recovery -- A period of time during which activities are undertaken by individuals/departments to provide for the welfare of the people following a disaster and/or emergency.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The emergency management organizations in Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Springs and Brandsville, will be set up along the following functional lines:
 - a. Direction and Control --Annex A
 - b. Communications and Warning--Annex B
 - c. Emergency Public Information (EPI)--Annex C
 - d. Damage Assessment--Annex D
 - e. Law Enforcement--Annex E
 - f. Fire and Rescue--Annex F

- g. Resource and Supply--Annex G
 - h. Hazardous Materials Response--Annex H
 - i. Public Works--Annex I
 - j. Evacuation--Annex J
 - k. In-Place Shelter--Annex K
 - l. Reception and Care--Annex L
 - m. Health and Medical--Annex M
 - n. Terrorism – Annex N
 - o. Catastrophic Event – Annex O
2. Howell County and each incorporated subdivision have developed plans and procedures to perform these functions using all available resources.
 3. Diagrams of the emergency management structure by emergency function for Howell County and its municipalities are located in Appendix 1 to this Basic Plan.

B. Responsibilities

1. Specific groups, departments/agencies, and individuals will be assigned primary and/or support responsibilities to prepare for and to perform each of the functions listed previously (those having a primary responsibility have been designated the “coordinator” for that function). In some cases, a function will be assigned to a county official or agency, while others to city agencies or a combination thereof. Assignments for Howell County and its municipalities are identified on charts in Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan.
2. It is the responsibility of these groups and/or individuals to develop and maintain standard operating guidelines (SOG's) which detail how their assigned tasks will be performed to support this plan.
3. The tasks to be performed in each function are explained in detail in each functional annex. Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan contains a list of task assignments by function for Howell County and its municipalities.
4. Department/agencies tasked with emergency responsibilities will address the requirements of special needs groups (i.e. providing medical, transportation, and other emergency supported for the physically disabled, elderly, etc.).

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Howell County Presiding Commissioner and the Mayors (or designated representative) in each municipality is responsible for all emergency management activities in their jurisdiction to include implementing this plan and directing emergency response within their respective jurisdiction.

The term “Emergency Management Director” used throughout this plan refers to the County and/or City Emergency Management Director.

- B. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for the following:
1. Brief appropriate officials and new employees on their roles in emergency management.
 2. Coordinate all emergency management activities.
 3. Make decisions on routine day-to-day matters pertaining to emergency management.
 4. Maintain the emergency operations plan.
 5. Advise elected officials of courses of action available for major decisions.
 6. Act as liaison with other local, state, and federal emergency management agencies.
 7. Insure proper functioning of the EOC and coordinate EOC operations. (See Section IV of Annex A for further responsibilities pertaining to the EOC).
 8. Prepare emergency proclamation/resolution of a state of emergency when/if appropriate (see Appendix 6 to this Basic Plan).
 9. Other duties as outlined in local ordinance, court orders, and agreements.
- C. Direction and control will originate from the EOC (See Annex A).
- D. The EOC will be staffed according to the level of emergency. (See Appendix 3 to this Plan).

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Lines Of Succession
1. The line of succession for the Presiding Commissioner of Howell County is through the District Commissioners, in order of their seniority. If these

individuals are unavailable to perform their duties, the line of succession will continue to the County Clerk.

2. The line of succession for the Howell County Emergency Management Director is through the County Sheriff and then the Presiding Commissioner.
3. The line of succession for the West Plains Mayor is to the Mayor Pro-/tem and then to the City Council, as they decide.
4. The line of succession for the West Plains Emergency Management Director is through the Assistant Director then to the City Administrator.
5. The line of succession for the Willow Springs Mayor is through the Mayor Pro-/tem and then to the board of Aldermen, as they decide.
6. The line of succession for the Willow Springs Emergency Management Director is to the Willow Springs City Administrator then Willow Springs Fire Chief.
7. The line of succession for the Mountain View Mayor is through the Mayor Pro-tem and then to the Alderman, in order of seniority, followed by the City Administrator and then his assistant.
8. The line of succession for the Mountain View Emergency Management Director is through the Assistant Director and then to the Fire Chief.
9. The line of succession for the City of Brandsville Emergency Management Director is through the Mayor and then the board of Aldermen as they decide.
10. The individual or agency responsible for each annex (emergency function) must establish a line of succession including when the line of succession becomes effective and when it is terminated. Emergency Coordinators must inform departmental personnel, as well as their Emergency Management Director, of this line of succession. Lines of succession should be included in departmental standard operating guidelines.
11. In the event circumstances resulting from a disaster prevent a political entity from performing effective operations, the next higher political subdivision may assume authority until that political entity is able to adequately resume operations.

B. Preservation Of Records

1. Currently, all hard copies of vital county records (legal documents, property deeds, tax records, etc.) are stored in fireproof vaults and file cabinets at the Howell County Courthouse. Records are also kept on computer with a back-up disc; duplicates of the back-up discs are stored at Howell County Administrative Building in West Plains.

2. All municipal records are stored in fireproof file cabinets at their respective City Halls. Departmental records are kept on file with the respective departments.
3. In order to provide normal government operations after a disaster, all vital records of both a private and public nature recorded by such county and city officials as the clerk, collector, assessor, etc. must be protected and preserved. These would include legal documents, property deeds, tax records, etc. The following guidelines would apply:
 - a. Certain records and documents are vital to the continuance of government following a major disruption of normal activities such as a disaster. These records and documents are to be identified by officials responsible for their day-to-day maintenance.
 - b. Resources from local government should be allocated to provide for one or more of the following options: (1) duplication of all such records, (2) timely movement to secure or safe areas outside the danger area, and/or development of secure and safe storage areas in Howell County.
4. If they have not already done so, each emergency support service (i.e. law enforcement, public works, etc.) must establish procedures to protect records essential for continuing government functions and emergency operations.
5. Further information on the preservation of records can be obtained by contacting the Secretary of State's Office in Jefferson City.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Whenever possible, procurement of necessary resources will be accomplished using normal, day-to-day channels.
- B. During unusual situations when such constraints would result in the loss of life and property, normal requisition procedures can be circumvented. This will be accomplished under the authorities set forth in local emergency ordinances.
- C. Accurate records of all actions taken in an emergency are essential for determining mitigation actions and training needs, as well as settling possible litigation. Each department head, including the person responsible for an emergency function, must keep detailed, accurate records of all actions taken during an emergency.
- D. Agreements and understandings with other local jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies will be used to supplement local resources should an emergency exhaust the capabilities of Howell County. Requests for such assistance will be made in accordance with negotiated mutual aid agreements and understandings. All such agreements should be formalized in writing whenever possible.

- E. Disaster assistance from the state or federal government will be utilized in accordance with their provisions and statutes. Requests for such assistance will be made in accordance with the procedures as set forth in Appendix 4 to this Basic Plan.
- F. The Resource and Supply Coordinators with assistance from the other emergency coordinators will identify critical resources in Howell County and those available from neighboring jurisdictions, military installations, and the state and federal government. A general resource list for Howell County is found in Appendix 2 to Annex G.
- G. Procedures for the inventory, storage, and maintenance of resources, including donations and services from the private sector, will be as specified in the appropriate annexes of this plan and in departmental SOPs.
- H. Discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, physical impairment, or economic status will not be allowed in the execution of emergency management functions. This policy applies to all levels of government and the private sector.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Review and written concurrence of this plan and its annexes will be accomplished as follows: Each agency/department of government and private sector organizations assigned emergency responsibilities will review this plan. They will report their concurrence to the Emergency Management Director of their respective jurisdiction. These changes will be incorporated into the plan, and the County Commissioners and Mayors will sign the promulgation document for all departments and organizations.
- B. The Emergency Management Directors will instigate an annual review of the plan by all officials and agencies. The Directors will ensure that necessary changes and revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed; the Directors will provide a copy of the plan revisions to all organizations/agencies assigned responsibility for implementation of the plan.
- C. This plan will be activated once a year in the form of a simulated emergency, taking into account actual events in order to determine if revisions can be made that would improve disaster response and recovery operations. This will also provide practical controlled operations experience to those who have EOC responsibilities. This will be done by the respective county or city Emergency Management Directors with the approval of the Chief Elected Officials.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Federal Public Law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.
- B. Federal Public Law 99-499, SARA Title III.

- C. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on Counter-terrorism.
- D. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), dated February 28, 2003.
- E. Guide for all-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, SLG 101, FEMA, September 1996.
- F. Revised Statutes of Missouri, Chapter 44, as Amended.
- G. Revised Statutes of Missouri, 49.070
- H. Missouri Code of State Regulations, Chapter 292, Spill Bill.
- I. Missouri Code of State Regulations, Title XI, Division 10, Chapter 11.
- J. State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan, as amended.
- K. Missouri All-Hazard Emergency Planning Guidance, SEMA, as amended.
- L. Missouri Hazard Mitigation, SEMA, as amended
- M. Howell County Court Order, dated November 13, 1984.
- N. West Plains City Ordinance #2605, dated February 12, 1979.
- O. Willow Springs City Ordinance dated May 12, 1981.
- P. Mountain View City Ordinance dated November 9, 1991.
- Q. Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan (July 2005)
- R. Guidance on Planning for integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters. Within Guidance Document, the legal authority for FNNSS is identified on page 140 (2010)
- S. CPG101 Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Verson 2.0

APPENDICES

1. Howell County Emergency Management Diagram by Emergency Functions
Attachment A; Mountain View Organizational Diagram
Attachment B; West Plains Organizational Diagram
Attachment C; Willow Springs Organizational Diagram
2. Assignment of Responsibilities
Attachment A; Howell County Functions and Responsibilities Chart
Attachment B; Mountain View Functions and Responsibilities Chart
Attachment C; West Plains Functions and Responsibilities Chart
Attachment D; Willow Springs Functions and Responsibilities Chart
Attachment E; Task Assignments by Function
3. Emergency (Disaster) Classification and Control Procedures
4. Procedures for Requesting State and Federal assistance
Attachment A; Contact Numbers
5. Howell County Hazard Analysis
Attachment A; Dam Failure
Addendum 1--Howell County Dam Sites
Addendum 2 --Howell County Dam Sites Map
Attachment B; Earthquake Response
Addendum 1--Projected Earthquake Intensities
Attachment C; National Flood Insurance Program
Attachment D - Howell County Transportation/Evacuation Routes Map
6. Emergency Government Proclamation and/or Resolution of a State of Emergency in Howell County.

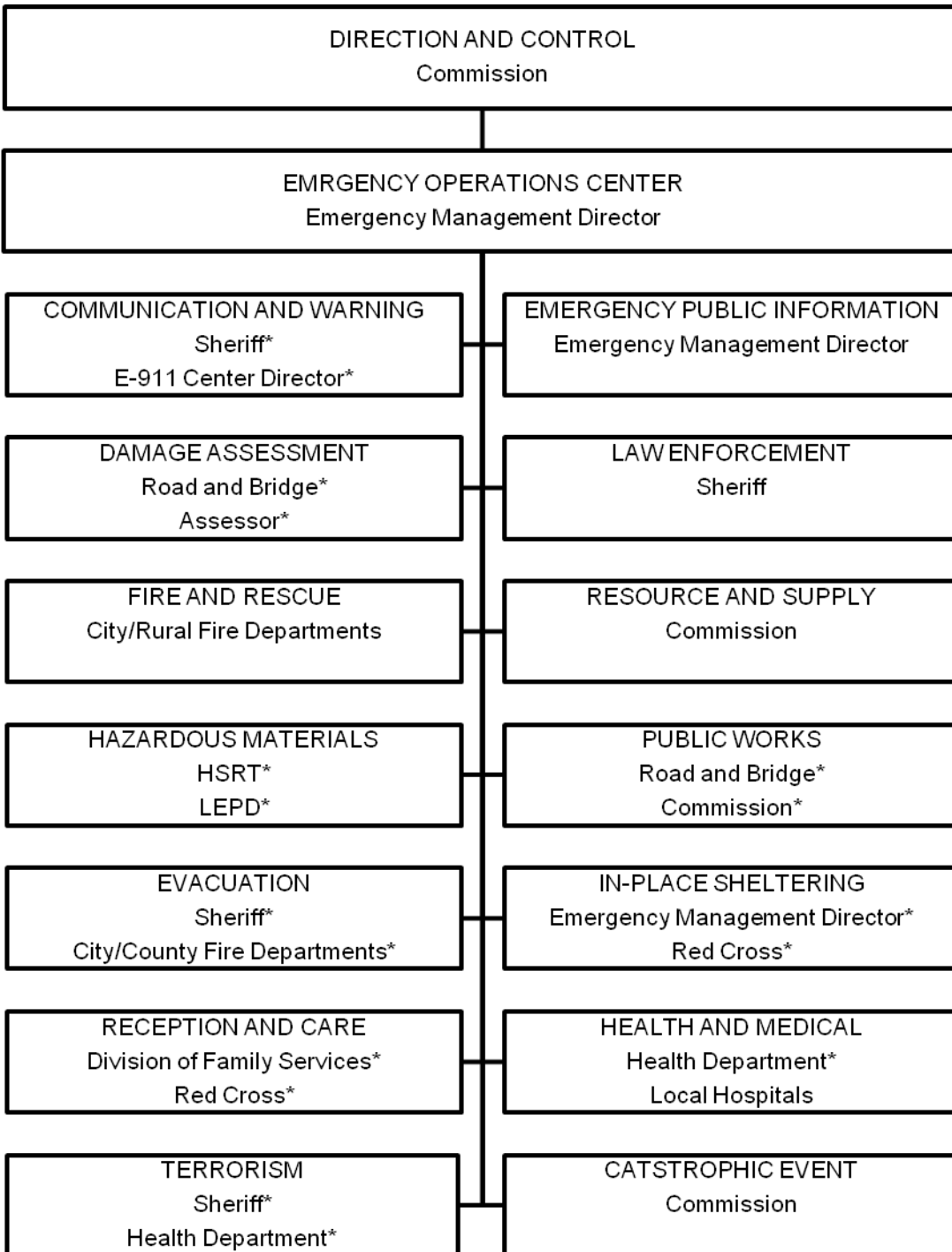
Attachment A; Emergency Government Proclamation and/or Resolution of a State of Emergency in Mountain View.

Attachment B; Emergency Government Proclamation and/or Resolution of a State of Emergency in West Plains.

Attachment C; Emergency Government Proclamation and/or Resolution of a State of Emergency in Willow Springs.

Appendix 1 to the Basic Plan

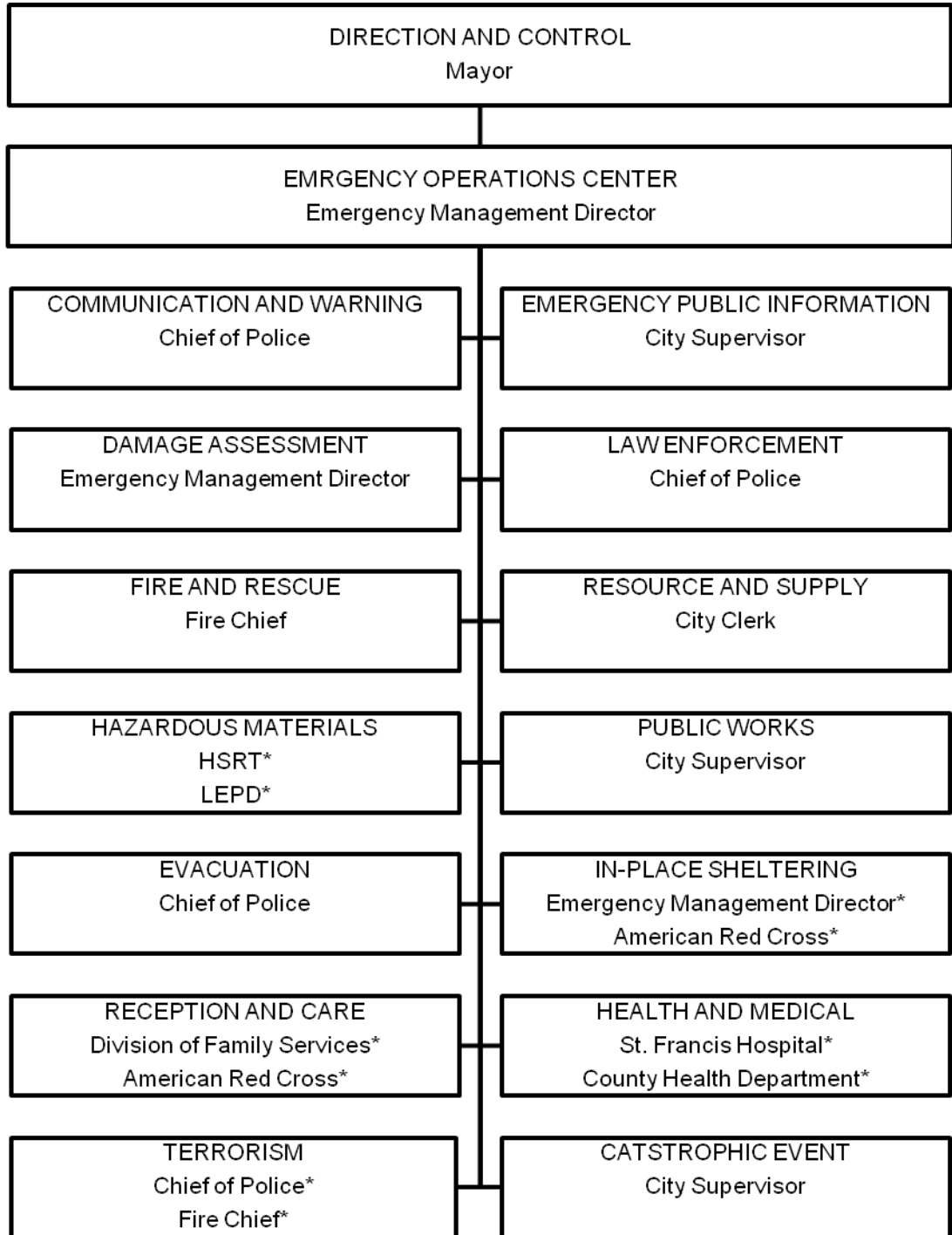
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIAGRAM BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION
HOWELL COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Joint Primary Responsibility

Attachment A to Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan

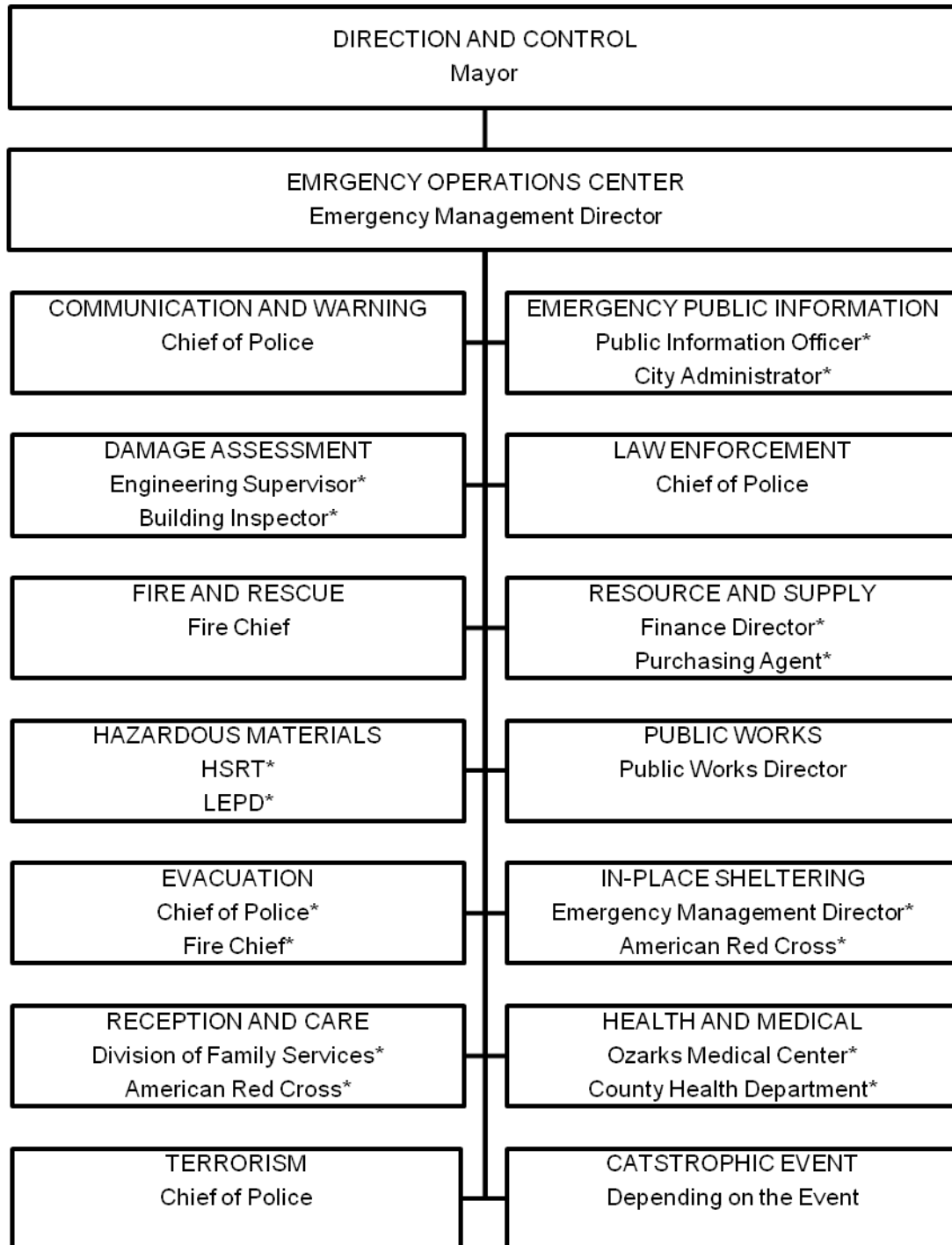
MOUNTAIN VIEW ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Joint Primary Responsibility

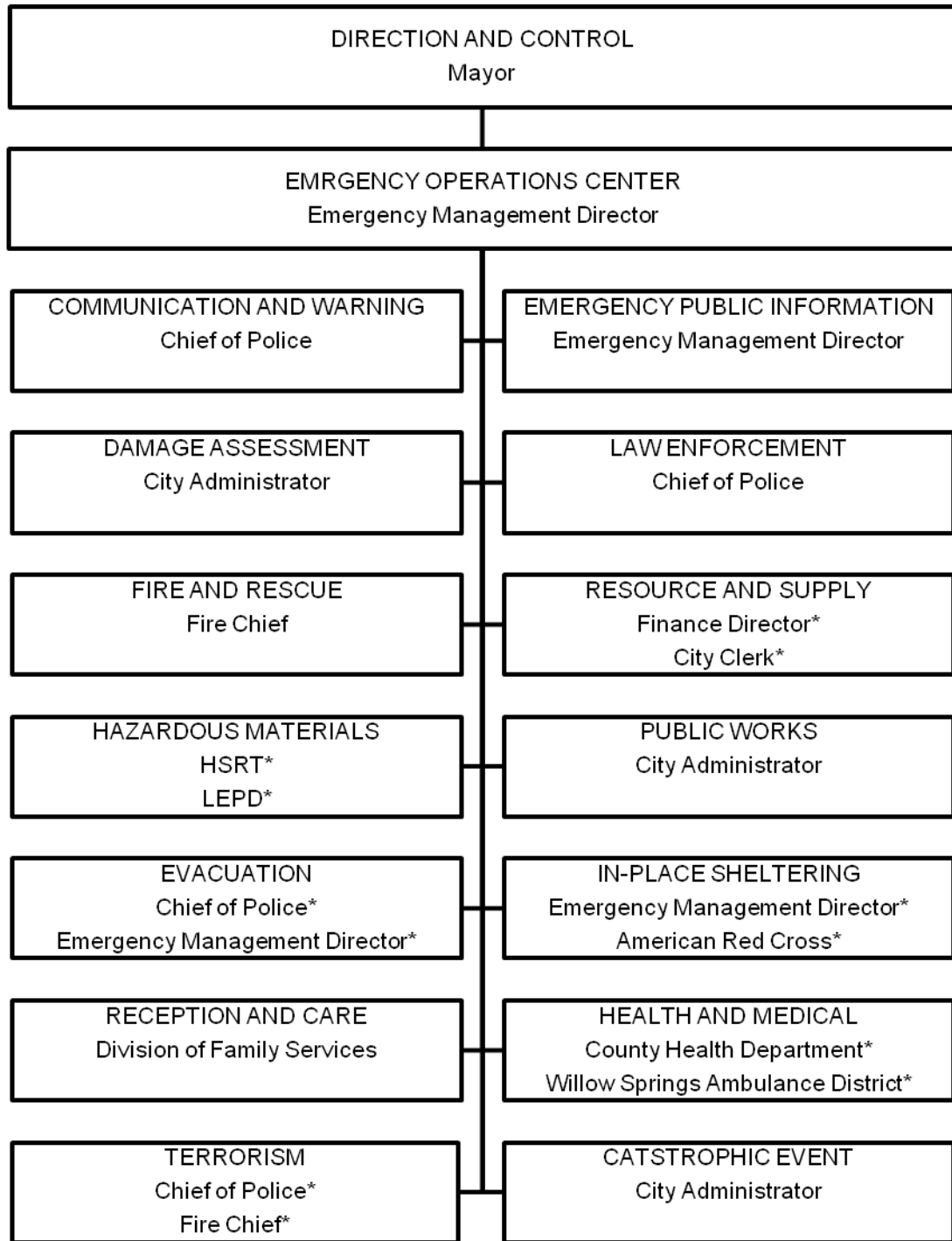
Attachment B to Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan

WEST PLAINS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Joint Primary Responsibility

Attachment C to Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan
WILLOW SPRINGS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Joint Primary Responsibility

Appendix 2 to the Basic Plan

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary and Support Responsibilities Chart (Attachment A).

This chart assigns specific agencies and/or individuals the responsibility to prepare for and to perform each of the fifteen (15) identified emergency functions (see Part IV of this Basic Plan) and also whether it is a primary or supporting role.

B. Task Assignments by Function (Attachment B).

1. Following the P & S Chart there is a basic list of tasks to be assigned to each function and the department and/or agency assigned that responsibility.
2. These are only general lists that will be expanded in the various annexes.
3. There will be one list of tasks for each function. (**NOTE:** Some tasks may be common to more than one function.)

**Attachment A to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan**

FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART
(FOR HOWELL COUNTY)

Functional Annex		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
P & S Chart	Function	Direction and Control	Communication and Warning	Emergency Public Information	Damage Assessment	Law Enforcement	Fire and Rescue	Resource And Supply	Hazardous Materials	Public Works	Evacuation	In-Place Shelter	Reception and Care	Health And Medical	Terrorism	Catastrophic Event	
	Dept./Individual																
Commission		P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	P*	S	S	S	S	S	P	
Emergency Management Director		S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P*	S	S	S	S	
Sheriff		S	P*	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	P*	S	S	S	P*	S	
E-911 Center Director		S	P*			S	S		S		S				S	S	
Road and Bridge		S			P*			S		P*	S				S	S	
Assessor		S			P*										S	S	
City/Rural Fire Departments		S		S			P	S			P*	S		S	S	S	
HSRT		S		S			S	S	P*		S	S		S	S	S	
LEPD		S	S	S					P*		S			S	S	S	
American Red Cross												P*	P*			S	
Division of Family Services		S						S				S	P*	S	S	S	
Health Department		S		S				S	S			S	S	P*	P*	S	
Local Hospitals		S					S						S	P*	S	S	
		P* = Joint Primary			P = Primary			S = Support									

**Attachment B to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan**

**FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART
CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW**

Functional Annex		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
P & S Chart	Function	Direction and Control	Communication and Warning	Emergency Public Information	Damage Assessment	Law Enforcement	Fire and Rescue	Resource And Supply	Hazardous Materials	Public Works	Evacuation	In-Place Shelter	Reception and Care	Health And Medical	Terrorism	Catastrophic Event
Dept./Individual																
Mayor		P														S
City Supervisor		S		P				S		P	S					P
Emergency Management Director		S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P*	S	S	S	S
Chief of Police		S	P	S	S	P	S		S		P	S	S	S	P*	S
Fire Chief		S	S	S	S	S	P		S		S	S	S	S	P*	S
City Clerk		S			S			P	S	S	S	S	S			S
HSRT		S					S		P*		S			S		S
LEPD		S					S		P*		S					S
St. Francis Hospital		S					S		S		S	S	S	P*		S
County Health Department		S					S		S		S	S	S	P*		S
American Red Cross		S					S		S		S	P*	P*	S		S
Division of Family Services		S									S	S	P*	S		S
P* = Joint Primary P = Primary S = Support																

**Attachment D to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan**

**FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART
CITY OF WILLOW SPRINGS**

Functional Annex		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
P & S Chart	Function	Direction and Control	Communication and Warning	Emergency Public Information	Damage Assessment	Law Enforcement	Fire and Rescue	Resource And Supply	Hazardous Materials	Public Works	Evacuation	In-Place Shelter	Reception and Care	Health And Medical	Terrorism	Catastrophic Event
Dept./Individual																
Mayor		P														
City Administrator		S		S	P			S		P						P
Emergency Management Director		S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P*	P*	S	S	S	S
Chief of Police		S	P	S	S	P	S		S		P*	S	S	S	P*	S
Fire Chief		S	S	S	S	S	P		S	S	S	S	S	S	P*	S
Finance Director		S						P*	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
City Clerk		S					S	P*	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
HSRT		S					S		P*		S			S		S
LEPD		S					S		P*		S					S
WS Ambulance District		S					S		S		S	S	S	P*		S
County Health Department		S					S		S		S	S	S	P*		S
American Red Cross		S					S		S		S	P*	S	S		S
Division of Family Services		S									S	S	P*	S		S
P* = Joint Primary P = Primary S = Support																

**Attachment E to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan**

TASK ASSIGNMENTS BY FUNCTION

(Specific procedures for each function are in the appropriate annex.)

1. Direction and Control (Annex A):

Howell County- County Commission
Mountain View- Mayor
West Plains- Mayor
Willow Springs- Mayor

1. Make policy decisions related to emergency management.
2. Plan for Emergency Management (i.e., plan development.)
3. Oversee hazard mitigation activities.
4. Oversee operations during disasters.
5. Coordinate and direct relief and recovery operations.
6. Coordinate emergency management activities.
7. Maintain an exercise program.
8. Supervise the emergency public information function.

2. Communications And Warning (Annex B):

Howell County- Sheriff / E-911 Center Director
Mountain View- Chief of Police
West Plains- Chief of Police
Willow Springs- Chief of Police

1. Monitor all emergency situations to insure proper response.
2. Train personnel (full-time and supplementary).
3. Support all other emergency functions when needed (i.e., E.P.I., including rumor control and EAS.)
4. Develop warning plans and procedures for all identified hazards (see Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions).
5. Maintain and expand warning and alert devices (sirens, tone-activated receivers, etc.). *Discuss further at next meeting on responsible party.*

3. Emergency Public Information (Annex C):

Howell County- Emergency Management Director
Mountain View- City Supervisor
West Plains- Public Information Officer / City Administrator
Willow Springs- Emergency Management Director

1. Pre-designate an information office, which will be the point of contact for the media during disaster situations.
2. Coordinate with the various departments concerning the release of public information.
3. Develop procedures for rumor control and information authentication
4. Clear information with the chief elected officials before release to the public.
5. Use all news media for the release of information.
6. Maintain and release as appropriate EPIs for all identified hazards.
7. Conduct annual programs to acquaint news media with emergency plans.

4. Damage Assessment (Annex D):

Howell County- Road and Bridge / Assessor
Mountain View- Emergency Management Director
West Plains- Engineering Supervisor / Building Inspector
Willow Springs- City Administrator

1. Maintain plans and procedures consistent with those of the state and federal government.
2. Recruit and train personnel.
3. Provide disaster information to Direction and Control.
4. Assist federal and state officials in damage estimation.
5. Assist in mitigation activities by identifying potential problem areas.

5. Law Enforcement (Annex E):

Howell County- Sheriff
Mountain View- Chief of Police
West Plains- Chief of Police
Willow Springs- Chief of Police

1. Maintain law and order during emergency operations.
2. Provide necessary support during emergency operations (i.e., EOC, site security, access control, traffic control, etc.)
3. Provide and/or support communications and warning.
4. Lend support to fire. Medical and other emergency services as dictated by the situation.
5. Coordinate with other law enforcement groups.
6. Implement and/or continue training courses for auxiliaries and reserves.

6. Fire and Rescue (Annex F):

Howell County- City/Rural Fire Department
 Mountain View- Fire Chief
 West Plains- Fire Chief
 Willow Springs- Fire Chief

1. Control fires during emergency operations.
2. Conduct fire prevention inspections. (Recommend Delete)
3. Assist with search and rescue operations.
4. Support traffic control, health and medical, communications and warning.
5. Respond and control hazardous materials incidents.
6. Provide radiological support, including decontamination.
7. Develop plans and procedures as necessary.
8. Update plans when required or conditions change.
9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.
10. Conduct training courses in self-help fire prevention techniques, as well as, fire prevention inspections. (Recommend Delete 9-10)

G. Resource and Supply (Annex G):

Howell County- Commission
 Mountain View- City Clerk
 West Plains- Finance Director / Purchasing Agent

Willow Springs- Finance Director / City Clerk

1. Maintain and update resource lists of supplies and personnel for use in disaster situations.
2. Identify potential resource requirements.
3. Coordinate with other agencies and departments to fill resource shortages.
4. Assist with the stocking of shelters.
5. Provide for volunteer resources and account for volunteer time and value in response and recovery operations.

7. Hazardous Materials (Annex H):

Howell County- HSRT / LEPD
Mountain View- HSRT / LEPD
West Plains- HSRT / LEPD
Willow Springs- HSRT / LEPD

1. Maintain plans for hazardous materials response to insure adequate coverage.
2. Identify personnel and equipment needs.
3. Recruit and train personnel.
4. Obtain required stock, and maintain an inventory of radiological equipment from the state.
5. Support Damage Assessment activities.
6. Maintain a peace-time radiological accident capability, as well as, procedures for the relocation of radiological instruments.
7. Work with local hospitals to insure procedures are available to handle contaminated patients and to decontaminate and isolate such patients.
8. Survey Jurisdiction to determine extent of hazardous materials within the County.
9. Maintain a Tier II monitoring system to insure hazardous materials are reported to the LEPC and the State, as required by law, and for the protection of the public.

8. Public Works (Annex I):

Howell County- Road and Bridge / Commission
Mountain View- City Supervisor
West Plains- Public Works Director

Willow Springs- City Administrator

1. Remove debris and dispose of garbage.
2. Make emergency road and bridge repairs.
3. Restore utility service, especially to critical facilities.
4. Assist with flood control and emergency snow removal.
5. Gather damage assessment information.
6. Provide necessary support to other departments (i.e. heavy equipment, barricades, etc.).

9. Evacuation (Annex J):

Howell County- Sheriff / City/County Fire Departments
Mountain View- Chief of Police
West Plains- Chief of Police / Fire Chief
Willow Springs- Chief of Police / Emergency Management Director

1. Verify evacuation routes and implement evacuations plans.
2. Identify affected facilities or individuals with special needs (hospitals, nursing homes, invalids, etc.).
3. Make arrangements to keep essential facilities operating.
4. Maintain a continuous and orderly flow of traffic.
5. Furnish to the Public Information Officer instructions regarding evacuation procedures (i.e., rest areas, fuel stops, etc.) for release to the public.

10. In-Place Shelter (Annex K):

Howell County- Emergency Management Director / American Red Cross
Mountain View- Emergency Management Director / American Red Cross
West Plains- Emergency Management Director / American Red Cross
Willow Springs- Emergency Management Director / American Red Cross

1. Maintain emergency public information materials.
2. Develop procedures for marking unmarked shelters in a crisis period.
3. Order the opening of shelters and supervise upgrading if necessary.
4. Implement shelter stocking plan.

5. Assist with the movement of people to shelters.

11. Reception and Care (Annex L):

Howell County- Division of Family Services / American Red Cross
Mountain View- Division of Family Services / American Red Cross
West Plains- Division of Family Services / American Red Cross
Willow Springs- Division of Family Services

1. Review list of designated temporary lodging and feeding facilities.
2. Review procedures for the management of reception and care activities (feeding, registration, lodging, etc.).
3. Designate facilities for special needs groups.
4. Maintain supply of registration forms.
5. Coordinate mass feeding operations with Resource and Supply.
6. Assign trained staff to manage public shelters.

12. Health and Medical (Annex M):

Howell County- Health Department / Local Hospitals
Mountain View- St. Francois Hospital / County Health Department
West Plains- Ozarks Health Care / County Health Department
Willow Springs- Willow Springs Ambulance District / County Health Department

1. Provide for public health and sanitation services during an emergency.
2. Coordinate plans with representatives of private health sector to include hospitals, nursing homes, etc.
3. Implement plans for mass inoculation.
4. Review provisions for expanded mortuary services.
5. Develop procedures to augment regular medical staff.
6. Develop plans to provide medical care in shelters.

13. Terrorism (Annex N)

Howell County- Sheriff / Health Department
Mountain View- Chief of Police / Fire Chief
West Plains- Chief of Police

Willow Springs- Chief of Police / Fire Chief
Howell County – Sheriff, City/Rural Fire Dept. Chief, County Health Director

Note: In a terrorist incident, Law Enforcement may be the primary responder in most cases. In a WMD event, fire resources would be a primary responder, and in the event of a bio-terrorist attack, the county health department would be the lead agency coordinating the response. The Terrorism response coordinators will:

1. Implement this annex under the provisions of Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDR-39) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 to respond to, recover from, or reduce the threat of terrorism to the greatest degree possible.
2. Maintain call-up plans to request assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and other federal/state responders once a terrorist incident has been suspected.
3. Have response procedures in place to establish a Command Post under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
4. Identify local law enforcement, fire, and/or county health representatives to be positioned at the local EOC and the FBI Joint Operations Center.
5. In the event evacuation is necessary, coordinate that effort with the police chiefs of the affected jurisdictions, as outlined in Annex J to this EOP.
6. Participate in a coordinated effort between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to resolve the immediate crisis during the law enforcement phase.
7. At the same time, work with federal, state and local emergency management officials to manage the consequences as the phase transitions to disaster recovery.

14. Catastrophic Event (Annex O)

Howell County- Commission
Mountain View- City Supervisor
West Plains- Depending on the Event
Willow Springs- City Administrator

1. Activate EOC
2. Provide for continuity of government
3. Insure implementation of this annex as defined
4. Participate in coordinated effort with local, state and federal agencies to manage the transition of evacuees and responders into and out of the affected areas.

Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY (DISASTER) CLASSIFICATION & CONTROL PROCEDURES

I. PURPOSE

To establish emergency/disaster classification and control procedures for local officials and emergency response personnel during periods of emergency/disaster.

II. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION

Level 4 Enhanced Monitoring: A small, isolated or potential event that has some indicators that warrant extra attention, enhanced monitoring or external communication. Examples include threat of flood, severe storm, or escalating event. This can also include monitoring of large public events around the State.

- EOC staff only.
- Agencies may be asked individually to support any remote operations or reporting from their home agency.

Level 3 Partial Activation: An incident or event requiring a partial activation of the State EOC with agency/ESF lead activation. A partial activation will occur at the onset and during moderate events such as reports of damage or dedication of local resources beyond their capabilities of sustainment.

- ESFs #5 (Information and Planning) and #7 (Logistics) will be activated.
- The ESF leadership is activated on an as needed basis.
- Additional ESFs & State-level partners will be determined at the time of the event.

Level 2 Full Activation: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation. A major event such as a regional disaster or incident where extensive evacuations are required will initiate a Level 2 Activation. A Level 2 Activation indicates the local response does not have the capabilities to sustain life-saving, incident stabilization or property conservation operations.

- The ESF leadership is activated.
- Additional partners will be determined at the time of the event.
- ESFs & State-level partners will work in coordination with the lead agency to operate and report under the ESF.

Level 1 Full State/Federal Response: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation, and Federal ESF integration and coordination. Level 1 Activation will occur when extensive Federal resources are needed by the State of Missouri to sustain life-saving, incident stabilization or property conservation operations.

- ESF leadership is activated.
- Most, if not all, additional partners will be activated.
- ESF agencies will work in coordination with the lead agency to operate and report under the ESF.
- The activities of the ESF will be integrated with those of their Federal ESF counterparts.

III. **RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

- A. The dispatcher, upon notification of an emergency, shall notify the appropriate agency or officer on duty to respond.
- B. On-scene command and control of the affected area will be established by the first ranking officer of the responding agency at the scene of the incident. For incidents involving Hazardous Materials, the Incident Command System will be implemented and the Incident Commander will be responsible for directing response operations.
- C. The on-scene commander will maintain contact with the dispatcher to advise of the situation and to alert additional response agencies as necessary.
- D. When it becomes apparent to the on-scene commander that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial response agency(s) and the emergency has escalated from level I to Level II or higher, the officer will instruct the dispatcher to notify the next in command (i.e., sheriff, police chief, and/or Emergency Management director or Assistant Emergency Management Director of the seriousness of the disaster).
- E. The next in command will, in turn, advise the chief elected official (i.e., Presiding Commissioner for Howell County, or mayor of the involved municipality) of the situation, at which time a determination will be made as to whether or not the EOC should be activated and personnel should be assembled.
- F. Should it be decided to assemble the EOC staff, each member will be contacted by the dispatcher and advised to report to the appropriate EOC site. The dispatcher will be assisted by the on-duty personnel at the department to make the notification, if necessary (See Appendix 2 to Annex A for EOC Staffing/Notification Lists).
- G. After the EOC has assembled, it will be determined what personnel will be required to control operations. This determination will be made by officials present.

IV. **NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES**

- A. The Emergency Management Director will make the decision to activate EOC notification procedures. It will be the responsibility of the dispatcher(s) on duty to notify emergency response organizations/departments. The primary methods of communications will be through radio and/or telephone.
- B. The dispatcher will have available at the communications center the necessary call-up/notification lists which include names and telephone numbers of individuals and organizations to contact. It is the responsibility of each organization/department to see that these lists are kept current.

- C. In some cases it will be the responsibility of the first organization member contacted to notify and/or recall the necessary personnel within that organization to respond to the incident. Therefore, each organization must maintain current internal personnel notification/recall rosters and a means to implement them.
- D. Depending upon the type of emergency, the dispatcher will notify/warn special locations such as schools, nursing homes, and places of public assembly. A list of names and telephone numbers to contact is available with the dispatcher. On-duty personnel and/or the Emergency Management Director will assist with this notification. (See Annex A for notification/warning list).
- E. It is the responsibility of the EOC Communications officer to keep a log of all messages received and sent (see Annex A for copies of message and log forms).
- F. Operational procedures/checklists will be established and utilized in so far as possible. (See Annex B, Communications and Warning)
- G. Situations requiring notification that are not covered by these checklists will be handled on a case by case basis by the Emergency Management Director and his/her staff.

Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan

PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

I. STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

- A. Most State assistance is requested through SEMA. Assistance from state and federal agencies, such as the Department of Conservation, Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc. can be requested directly by calling the appropriate agency (see Attachment A to this appendix).
- B. SEMA Notification
 - 1. After committing resources, please notify SEMA by Situation Report (SITREP) to www.sema.dps.mo.gov or phone.
 - 2. SEMA REGION G COORDINATOR 417-257-4714
 - a. During working hours, your call will be answered by EOC personnel on duty.
 - b. After working hours, leave your name and a call-back number. Your call will be returned by the duty officer.
 - c. Utilize the communications capability of the Region G mobile command post.
 - 3. If the telephone lines are down, the Duty Officer may still be contacted. The Missouri State Highway Patrol can relay the information to Troop F in Jefferson

City by radio. During working hours, the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) can also be used to transmit messages to the MULES terminal in the State Emergency Operations Center.

II. NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE

A. General Facts

1. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) should be informed prior to making any such request.
2. Requests should only be made after local resources are exhausted.
3. Requests for such assistance can only be made by the chief elected official or his/her successor as outlined in this plan (see Part VI of the Basic Plan, Continuity of Government).

B. Procedures

1. Analyze the situation to determine:
 - a. If threat to life or property still exists.
 - b. To insure all local resources are committed.
2. Make the request directly to the Governor through SEMA by the quickest means possible, including by computer via the internet. The Situation Report (SITREP) form can be found on the SEMA website (www.sema.dps.mo.gov). If the telephone or radio is used, a hard copy should follow.
3. Await reply.

**Attachment A to Appendix 4
to the Basic Plan**

CONTACT NUMBERS

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Duty Officer (573) 751-2748

HOMELAND SECURITY RESPONSE TEAM (Area G, West Plains)

Contact SEMA Duty Officer above
For more information, see Annex N in this EOP

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Mr. Ed Chapman, Chief
Little Rock District
Office: 501) 324-5695
Home: (501) 834-0531
FAX: (501) 324-5097

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

Troop G, Willow Springs (417) 469-3141

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Jefferson City Office (573) 751-4115

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES (CERT)

Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism
Jefferson City Office (573) 526-0176

MISSOURI FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

Jefferson City Office (1 800) 748-7661
24 hour pager # (1-888) 229-5314

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Springfield Office
Bill Davis (417) 863-9124
Steve Runnels (417) 863-1456 x726
(417) 863-6209 FAX

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

For hazardous chemical and oil spills

1(800) 424-8802

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION VII

(913) 281-0991

U.S. COAST GUARD

Commander, Second Coast Guard District
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2832
(314) 539-3706 or 3707
FTS 262-3706 or 3707

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Houston Ranger District
(417) 967-4194

CHEMTREC 1(800)424-9300

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Response Office (24 hour)

(573) 634-2436

MISSOURI DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, District 9

District Engineer
PO BOX 160
Sikeston Missouri 63801
(573) 472-5333

OTHER ASSISTANCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

800-272-1450 pager
417-256-0018 Howell County Office
Greg Gaines 417-838-4084

SALVATION ARMY

Vince Wright, Emergency Services Coordinator
Office (314)286-3023
Pager 1-888-581-5053
FAX (314)533-1080

Dee Stenger, Emergency Services Coordinator
Office (816)471-4337
Pager (816)840-7701
FAX (816)471-5491

CIVIL AIR PATROL

24-hour pager # (888) 521-8970

MISSOURI PILOTS ASSOCIATION (MPA)

Paul Hough, President
Work (417)334-3241
Home (417)538-4115

Theda Beningfield, Secretary
(816)356-4669

Jan James, EMA Coordinator
(417)338-2225

AIR EVAC

Don Looper, Director of Communications
(417) 257-5774

Emergency Numbers

(800) 247-3822
(417) 256-0911

Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

HOWELL COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

This appendix is designed to provide an overview of the hazards that could affect Howell County and its municipalities. In general, hazards can be placed into two (2) categories: natural and technological/man-made hazards.

I. NATURAL HAZARDS

A. Tornado

Since Missouri lies in the heart of the nation's "tornado alley," its residents are particularly vulnerable to tornadoes. Seventy percent (70%) of Missouri's tornadoes occur during the months of March, April, May and June, but a tornado can occur at any time of the year. In past years from 1950 to 2000, Howell County has recorded 24 tornado touchdowns, ranking it 7th in the state for tornado frequency during that period, although there have been no deaths. The most recent serious tornado occurred on April 28th, 2002 when such a storm swept through Willow Springs and portions of the county, damaging many homes and destroying several mobile homes. The communications tower at Missouri Highway Patrol Troop G headquarters, Willow Springs, was toppled by the tornado, causing some \$400,000 in damage. As a result of overall damage from that storm, Howell County was included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration (MO-DR 1412) for Individual and Public Assistance in May, 2002. Based on such prior history, Howell County is considered "at risk" to tornadoes. As of March of 2011 Howell County has recorded two other tornadoes touching down, one an EF-3 on March 1 of 2007 west of west plains resulting in a fatality of a 9 year old child and causing over \$750,000 in property damage, and on May of 2008 causing some structural damage near Pomona Mo. Thus bringing a total of 26 recorded tornado touchdowns for Howell County Since 1950.

B. Winter Storms

Although excessive snowfalls with prolonged severe cold or storms producing blizzard conditions are rare in Missouri, they do occur. Most snow usually falls during the months of December, January, and February. Weather data indicates that counties south of the Missouri River may have a low probability of a snow storm, ice storm or extreme cold due to their lower average snowfall and temperatures. One large storm of record was February 15-16, 1993 when southern and central Missouri was covered with up to 21 inches of snow. A large winter storm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as: power failure, transportation incidents, and fuel shortages. On January 31, 2002, more than 600,000 Missouri residents were without power from a huge ice storm which moved from Oklahoma and Kansas into Northern and Central Missouri. Debris removal costs exceeded \$60 million in federal Public Assistance for 43 counties under MO-DR 1403. Fortunately, Howell County and the South Central area were not adversely affected by that disaster and thus not included in the declaration.

C. Floods

The Eleven Point River is the only significant waterway in Howell County and flooding could potentially occur anywhere along that waterway. Flash flooding, often caused by a stalled storm cell dumping several inches of rain in the same area over a several hours, is also a potential threat. The county has been included in Presidential Disaster Declarations for flooding three times in the past decade, including the July '93 flood (M0-DR 995), the Fall '93 flood (M0-DR 1006), and most recently for flash flooding in May 2002 (MO-DR 1412). In that case, heavy spring rains and storms caused thousands of dollars in damage to county roads, bridges and infrastructure throughout Howell County, as well as damage to businesses and public property in the city of West Plains. Howell County does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The municipalities of Mountain View, West Plains, and Willow Springs do participate in NFIP and the floodplain maps are kept on file with the local Emergency Management Directors, as well as with the State Emergency Management Agency in Jefferson City.

D. Earthquake

Although earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently than on the west coast, the threat of earthquake to Missouri residents is high. In the event of a magnitude 7.6 earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone, Howell County could experience an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale. On a year-to-year basis, the New Madrid Fault produces hundreds of small temblors, most of which are barely felt and/or do very little damage. On Aug. 16th, 2003, an estimated 4.0 magnitude quake shook parts of Southeast Missouri at 12:09 a.m. The epicenter was about 10 miles east of West Plains in Howell County. While it was widely felt and shook some homes, no damage was reported to local authorities. See Attachment B to this Appendix for additional information. (Refer to Annex O)

E. Drought

1. Drought is defined as a prolonged period with no rain that can affect agricultural areas and impact water supply systems. Because of its geographical location and characteristic weather patterns, Missouri is vulnerable to drought conditions. Agricultural droughts are the most common of record, particularly those inflicting damage to corn crop yields.
2. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has divided the state into three regions which are prioritized according to drought susceptibility: Region A - slight, Region B - moderate, Region C - high. Howell County is located in Region B. Region B has moderate drought susceptibility. In this region the groundwater resources are adequate to meet domestic and municipal water needs, but due to required well depths, irrigation wells are very expensive. The topography generally is unsuitable for row-crop irrigation. During Missouri's most recent, significant drought (2022), drought conditions for Howell County and most of the state were assessed at Phase or D2 II, Alert Level by DNR's Drought Assessment Committee. For counties under Phase II, the state regularly monitors conditions, as some public water systems may have trouble meeting

increased demands. The Phase II conditions were during the drought peak in July, 2022.

F. Heat Wave

A heat wave is defined by the National Weather Service as three consecutive days of 90 degree Fahrenheit plus temperatures. These high temperatures generally occur from June through September, but are most prevalent in the months of July and August. When heat indexes of 105 degrees are reached for a large portion of the state, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services will announce a hot weather health advisory, warning or emergency depending upon the duration. Heat waves are often a major contributing factor to power outages (brownouts, etc.) as the high temperatures result in a tremendous demand for electricity for cooling purposes.

G. Wildfire

A wildfire is the uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or forest/woodlands. The majority of fires and the greatest acreage loss will occur during the spring fire season, which is normally between February and May and July, August and September. During the spring of 2000, more than 70 brush and wildfires erupted around the state, prompting the Governor to declare a State of Emergency. The state received a federal grant to offset the costs of fire suppression for some local fire departments/districts.

II. TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

A. Hazardous Materials

Howell County is prone to hazardous materials incidents from fixed facilities and transportation accidents. Several major highways traverse the county (i.e., U.S. Highway 60 and 63 and Missouri Highways 14, 17, 76, 137 and 142). The Burlington Northern Railroad operates through the county. In addition, there are natural gas pipelines, crude oil pipelines, other product pipelines and bulk terminals running through the county. (See Annex H)

B. Transportation Accident

This type of accident involves passenger air or rail travel that results in death or injury. Highway incidents are usually excluded under this hazard and addressed under hazardous materials incidents. However, large passenger tour and travel busses frequent Highway 60 to and from Springfield, Branson and other points, and along other main routes in the county. They also have the potential for major highway accidents which could result in multiple casualties.

C. Dam Failure

There are 24 dams located in Howell County. Of these dams, 2 are high hazard dams, 6 significant hazard, and 15 are low hazard. The hazard rating is based on the contents of the downstream environment zone (permanent dwellings, public buildings, campgrounds with permanent water/sewer/electrical services, industrial buildings, etc.). Partial or

complete collapse of any of these dams has the potential to cause downstream flooding problems in the county. See Attachment B to this Appendix for a list of dams in Howell County.

D. Urban and Structural Fire

Fire is the primary cause of accidental death in the United States, surpassing floods, automobile accidents and other disasters (20 times more deaths are caused by fire than by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes combined.) Fires are by far the most frequent hazard that will affect Howell County and its municipalities. Fires may be accidental (lightning) or intentional (arson) and have the potential to cause major conflagrations, leading to secondary hazards, such as a hazardous materials incidents.

E. Power Failure

This type of incident involves any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage. A significant power failure would require the involvement of the emergency management organization to coordinate provision of sheltering, heating/cooling, etc.

F. Civil Disorder

Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and requiring police intervention to maintain public safety. Civil disorder includes the following types: riots, strikes resulting in violence, and demonstrations resulting in police intervention and arrests. Although, the target areas of strikes are generally more easily defined, areas subject to riots or demonstration may encompass large portions of the community. The types of facilities that could be targets of such activities include government buildings, military bases, schools/universities, and correctional facilities.

G. Terrorism

1. Terrorism as defined by the FBI includes: “the unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) of two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” According to the FBI there are two types of terrorism: Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism.
2. Terrorism can take place in various forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist group, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and the points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist actions include: bombings, airline attacks, nuclear/biological/chemical attacks, infrastructure attack, arson, and kidnappings/assassinations. The mass-murder of more than 3000 people in the tragic events of September 11th 2001, and the subsequent criminal mailings of anthrax letters which caused death and illness,

disrupted government services and the Postal Service for months underscore the new heights terrorism has taken with the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and bio-terrorism.

3. Although Missouri has identified several different extremist groups operating here, there have been no indications of any specific terrorist activities. The potential does remain for some new extremist and/or terrorist group to move into the state. An open society such as ours, which is dependent upon technology for its continued smooth operation, remains a potential target for terrorists. For more information, see Annex N (Terrorism) in this EOP.

H. Public Health Emergency

1. Public health emergencies can take many forms - disease epidemics, large-scale incidents of food or water contamination, or extended periods without adequate water and sewer services. There can also be harmful exposure to chemical, radiological or biological agents, and large-scale infestations of disease-carrying insects or rodents - to name just a few. Public health emergencies can occur as primary events by themselves, or they may be secondary events to another disaster or emergency, such as flood, tornado, or hazardous material incident. The common characteristic of most public health emergencies is that they adversely impact, or have the potential to adversely impact, a large number of people. They can be statewide, regional, or localized.
2. In particular, public health hazards involving bio-terrorism have recently emerged as issues of great concern, with far reaching consequences. The intentional release of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent, as a terrorist act of sabotage, could adversely impact large numbers of people. The mailing of anthrax letters in latter 2001, while claiming only several lives, caused a major disruption of government services, including the closure of the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington D.C., along with many U.S. Postal Service installations and other facilities. For several months, Missouri's Department of Health and Senior Services issued numerous Health Alert Advisories to local officials and the public, providing guidance on how to handle anthrax or other suspicious letters/packages during a time of extremely heightened tensions.
3. Another hazard would be a deadly flu outbreak (influenza pandemic) that could kill or sicken thousands of people across the country or around the globe, as in the case of the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918-19. Such a pandemic could occur either by a natural means, or man-caused as a bio-chemical terrorist activity. Smallpox and other diseases induced by bio-terrorist activity is also a great concern.
4. In 2002, new fears have surfaced over the potential for U.S. outbreaks of agricultural diseases such as foot and mouth and mad cow disease, as well as those impacting humans - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Monkeypox, and West Nile Virus. In 2002, there were 168 cases of West Nile reported in Missouri. Seven Missourians died of the mosquito-borne disease that year.

5. For incidents specific to major public health emergencies and/or acts/threats using Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), the Howell County Health Department has developed a Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan (November 2003 draft) in conjunction with the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services District Office in Houston, Mo. See Appendix 3 to Annex M (Health and Medical) in this EOP. A regional public health emergencies plan for the nine counties in Area G (including Howell) is also under development with the district health office.

**Attachment A to Appendix 5
to the Basic Plan**

DAM FAILURE

I. DEFINITION

Dam failure is defined as downstream flooding due to the partial or complete collapse of any impoundment.

II. SITUATION

- A. Dam failure is associated with intense rainfall and prolonged flood conditions. However, dam breaks may also occur during dry periods as a result of progressive erosion or an embankment caused by seepage leaks. An earthquake can also cause dam failure.
- B. The greatest threat from dam breaks is to areas immediately downstream. The most seriously affected population would be those persons located in the potential downstream inundation area as identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or state agencies.

III. DAM INVENTORY

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Dam and Reservoir Safety Division maintains a state-wide inventory of dams. This inventory is also given to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, who maintain a national inventory of dams. Some of the dams that are on the state list do not meet the national list's criteria, and thus, are not put on the national inventory. Addendums 1 and 2 to this attachment show dam information for Howell County that was taken from both the state and national dam inventories.

**Addendum 1 to Attachment A to Appendix 5
to the Basic Plan**

HOWELL COUNTY DAM SITES

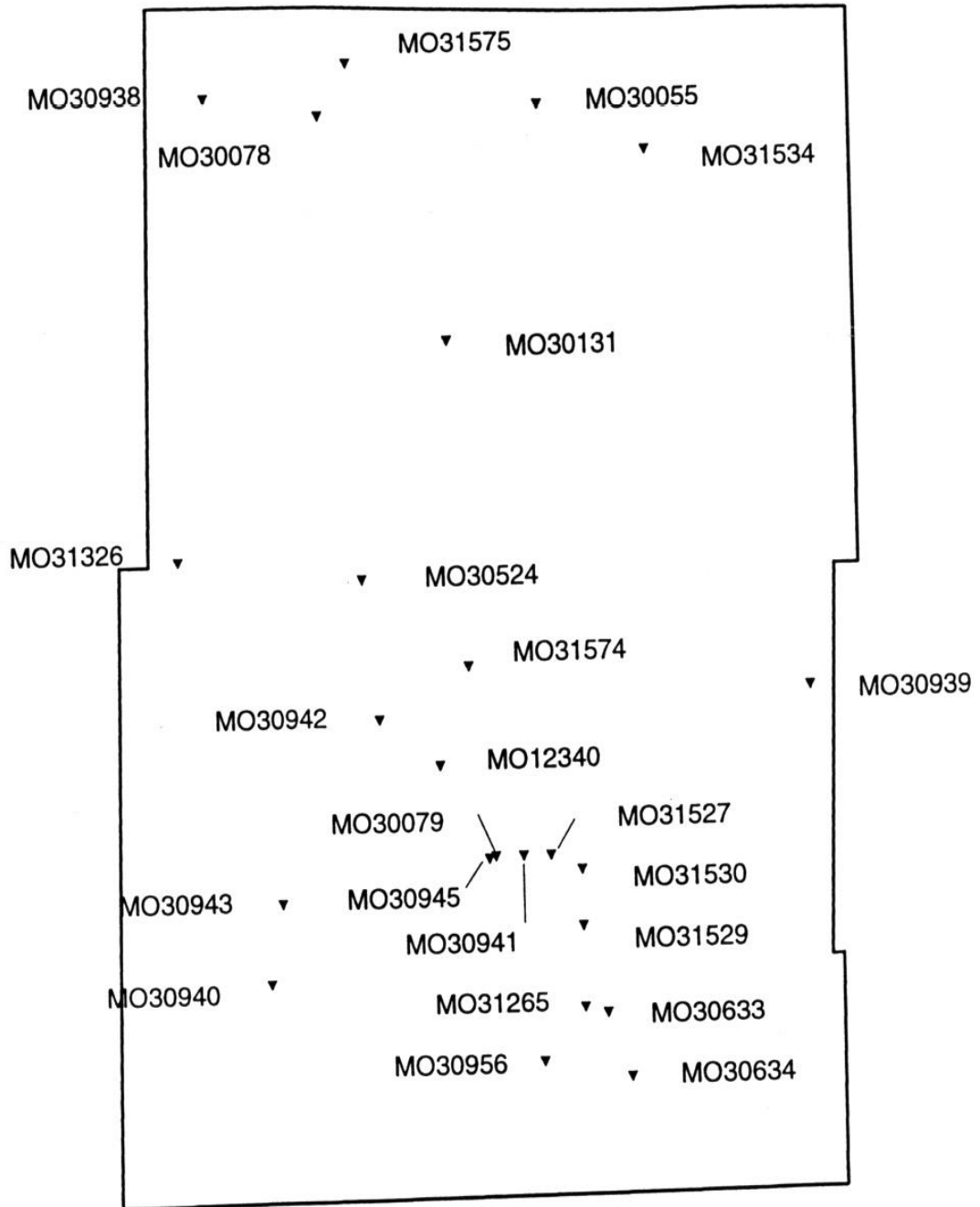
ID	NAME	STORAGE (ACRE-FT)	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (FEET)	DAM HAZARD
1	MO30055 SIMS VALLEY COMM. LAKE DAM	451	33	S
2	MO30078 WILLOW SPRINGS HUNTING CLUB DAM	160	20	H
3	MO30079 STOKES 2 DAM	666	33	S
4	MO30131 POMONA LAKE DAM/(DRY)	525	25	L
5	MO30524 HENDERSON AND DAY DAM	13	20	L
6	MO30633 BRENT LAKE DAM	230	30	S
7	MO30634 ALTER DAM	83	25	L
8	MO30938 JOHN FOSTER	27	20	L
9	MO30939 OMRIE SINCLAIR	30	18	L
10	MO30940 LAIR LAKE DAM	33	20	L
11	MO30941 MONONAME 772	45	17	L
12	MO30942 HAYDEN CALLAHAN	7	20	L
13	MO30943 HIDE A WAY LAKE DAM	100	20	S
14	MO30945 STOKES LAKE 1 DAM	660	33	S
15	MO30956 BYLER LAKE DAM	108	25	L
16	MO31265 STACE SHANNON LAKE	330	32	S
17	MO31326 SILOAM SPRINGS QUAD # 1 DAM	***	****	L
18	MO31527 BRATTON DAM	50	17	L
19	MO31529 KENNEDY DAM	98	21	L
20	MO31530 MARTIN LAKE DAM	50	20	L
21	MO31534 COOPER DAM	88	12	L
22	MO31574 MONONAME	135	27	
23	MO31575 RAIKOS LAKE DAM	60	30	L
24	MO3157 GRISHAM LAKE DAM	15	25	H

Hazard Classification: (Based on number of people, houses, roadways below the floodway.)

- L - Low Hazard
- S - Significant Hazard
- H - High Hazard

**Addendum 2 to Attachment A of Appendix 5
to the Basic Plan**

HOWELL COUNTY DAM SITES MAP



Dam symbol and reference number. The bar represents the dam and the point indicates upstream.

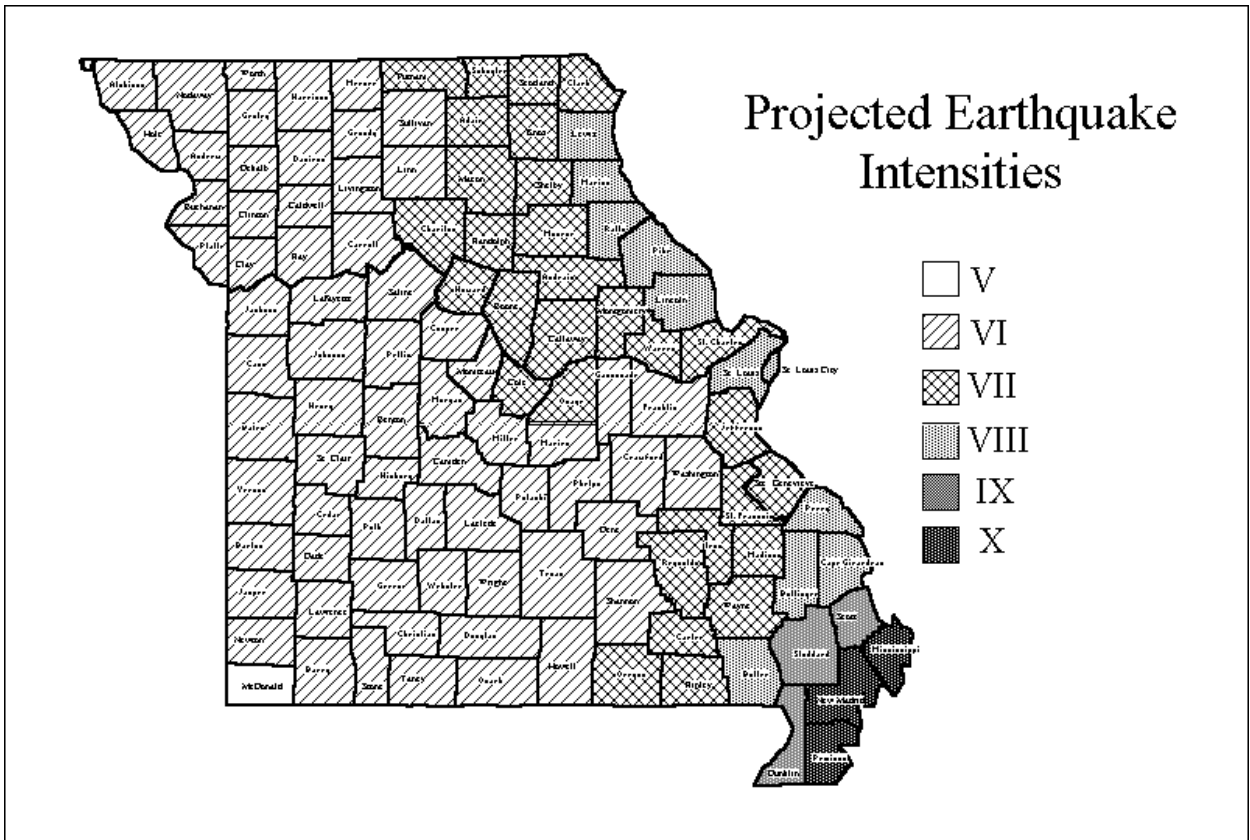
Attachment B
Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan
(See Annex O)

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

- A. The New Madrid Seismic Zone is centered in Southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas, but extends into parts of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. The region is considered to pose the greatest danger and have the highest seismicity level of any area east of the Rocky Mountains. Due to the geology of the area, damages could be spread over a large area of the Central United States.
- B. Addendum 1 to this Appendix illustrates the projected Modified Mercalli intensities for Missouri should a 7.6 magnitude earthquake occur anywhere along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Howell County and its municipalities can expect to feel the effects of a VI intensity on the Modified Mercalli scale. See Addendum 1 to this Attachment for a list of these effects for Howell County.
- C. A major earthquake could cause massive casualties and injuries, as well as severe damage to private and public property. (Most casualties and injuries are due to falling objects and debris, not from the actual movement of the ground.) Railroads, highways, bridges, telecommunications, and utilities could also be severely damaged. An earthquake could trigger secondary events such as explosions, fires, landslides, flooding, liquefaction and hazardous materials releases. Natural gas and petroleum pipelines could rupture, causing fires and explosions. Dam failures are also likely to follow a major earthquake.
- D. A major earthquake would overwhelm a local jurisdiction's ability to adequately respond to the situation.
- E. Earthquakes are more likely to hinder emergency operations than most other disasters or emergencies (i.e., difficulties coordinating services and acquiring resources could be much more critical).
- F. Access to and from the damaged area may be severely restricted for hours at least, if not days. Communications and life-support systems may be severely hampered or destroyed.
- G. Seismic caused ground motions and its resulting damage may vary within a geographical region. There could be heavy damage in one area and only slight damage in another area. Initial reports of the earthquake may not reflect the true nature of the problem.
- H. A catastrophic earthquake would result in an immediate declaration of a "State of Emergency" by the Governor, followed later by a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This would allow state and federal emergency operations to begin.
- I. Local jurisdictions may have to "go it alone" for the first 96 hours after an earthquake, before state and federal assistance arrives.

**Addendum 1 to Attachment B
Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan**

PROJECTED EARTHQUAKE INTENSITIES



This map shows the highest projected Modified Mercalli intensities by county from a potential magnitude 7.6 earthquake whose epicenter could be anywhere along the length of the New Madrid seismic zone.

Earthquake effects - Intensity VI: Everyone feels movement. Poorly built buildings are damaged slightly. Considerable quantity of dishes and glassware, and some windows are broken. People have trouble walking. Pictures fall off the wall. Objects fall from shelves. Plaster in walls might crack. Some furniture is overturned. Small bells in churches, chapels and schools ring.

Attachment C
Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

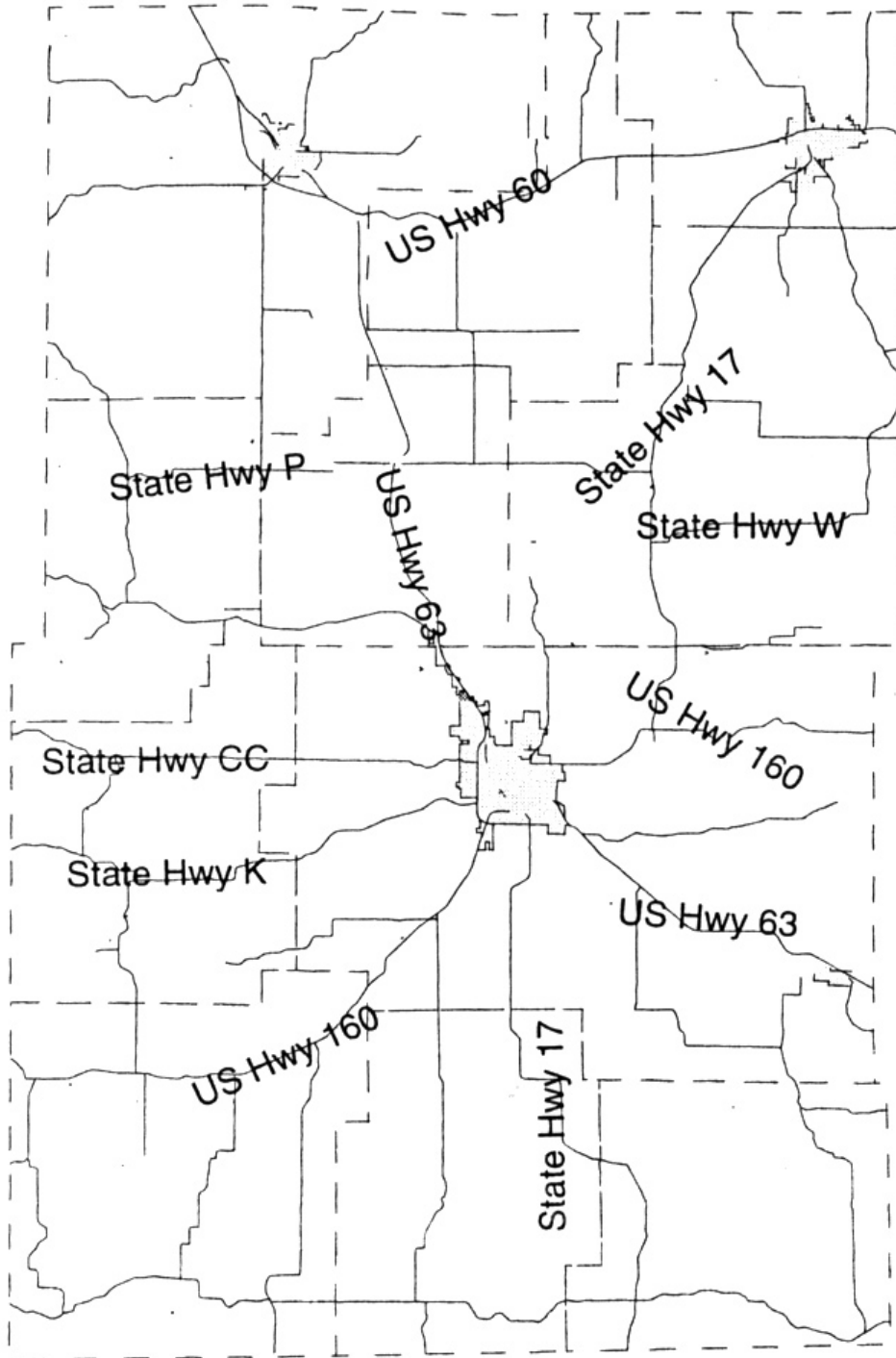
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM INFORMATION

<u>Community Name</u>	<u>NFIP Status</u>	<u>Special Flood Hazard</u>	<u>Date on which Sanctions apply</u>	<u>Policies</u>
Howell County	No	N/a		
Mountain View	Yes	Yes		3
West Plains	Yes	Yes		58
Willow Springs	Yes	Yes		16

Key: NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
 F Effective Map is a Flood Insurance Rate Map
 R Indicates entry into Regular Program

Attachment D
Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

HOWELL COUNTY TRANSPORTATION/EVACUATION ROUTES MAP



For evacuation purposes, the traffic rate could be as high as 1,000 cars per lane per hour, depending upon road and weather conditions.

Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

**EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION AND/OR RESOLUTION
OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN HOWELL COUNTY**

WHEREAS, Howell County, Missouri, has encountered _____ conditions, and a threat exists to the lives and property of the people of Howell County, Missouri, and;

WHEREAS, that areas within the boundaries of Howell County, Missouri, are immediately threatened with _____ and curtailing the protection of the lives and property contained in Howell County, Missouri, and an emergency exists:

NOW THEREFORE, we, _____ the Board of County Commissioners, Howell County, Missouri, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in Howell County, Missouri, and we hereby invoke and declare in full force and effect in Howell County, Missouri, all laws, statutes, of the State of Missouri, and Howell County, for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Howell County, Missouri, and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

As pursuant with Chapter 44 of the Revised Missouri State Statutes, and County Court Orders, as pertinent to:

All public offices and employees of Howell County, Missouri, are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in the execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives state, and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and the Howell County Emergency Management Agency's forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified public offices.

In witness, we have hereunto set our hand at _____ hours, the ____ day of _____, 20__ A.D.

COUNTY OF HOWELL

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Attachment A
Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION
OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW

WHEREAS, the City of Mountain View, Missouri, has encountered _____ conditions, and a threat exists to the lives and property of the people of Mountain View, Missouri, and;

WHEREAS, areas within the boundaries of the City of Mountain View, Missouri, are immediately threatened with _____ and curtailing the protection of the lives and property contained in Mountain View, Missouri, and an emergency exists:

NOW THEREFORE, I _____, Mayor, City of Mountain View, Missouri, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in Mountain View, Missouri, and hereby invoke and declare in full force and effect in Mountain View, Missouri, all laws, statutes of the State of Missouri and the City of Mountain View, for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Mountain View, Missouri, and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

As pursuant with Chapter 44 of the Revised Missouri State Statutes, and City Ordinances as pertinent to:

All public offices and employees of Mountain View, Missouri, are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in the execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives, state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and the City of Mountain View, Missouri, Emergency Management Agency forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified public offices.

In witness, I have hereunto set my hand at _____ hours, the ____ day of _____, 20__ A.D.

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW

Mayor

Attachment B
Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION
OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY OF WEST PLAINS

WHEREAS, the City of West Plains, Missouri, has encountered _____ conditions, and a threat exists to the lives and property of the people of West Plains, Missouri, and;

WHEREAS, areas within the boundaries of the City of West Plains, Missouri, are immediately threatened with _____ and curtailing the protection of the lives and property contained in West Plains, Missouri, and an emergency exists:

NOW THEREFORE, I _____, Mayor, City of West Plains, Missouri, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in West Plains, Missouri, and hereby invoke and declare in full force and effect in West Plains, Missouri, all laws, statutes of the State of Missouri and the City of West Plains, for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of West Plains, Missouri, and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

As pursuant with Chapter 44 of the Revised Missouri State Statutes, and City Ordinances as pertinent to:

All public offices and employees of West Plains, Missouri, are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in the execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives, state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and the City of West Plains, Missouri, Emergency Management Agency forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified public offices.

In witness, I have hereunto set my hand at _____ hours, the ____ day of _____, 20__ A.D.

CITY OF WEST PLAINS

Mayor

Attachment C
Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION
OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY OF WILLOW SPRINGS

WHEREAS, the City of Willow Springs, Missouri, has encountered _____ conditions, and a threat exists to the lives and property of the people of Willow Springs, Missouri, and;

WHEREAS, areas within the boundaries of the City of Willow Springs, Missouri, are immediately threatened with _____ and curtailing the protection of the lives and property contained in Willow Springs, Missouri, and an emergency exists:

NOW THEREFORE, I _____, Mayor, City of Willow Springs, Missouri, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in Willow Springs, Missouri, and hereby invoke and declare in full force and effect in Willow Springs, Missouri, all laws, statutes of the State of Missouri and the City of Willow Springs, for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Willow Springs Missouri, and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

As pursuant with Chapter 44 of the Revised Missouri State Statutes, and City Ordinances as pertinent to:

All public offices and employees of Willow Springs, Missouri, are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in the execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives, state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and the City of Willow Springs, Missouri, Emergency Management Agency forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified public offices.

In witness, I have hereunto set my hand at _____ hours, the ____ day of _____, 20__ A.D.

CITY OF WILLOW SPRINGS

Mayor

Attachment D
Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION
OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY OF BRANDSVILLE

WHEREAS, the City of Brandsville, Missouri, has encountered _____ conditions, and a threat exists to the lives and property of the people of West Plains, Missouri, and;

WHEREAS, areas within the boundaries of the City of Brandsville, Missouri, are immediately threatened with _____ and curtailing the protection of the lives and property contained in Brandsville, Missouri, and an emergency exists:

NOW THEREFORE, I _____, Mayor, City of Brandsville, Missouri, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in West Plains, Missouri, and hereby invoke and declare in full force and effect in Brandsville, Missouri, all laws, statutes of the State of Missouri and the City of Brandsville, for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Brandsville, Missouri, and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

As pursuant with Chapter 44 of the Revised Missouri State Statutes, and City Ordinances as pertinent to:

All public offices and employees of Brandsville, Missouri, are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in the execution of emergency laws, regulations, and directives, state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, to cooperate with public officials and the City of Brandsville, Missouri, Emergency Management Agency forces in executing emergency operational plans, and to obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified public offices.

In witness, I have hereunto set my hand at _____ hours, the ____ day of _____, 20__ A.D.

CITY OF BRANDSVILLE

Mayor

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ANNEX A

DIRECTION & CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

This annex will develop a capability for the chief executive and key officials of Howell County and the cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs to direct and control response and recovery operations from a designated facility (emergency operations center--EOC) in the event of an emergency.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County and its incorporated subdivisions will control their operations from their EOC within their respective jurisdictions. If the unincorporated subdivisions do not have an emergency management organization, the county will assume this responsibility upon request.
2. Primary and alternate EOC designations for Howell County and its incorporated subdivisions:

Howell County

Primary EOC—Howell County Emergency Operations Center 180 South Kentucky Street (Basement).

Alternate EOC—West Plains Police Dept 1912 Holiday Ln. West Plains, MO.

Mountain View

Primary EOC – City Hall located at Second and Pine Street in Mountain View.

Alternate EOC – Fire Department #2 at Oak and Fourth Street in Mountain View.

West Plains

Primary EOC – West Plains City Police located at 1912 Holiday Ln., West Plains.

Alternate EOC – Howell County Emergency Operations Center 180 South Kentucky Street (Basement).

Willow Springs

Primary EOC – Police Station, 700 W. Main Street, Willow Springs

Alternate EOC -- City Hall 900 W. Main Street, Willow Springs.

3. Communications for the Howell County primary EOC will be provided by the Howell County E-911 Dispatch Center. The Sheriff's Office and/or the West Plains Police department will provide communications to the alternate EOC. Communications for the Mountain View primary EOC will be provided by city hall. The fire department will provide communications to the alternate EOC. The West Plains primary and alternate EOCs will receive communications from the West Plains Police Department. Communications for the Willow Springs primary EOC will be provided by the police department and communications for the alternate EOC will be provided by the fire department.

A gasoline-powered generator is available for all primary EOCs' use.

4. The EOC can be activated and staffed 24 hours a day.
5. The Howell County primary EOC has the capability, through 9-1-1, to communicate with city, county, and state departments and agencies. Among these are the Missouri State Highway Patrol, area fire and police departments, etc. Annex B details the EOCs' communications capabilities.
6. Space will be provided in the EOC for Direction and Control Staff (the Coordinators of the emergency functions), supporting agency representatives, and EOC staff (clerical support, plotters, etc.). Space for briefing the media will be available, but separate from actual operations rooms. State and federal officials who support disaster operations will also be provided space to operate in the EOC.
7. The alternate EOC will become the official site for emergency operations should the primary EOC become inoperable. Communications will available at the alternate EOC upon activation.
8. Region G Mobile Communications and Command (GCOM) as well as A rescue van from one of the fire departments, or an ambulance, could be used as a mobile EOC.

B. Assumptions

1. When a classified emergency occurs or threatens to occur, the EOC will be activated in a timely manner. Local officials will respond as directed in this annex and Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.
2. Should a total evacuation become necessary, operations can be successfully controlled from nearby safe locations.

3. Close coordination with the EOC will be maintained to identify special considerations, secondary threats, and available resources.
4. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by emergency response personnel and can be managed by those response agencies under their established procedures.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frame for performing these actions is listed in parentheses.

- A. The EOC will be activated by the jurisdiction's chief elected official and the Emergency Management Director in accordance with Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan. (PREPAREDNESS or RESPONSE)
- B. The chief elected officials, the Emergency Management Director, and the Coordinators of the emergency functions (i.e. Direction and Control Staff) will assemble in the EOC to direct, control, and coordinate emergency response operations. (PREPAREDNESS, or RESPONSE)
- C. Staffing of the EOC will be determined by the severity of the situation. (PREPAREDNESS or RESPONSE)
- D. In some situations, it may be necessary to utilize an on-scene command post to implement the Incident Management System (IMS) or to move direction and control activities to the alternate EOC). IMS is a management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment and communications at the scene of an emergency. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires that organizations that deal with hazardous material incidents must operate under an Incident Management System (see Annex H, Hazardous Materials Response). (PREPAREDNESS and/or RESPONSE)
- E. The on-scene commander will direct and control operations at the disaster site. He/she will maintain contact with the EOC and keep them informed of the situation. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- F. Those emergency support services that do not operate from the EOC will designate and establish a work/control/dispatch center to manage their resources and response personnel. During emergency situations, they will maintain contact with the EOC through their designated representative. (PREPAREDNESS or RESPONSE)
- G. Emergency response personnel provided by the various organizations/agencies to support emergency operations will remain under the direction and control of the sponsoring organization, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond to a specific disaster location. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)

- H. Procedures for handling reports/messages coming into and out of the EOC are outlined in Appendix 3 to this annex. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- I. Information received in the EOC from field units and other reliable sources will be compiled and reported to the State Emergency Management Agency's State EOC (or the alternate or district state EOC, if activated) as requested and/or required. This information will also be displayed in an appropriate place in the EOC. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- J. Should a life-threatening situation develop or appear imminent, emergency instructions to the public will be disseminated by all available means (see Annex C). (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- K. EOC operations will continue as required by the situation and will conclude by order of the chief elected official and the Emergency Management Director. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and/or RECOVERY)
- L. In the event of a terrorist incident, local EOC operations would be coordinated with the establishment of a Joint Operations Center (JOC), with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the lead federal agency (LFA), working with state and local law enforcement officials. At the same time, these agencies would work with federal, state and local emergency management officials in a coordinated response. As the crisis phases down, the role switches to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the Lead federal Agency for disaster recovery. For local EOC operations, officials may designate a point of contact to the Joint Operations Center or have a liaison positioned at this facility for coordination purposes. See Annex N (Terrorism), Appendix 4 to Annex E (Law Enforcement), and Annex C (Emergency Public Information) for more information.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. A diagram of the Direction and Control function is shown in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The primary responsibility for Direction and Control for Howell County rests with the Presiding Commissioner. This responsibility rests with the mayors in situations affecting cities. The Direction and Control Coordinator will:
 - 1. Implement this emergency operations plan.
 - 2. Activate response personnel and direct emergency response operations.
 - 3. Summarize damage assessment information and submit appropriate reports.
- C. All departments, agencies, and individuals support the Direction and Control function as follows:

1. Coordinate their activities with the EOC through established lines of communications or their representative assigned to the EOC.
 2. Advise the Direction and Control Staff when situations requiring their expertise arise.
 3. Outline in their SOPs the specific emergency authorities which may be assumed by a designated successor, the circumstances under which this authority would become effective, and when it would be terminated.
 4. Compile damage assessment figures.
 5. Tabulate their expenditure data for the emergency situation.
- D. In addition to the above responsibilities, the following have these assignments:
1. Emergency Management Director--
 - a. Bring the EOC to full readiness on a continuous 24-hour operation (i.e., identify EOC staff, stock administrative supplies and equipment, prepare status boards, furnish maps to plot data and set up displays to post damage assessment information).
 - b. Train the EOC staff, as well as the Direction and Control Staff, through tests and exercises.
 - c. Coordinate and manage EOC operations.
 - d. Implement message handling procedures (see Appendix 3 to this annex).
 - e. Conduct regular briefings while the EOC is activated.
 - f. Protect EOC personnel from hazardous conditions (i.e., use dosimeters to detect radiation exposure; monitor air and water purity, etc.).
 - g. Staff the EOC reports section with trained radiological personnel, as needed.
 2. The Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for providing security in the EOC.
 3. The Communications and Warning Coordinator is responsible for establishing an EOC communications capability.
 4. The Public Works Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that utilities are restored to the EOC after a disaster has occurred.

5. The Resource and Supply Coordinator is responsible for obtaining fuel from local suppliers to operate EOC back-up generators.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Although the emergency management director manages operations within the EOC, his authority does not exceed that of the department heads. In addition to his task as chief advisor to the elected officials and the department heads, he will be responsible for housekeeping, proper message handling, and clerical and administrative services, including record keeping.
- B. A request for state and federal assistance can only be made by the chief elected official or his authorized successor.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. If the primary EOC is not able to function (i.e., the EOC is damaged, inaccessible, etc.), the alternate EOC will be activated (see Section II of this annex). It is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Director to manage the alternate EOC, provide for the relocation of staff members to this facility, transfer direction and control authority from the primary EOC, and advise all emergency response personnel in the field of the EOC transfer.
- B. Should it become necessary to evacuate the entire county, the EOC will be moved to the nearest safe location.
- C. See Section VI of the Basic Plan for the lines of succession for the jurisdictions' chief elected officials and the Emergency Management Director.
- D. Essential records vital to the direction and control function should be duplicated and maintained at another location. If funding is not available, these essential records should be stored in a secure location and plans should be made to move these records to a safe location when necessary.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The EOC will serve as a central point for coordinating the operational, logistical, and administrative support needs of response personnel at the disaster site, public shelters, and agency work/control/dispatch centers.
- B. Requests for assistance, general messages, and reports will be handled using the procedures and forms in Appendix 3 to this annex.

- C. A record of all persons entering and departing the EOC will be maintained by security personnel at the entrance. All personnel will be issued a pass to be worn while in the EOC and to be returned when departing from the premises.

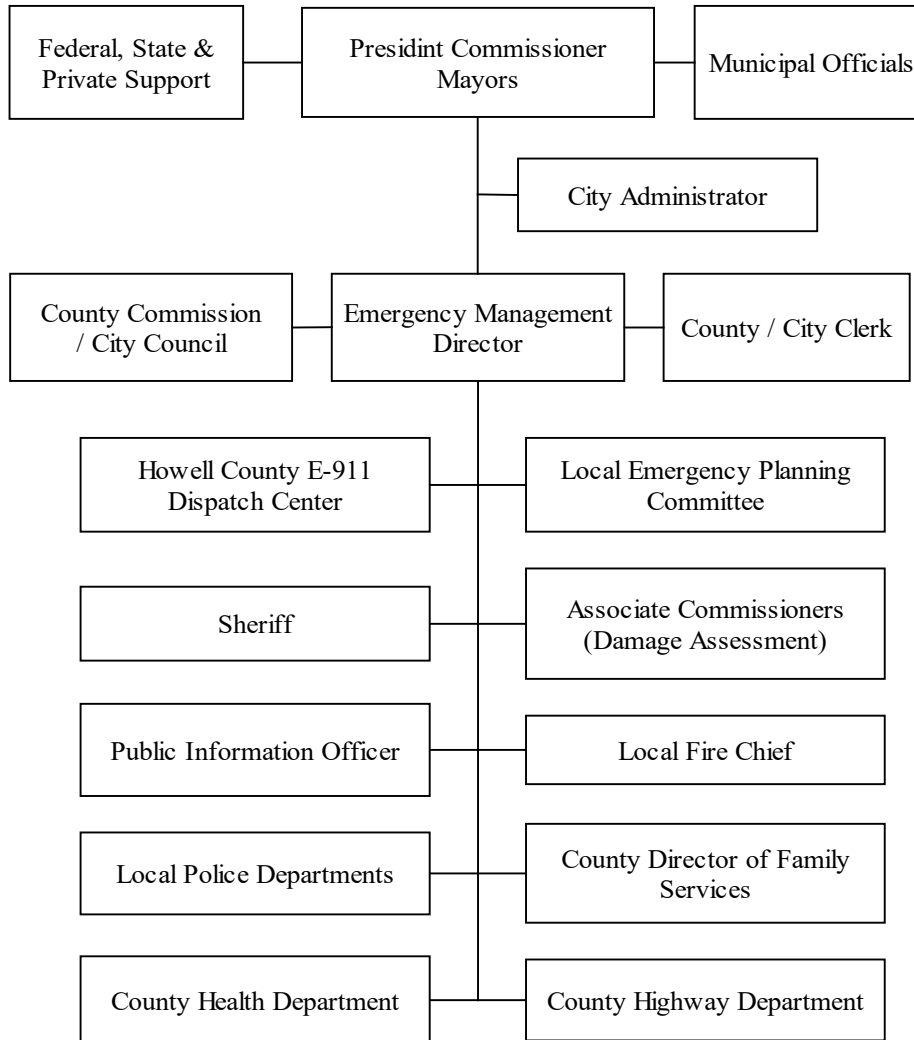
APPENDICES

1. Direction and Control Diagram
2. Direction and Control Staff
Attachment A - Additional EOC Staff
3. Message Handling Procedures
Attachment A - Message Form
Attachment B - Communications Log
Attachment C - Significant Events Log
Attachment D – Local Situation Report
Addendum 1 – Local Situation Report Completion Instructions
4. EOC Standard Operating Procedures
5. EOC Locations (map)
6. NIMS

Appendix 1 to Annex A

DIRECTION AND CONTROL DIAGRAMS

HOWELL COUNTY



The key individuals and agencies that will direct/support operations from the EOC are identified in Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan. Names and telephone numbers are not published because they change frequently and therefore will be outdated quickly. This information will be maintained for each jurisdiction by the Emergency Management Director. The procedures for staffing the EOC are further explained here.

Appendix 2 to Annex A

HOWELL COUNTY DIRECTION AND CONTROL STAFF

(Area Code is 417 unless noted)

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
Presiding Commissioner		256-3872	
Northern Commissioner		265-3872	
Southern Commissioner		256-3872	
Emergency Management Director		293-1591	
Sheriff		256-2544	
Public Information Officer		256-3872	
Co. Highway Dept. Director		256-3872	
Fire Chief		256-2345	
County Clerk		256-2571	
County Health Director		256-7078	
Ozark Med.Center Director		256-9111	
Co. Div. of Family Services		256-7121	
County Assessor		256-8284	
County Coroner		256-2121	
LEPD Chairman		8702755053	
S. Howell Co. Ambulance		256-2490	
Howell Co. E-911 Director		256-0209	
Red Cross		257-0018	

**Attachment A
To Appendix 2 to Annex A**

ADDITIONAL HOWELL COUNTY EOC STAFF

This list is to be completed by the Emergency Management Director and kept updated in his/her respective copies of this plan. Persons on this list do not have a primary responsibility, but may support a particular emergency function.

(Area Code is 417 unless noted)

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
County Road District		256-3872	
Howell-Oregon Electric		256-2131	
St. Francis Ambulance		934-2800	
Willow Springs Ambulance		469-2273	
Southern Missouri Gas		800-909-7642	

**Attachment B
To Appendix 2 to Annex A**

MOUNTAIN VIEW DIRECTION AND CONTROL STAFF

(Area Code is 417 unless noted)

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
Mayor		934-2601	
Administrative Asst		934-2601	
Emergency Management Director		247-1395	
Chief of Police		934-2994	
City Finance Director		934-2601	
City Public Works Director		934-2601	
Public Information Officer		934-2601	
Mountain View Fire Chief		934-2601	
City Clerk		934-2601	
City Engineer			
County Health Dept. Director		256-7078	
St. Francis Hospital Admin.		934-7000	
Co. Div. of Family Services			
LEPD Chairman		8702755053	
County Coroner		256-2131	
Red Cross Chapter Director		257-0018	

**Attachment D
To Appendix 2 to Annex A**

WEST PLAINS DIRECTION AND CONTROL STAFF

(Area Code is 417, unless noted)

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
Mayor		256-7176	
City Administrator		256-7176	
Emergency Director		274-6454	
Chief of Police		256-2244	
Public Information Officer		256-7176	
City Finance Director		256-7176	
West Plains Fire Chief		256-2424	
City Public Works Director		256-7176	
City Code Administrator		256-7176	
County Health Dept. Rep.		256-7078	
Ozark Med. Center Director		256-9111	
Co. Ambulance Director		256-2490	
Red Cross Chapter Rep.		257-0018	
Co. Div. of Family Services		256-7172	
County Coroner's Office		256-2121	
LEPD Chairman		8702755053	
Purchasing Agent		256-7176	
Engineering Department		256-7176	

Attachment E
To Appendix 2 to Annex A

ADDITIONAL WEST PLAINS EOC STAFF

This list is to be completed by the Emergency Management Director and kept updated in his/her respective copies of this plan. Persons on this list do not have a primary responsibility, but may support a particular emergency function.

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
St. Francis Ambulance			
Willow Springs Ambulance			
South Howell County Ambulance			

**Attachment F
To Appendix 2 to Annex A**

**WILLOW SPRINGS
Direction and Control Staff**

(Area Code is 417, unless noted)

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
City Administrator		469-2107	
Emergency Management Director			
Chief of Police		469-3158	
City Clerk		469-2107	
Public Information Officer		469-2107	
Fire Chief		252-0124	
Building Inspector		252-0125	
County Health Dept. Rep.		256-7078	
Willow Springs Ambulance		469-2273	
LEPD Chairman		8702755053	
Salvation Army Chapter Rep		469-3048	
Co. Div. of Family Services			
County Coroner's Office			
Red Cross		257-0018	

Attachment G
To Appendix 2 to Annex A

ADDITIONAL WILLOW SPRINGS EOC STAFF

This list is to be completed by the Emergency Management Director and kept updated in his/her respective copies of this plan. Persons on this list do not have a primary responsibility, but may support a particular emergency function.

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
South Howell County Ambulance District			
St. Francis Ambulance			

Appendix 3 to Annex A

MESSAGE HANDLING PROCEDURES

- A. All reports/messages coming into the EOC will be acknowledged by recording them on the message form (see Attachment A to this appendix). This procedure applies to anyone receiving a message by radio, telephone, etc.
- B. Each message will be entered into the communications log (see Attachment B to this appendix). The log will show the date and time the message was received along with the individual/department sending it.
- C. After the message has been logged, it will be given to the Emergency Management Director for routing to the appropriate functional coordinator(s). Since damage assessment is of vital importance in a disaster, a copy of each message will also be given to the Damage Assessment Coordinator. He/She will be responsible for collection, analysis, and plotting/display of damage assessment information obtained from these reports/messages.
- D. If the information contained in the message is of significant importance, it will be entered into the significant events log (see Attachment C to this appendix). This log will be used to record key disaster-related information (i.e., casualty information, health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of the hazard to the public, number of evacuees, radiation dose, etc.).
- E. The message receiver is responsible for checking the accuracy of the message. (If the message is found to be inaccurate, the Emergency Management Director will be notified, who will then inform all the receivers of that message of its inaccuracy.) The appropriate action will be taken to either complete the request or, if unable to respond, forward it to the Emergency Management Director.
- F. The response to the message will be disseminated as appropriate (i.e., reported to response personnel in the field, provided to the EOC staff through regularly scheduled briefings, forwarded to state officials, or disseminated to the public).
- G. Outgoing messages from the EOC will also be entered into the communications log as previously mentioned. This will include messages that originate from the EOC which are also to be recorded on a message form before leaving the EOC.
- H. Personnel required for message handling will be furnished by the Emergency Management Director.

Attachment A

MESSAGE FORM

MESSAGE

DATE: **TIME:** **MESSAGE NO:**

TO: **FROM:**

CONTENT: _____

ACTION TAKEN: _____



Attachment D

STATE OF MISSOURI LOCAL SITUATION REPORT

Initial []

Supplemental []

Date: _____ Time: _____ County: _____

Reported by: _____

Phone Number: (_____) _____

Has a county/city declared an emergency or disaster? Yes _____ No _____

Describe in as much detail as possible what has happened or what you anticipate. Include impact on individuals, businesses and infrastructure.

When did it happen or when is it anticipated?

What actions have been taken?

What actions still need to be taken?

What resources outside of the jurisdiction may be needed? (Be specific)

SEMA Fax Number (573) 634-7966

Addendum 1 to Attachment D

LOCAL SITUATION REPORT (SIT REP) Completion Instructions

SUMMARY:

The Local Situation Report form (also referred to as the Local Sit Rep) is a form developed by SEMA to help local jurisdiction provide a narrative format about disaster events or anticipated events. This form is intended to provide SEMA and other state agencies with an explanation of a disaster event that goes beyond the numeric data that is collected on other damage assessment forms. Think of this form as the “story” behind the damage assessment data. All jurisdictions are encouraged to use this form anytime they have had an emergency or disaster event or can anticipate an event occurring.

The goal of this form is to get a comprehensive picture of how the event has affected the government, the infrastructure, businesses and the citizenry. This is the **FIRST** form filled out for disaster reporting to SEMA and is to be sent in to SEMA as a stand-alone report or as the narrative form that accompanies the Disaster Summary form (data).

FORM SECTIONS:

The first step is to identify if this report is the initial report sent to the state or if it is a supplemental report. This is important information for state staff to know if this is the first report or just an update of an ongoing situation. Mark the appropriate block!

At the top of the form is an area for the individual filling out the form to put in valuable information about date, time, location, phone number, and who is the point of contact (Report By).

The remainder of the form asks for information to be written in a narrative format. Details about how the event (or coming event) is impacting the community need to be written legibly. SEMA is looking for how the disaster has affected the citizens of the community and the infrastructure. Information concerning special needs groups, the elderly and the inability of government to provide critical services should be included.

Briefly describe what actions have been taken by the jurisdiction to respond to or prepare for the event and what still needs to be accomplished.

Appendix 4 to Annex A

EOC STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated when a call or message is received from the National Weather Service, fire, police, or any other reliable source indicating a possible emergency situation according to Appendix 3 of the Basic Plan.

The chief elected official, or the Emergency Management Director may activate the EOC.

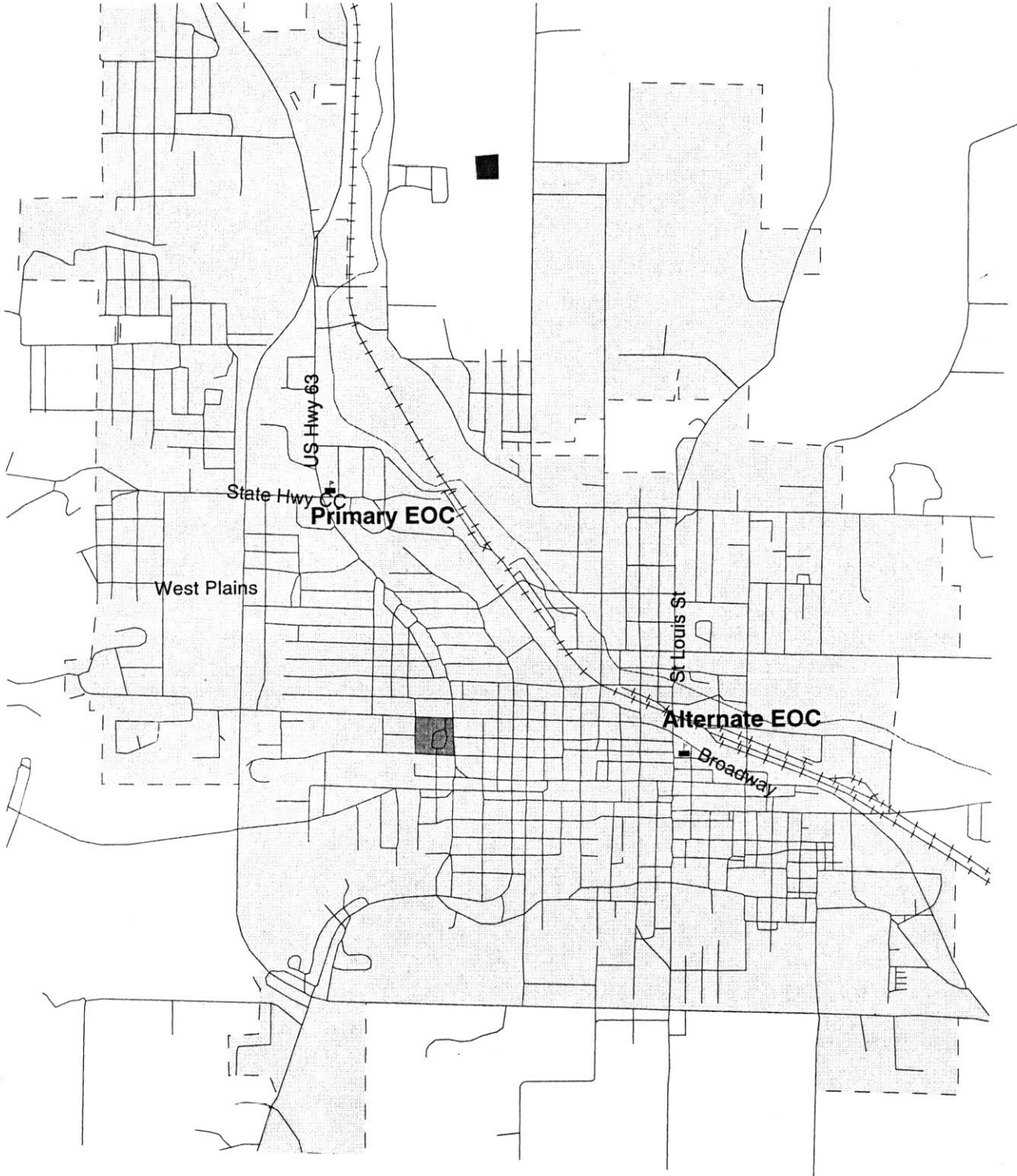
Upon activation, the call-up of all agencies and response personnel may begin pursuant to the emergency.

At the time of activation, the Emergency Operations Plan will be put into operation and all procedures followed.

Once the emergency situation has subsided and a shutdown commences, there shall be a run-down of the call list indicating an end to the emergency.

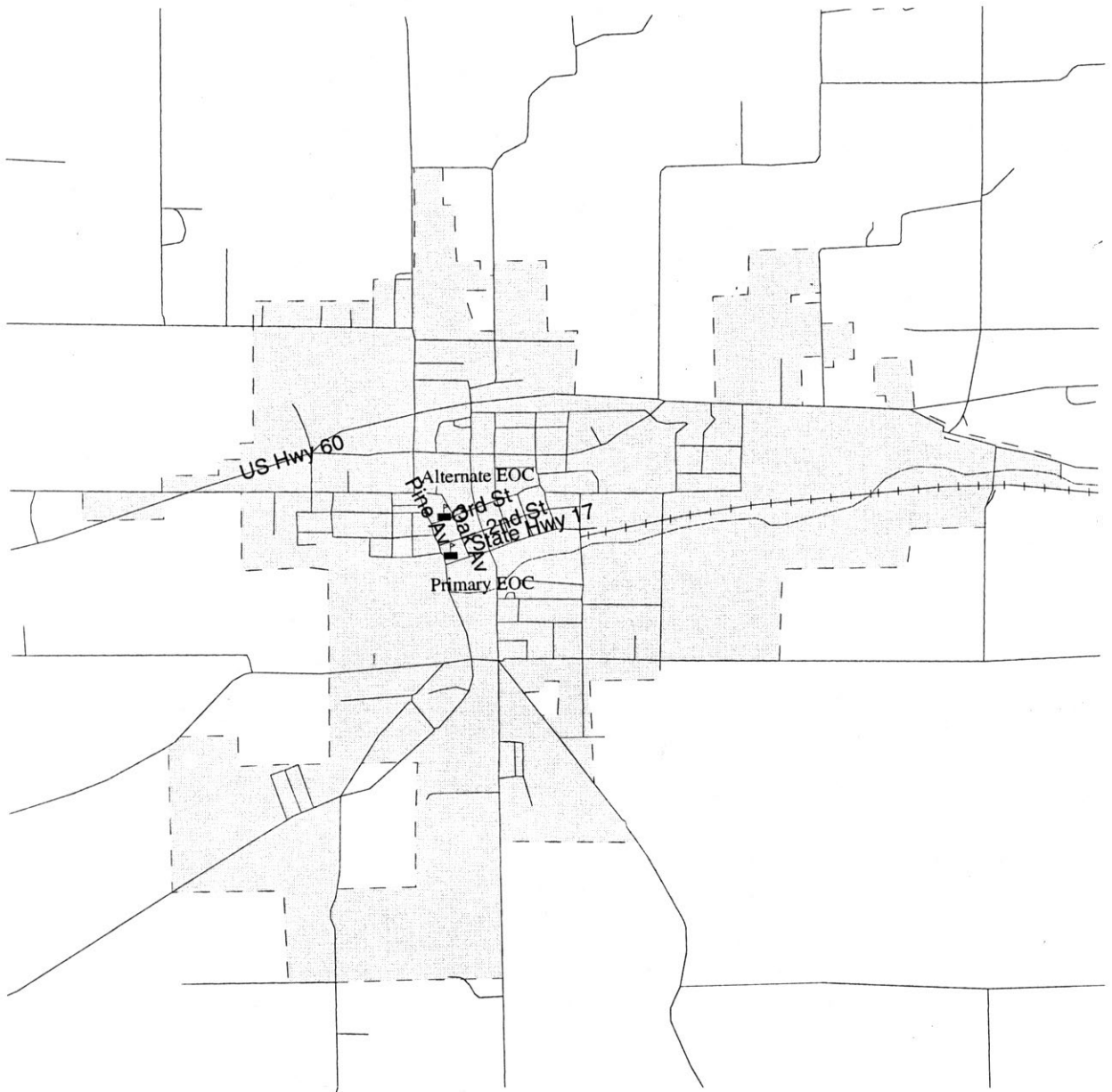
**Appendix 5 to Annex A
Howell County EOC**

EOC LOCATIONS



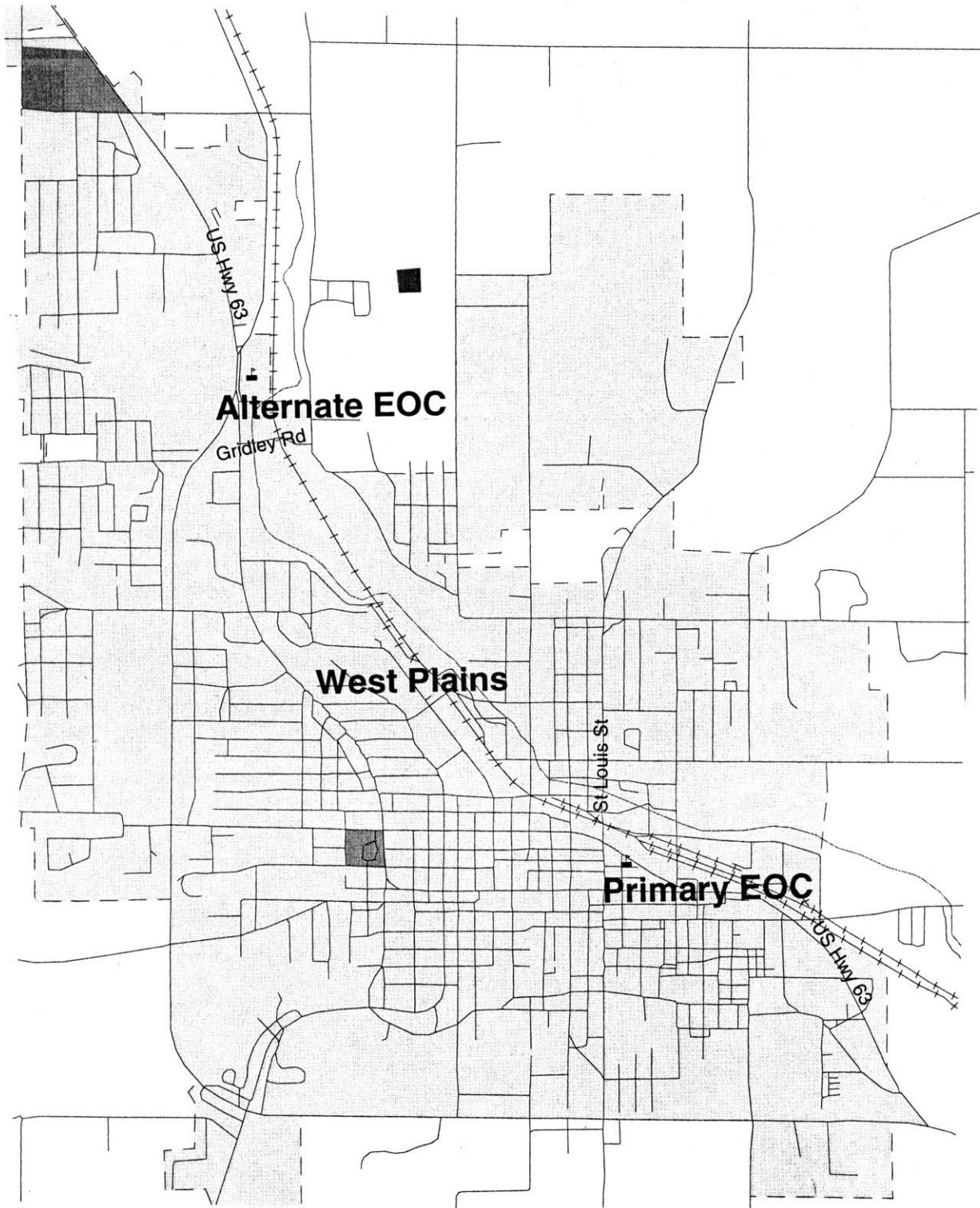
**Attachment A to Appendix 5 to Annex A
Mountain View EOC**

EOC LOCATIONS



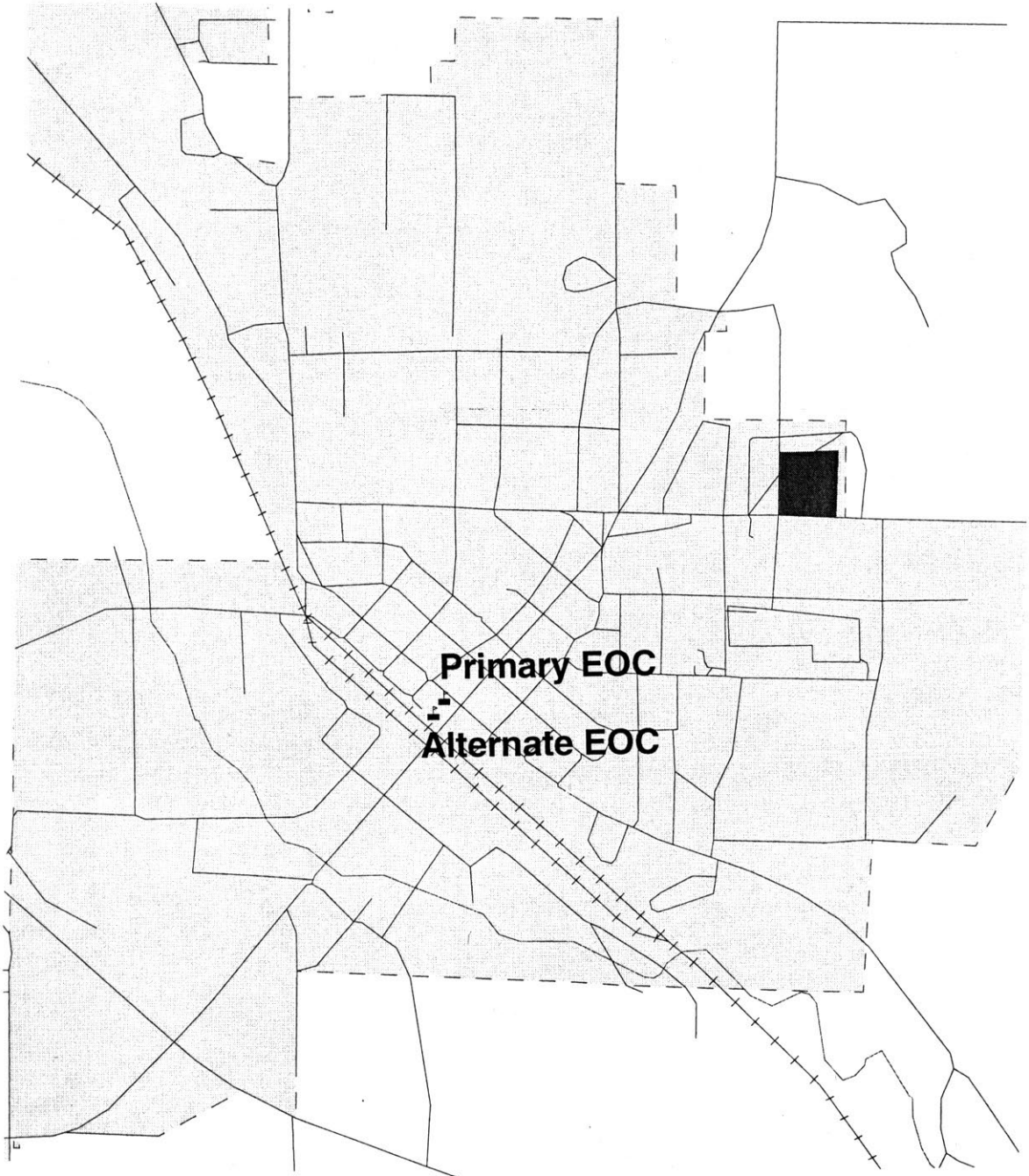
**Attachment B to Appendix 5 to Annex A
West Plains EOC**

EOC LOCATIONS



**Attachment C to Appendix 5 to Annex A
Willow Springs EOC**

EOC LOCATIONS



APPENDIX 6 to

ANNEX A DIRECTION AND CONTROL

national incident management system (nims)

PURPOSE

This appendix further defines the principles and processes outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient and collaborative incident management at all levels. An important part of the NIMS is the use of the Incident Command System (ICS).

At state and local levels, Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) coordinate response and recovery activities. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) coordinates the response, recovery, and leadership responsibilities of the Governor, key staff, state department or agency heads, technical advisors, and representatives of private sector organizations. This appendix describes the standardized organizational structures, to include the Incident Command System (ICS), Multi-Agency Coordination Systems, and public information systems established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It also describes some of the processes, procedures and systems needed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various areas.

Because interaction between state and local jurisdictions is vital to these activities, this appendix can also be used as a model for local jurisdictions throughout Missouri to use for expanding their plans for incident management. This is extremely critical in this era of limited assets and will help ensure that the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), the National Response Plan (NRP), and Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs) complement each other and, when used together, they ensure that effective response and recovery operations are instituted.

II

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was developed to provide a consistent nationwide framework for standardizing incident management practices and procedures. NIMS ensures that federal, state, and local jurisdictions work effectively, efficiently, and cooperatively to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents of any cause, size, or complexity.

2. The NIMS provides a consistent, flexible, and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location or complexity. This flexibility applies across all phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

3. Missouri is exposed to a number of hazards that would require the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate and manage response and recovery operations.

4. Because of Missouri's size and diversity, the State must have the capability to monitor and manage several types of disasters at multiple locations concurrently.

B. Assumptions.

1. Because of its balance between flexibility and standardization, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides the framework for interoperability and compatibility.

2. The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and Local governments to work effectively together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

3. NIMS provides a set of standardized organizational structures, including the Incident Command System (ICS), multi-agency coordination systems, and public information systems, as well as requirements for processes, procedures, and systems to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various areas.

4. The success of any incident operations will depend on the ability of local, State, and/or Federal government to mobilize and effectively utilize multiple outside resources. These resources must come together in an organizational framework that is understood by everyone and must utilize a common plan, as specified through a process of incident action planning.

5. The NIMS is based on procedures that are adequate for response to any disaster condition that could arise in Missouri.

6. State officials respond as directed in Appendix 1 to the Basic Plan (Emergency/Disaster Classification Procedures), Annex A (Direction and Control), and this Appendix.

III

COMMAND AND MANAGEMENT

A. Incident Command System. ICS is used by the State of Missouri to effectively and efficiently manage incidents throughout the state by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

1. Concepts and Principles.

a. Incidents are managed locally.

(1) Most incidents within the State of Missouri are handled by local governments through the use of their own resources or a combination of their resources and those available through local mutual aid agreements.

(2) Local emergency operations plans and the corresponding standard operating procedures establish the processes used by the local government to respond to these incidents.

(3) For multi-discipline and or multi-jurisdictional incidents that are beyond the capability of the local government, SEMA can provide assistance from their staff or coordinate the use of other State departments (with an approved executive order) to assist the affected jurisdiction.

b. Field Command and Management Functions.

All field command and management functions, as well as SEOC operations are performed in accordance with the standard Incident Command System organizations, doctrines and procedures.

(2) Because each incident and location is unique, Incident Commanders and the SEOC Floor Supervisor have the authority and flexibility to modify established procedures and organizational structure as needed to accomplish the mission in the context of a particular hazard scenario.

c. The Incident Command System (ICS) is modular and scalable.

d. The Incident Command System has interactive management components.

e. The Incident Command System establishes common terminology, standards, and procedures that enable diverse organizations to work together effectively.

f. The Incident Command System incorporates measurable objectives.

g. The implementation of the Incident Command System should have the least possible disruption on existing systems and processes.

h. The Incident Command System should be user friendly and be applicable across a wide spectrum of

emergency response and incident management disciplines.

2. Management Characteristics.

a. Common Terminology.

(1) The incident command system establishes common terminology that allows different incident management and support entities to work together across a variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

(2) This common terminology includes naming and defining those major functions and functional units with domestic incident management responsibilities, typing major resources (including personnel, facilities, major equipment, and supply items) with respect to their capabilities, and designating the facilities in the vicinity of the incident area that will be used in the course of incident management activities.

b. Modular Organization. The Incident Command system (ICS) organizational structure develops in a top-down, modular fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the incident, as well as the specifics of the hazard environment created by the incident.

c. Management by Objective. The entire ICS organization must accomplish these tasks in order to effectively manage an incident:

- (1) Establish overarching objectives;
- (2) Develop and issue assignments, plans, procedures, and rotocols;
- (3) Establish specific, measurable objectives for each incident management functional activity; and
- (4) Document the results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

d. Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP).

- (1) The Incident Action Plan provides a coherent means of communicating the overall incident objectives in the context of both operational and support activities.
- (2) The Planning Section Chief within the State Emergency Operations Center is responsible for the coordination and preparation of the IAP.
- (3) The State Unified Command and/or the Area Command approves the IAP. See Tab K to this appendix.

- (4) Detailed information on the development of the Incident Action Plan is included as Tab K to Appendix 3 to Annex A of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOC).
- e. Manageable Span of Control.
- (1) The type of incident, nature of the task, hazards and safety factors, and distances between personnel and resources all influence span of control.
 - (2) The span of control of any individual with incident management supervisory responsibility should range from three to seven subordinates.
- f. Pre-Designated Incident Locations and Facilities.
- (1) Various types of operational locations and support facilities are established in the vicinity of an incident to accomplish a variety of purposes.
 - (2) The Incident Commander will direct the identification and location of these facilities based on the requirements of the current situation.
 - (3) For disaster operations within the State of Missouri the following pre-designated locations and/or facilities are used:
 - (a) State Unified Command. Established to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and/or Area Commands have been assigned. State Unified Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed.
 - (b) State Area Command. An Area Command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations, such as would likely be the case for incidents that are not site specific, geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time.
 - (c) State Staging Areas. Temporary facilities at which commodities, equipment, and personnel are received and pre-positioned for deployment.

- (d) State Staging Areas – Affected. Temporary facilities located within the affected area at which commodities, equipment, and personnel are received and pre-positioned for deployment.
- (e) Points of Distribution Sites (PODs). Temporary local facilities at which commodities are distributed directly to disaster victims. Locations are identified in Local Emergency Operations Plans and serve as distribution sites during a catastrophic event.

g. Comprehensive Resource Management.

- (1) Resource management includes processes for categorizing, ordering, dispatching, tracking, and recovering resources.
- (2) It also includes those processes and procedures for reimbursement for resources.
- (3) Resources are defined as personnel, teams, equipment, supplies, and facilities that are available, or potentially available, for assignment in support of incident management and emergency response activities.

h. Integrated Communications.

- (1) Incident communications are facilitated through the development and use of a common communications plan and interoperable communications processes and procedures.
- (2) Preparedness planning must address the equipment, systems, and protocols necessary to achieve integrated voice and data incident management communications.

i. Establishment and Transfer of Command.

- (1) The command function must be clearly established from the beginning of incident operations.
- (2) The agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the incident commander.
- (3) When command is transferred, the process must include a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.

j. Chain of Command and Unity of Command.

- (1) Chain of command refers to the orderly line of authority within the incident management organization.
- (2) Unity of command means that every individual has a designated supervisor to whom they report.
- (3) These principles clarify reporting relationships and eliminate the confusion caused by multiple, conflicting directives.

k. State Unified Command.

- (1) Used in incidents that involve multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multi-agency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement.
- (2) State Unified Command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

l. Accountability of Resources and Personnel.

- (1) Check-In. All responders must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the incident commander.
 - (2) Incident Action Plan. Response operations must be directed and coordinated as outlined in the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - (3) Unity of Command. Each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.
 - (4) Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate and manage all resources under their supervision.
 - (5) Resource Tracking. Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.
- m. Deployment. Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.
- n. Information and Intelligence Management. The incident management organization must establish a process for gathering, sharing, and managing incident-related information and intelligence.

3. Incident Command System (ICS) Organization and Operations.

Command Staff.

- (1) The Command Staff is responsible for the overall management of the incident.
- (2) When an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap, a single Incident Commander should be designated by the appropriate jurisdictional authority. This individual will have overall incident management responsibility.
- (3) The Command Staff function for any response involving State resources or resources requested and received by the State is as follows:
 - (a) State Unified Command:
 - 1 Used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions.
 - 2 For the purposes of any response by the State of Missouri, the State Emergency Operations Center (and corresponding organizational structure) serves as the State Unified Command.
 - 3 The senior official from the state, as designated by the Governor of the State of Missouri to lead the State Unified Command, is the Director of Public Safety or their successor. The Director of Public Safety will be the Principal State Official (PSO) responsible for the State Unified Command and for coordinating with all departments, commissions and agencies on behalf of the Governor.
 - 4 Operates under a common set of objectives, strategies, priorities, and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP) to maximize the use of available resources.
 - (b) Area Command:
 - 1 The forward element for command and control of State of Missouri resources.
 - 2 Ensures all area activities are directed toward accomplishment of the IAP.
 - 3 The basic organization structure will be similar to that of the State Unified Command.

4 During a catastrophic event (New Madrid Earthquake, etc) there may be several Area Commands established. If so, all of them would report to the State Unified Command established at the Missouri State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

(4) Command Staff responsibilities:

(a) Public Information Officer (PIO):

1 Responsible for interfacing with the public and the media.

2 Develops accurate and complete information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest for both internal and external use.

3 May perform a public information monitoring role.

4 Only one incident Public Information Officer (PIO) should be designated. He/she may have several assistants, as needed.

5 The Incident Commander must approve the release of all incident related information.

(b) Safety Officer:

1 Monitors incident operations and advises the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.

2 The Safety Officer has emergency authority to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts during incident operations.

3 The Safety Officer must ensure the coordination of safety management functions and issues across jurisdictions, across functional agencies, and with private-sector and non-governmental organizations.

(c) Liaison Officer:

1 The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and/or private entities.

2 Personnel from public or private organizations involved in incident management activities may be assigned to the Liaison Officer to facilitate coordination.

- (d) Assistants:
- 1 Command Staff members may need one or more assistants to manage their workloads during large or complex incidents.
 - 2 Each Command Staff member is responsible for organizing his or her assistants for maximum efficiency.
- (e) Additional Command Staff:
- 1 Additional Command Staff may be necessary based on the nature and location of the incident, and/or specific requirements established by the Incident Commander, the Area Command, and/or the State Unified Command.
 - 2 Examples include Legal Counsel, Medical Advisor, etc.
 - b. Operations Section.
 - (1) The Operations Section is responsible for all activities focused on reduction of the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situational control, and restoration of normal operations.
 - (2) Operations Section Chief:
 - (a) The Operations Section Chief is responsible to the Incident Commander or State Unified Commander for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities.
 - (b) The Operations Section Chief will establish tactical objectives for each operational period. Other section chiefs and unit leaders establish their own supporting objectives.
 - (c) An Operations Chief should be designated for each operational period and should have direct involvement in the preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - (3) Branches:
 - (a) Branches may be used to serve several purposes, and may be functional or geographic in nature.
 - (b) In general, branches are established when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control of one supervisor to three to seven subordinates for the Operations Section Chief (a ratio of 1:5 is normally recommended, or 1:8 to 1:10 for many larger-scale law enforcement operations).

- (4) Divisions and Groups:
- (a) Divisions and Groups are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Incident Command and/or the Operations Section Chief.
 - (b) Divisions are established to divide an incident into physical or geographical areas of operation.
 - (c) Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.
 - (d) For certain types of incidents, for example, the Incident Commander (IC) may assign intelligence-related activities to a functional group in the Operations Section. There also may be additional levels of supervision below the Division or Group level.

(5) Resources:

- (a) Resources refer to the combination of personnel and equipment required to enable incident management operations.
- (b) Resources may be organized and managed in three different ways, depending on the requirements of the incident:
 - 1 Single Resources. These are individual personnel and equipment items and the operators associated with them.
 - 2 Task Forces. A Task Force is any combination of resources assembled in support of a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
 - 3 Strike teams. Strike Teams are a set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel. The use of Strike teams and Task Forces is encouraged, wherever possible, to optimize the use of resources, reduce the span of control over a large number of single resources, and reduce the complexity of incident management coordination and communications.
- (c) Planning Section.
 - (1) The Planning Section:
 - (a) Collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the Incident Commander (IC), the Area Command, and/or the State Unified Command and incident management personnel;
 - (b) Prepares status reports;
 - (c) Displays situation information;

- (d) Maintains status of resources assigned to the incident; and
 - (e) Develops and documents the Incident Action Plan (IAP) based on guidance from the Incident Commander, the Area Command, and/or the State Unified Command.
- (2) The Planning Section is also responsible for developing and documenting the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- (3) The Incident Action Plan includes the overall incident objectives and strategies established by the Area Command and/or the State Unified Command.
- (a) In the case of Unified State Command, the Incident Action Plan (IAP) must adequately address the mission and policy needs of each jurisdictional agency and the various Area Commands, as well as interaction between jurisdictions, functional agencies, and private organizations.
 - (b) The Incident Action Plan (IAP) also addresses tactical objectives and support activities required for one operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours.
 - (c) The IAP also contains provisions for continuous incorporation of “lessons learned” as incident management activities progress.
- (4) An Incident Action Plan is especially important when:
- (a) Resources from multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions are involved;
 - (b) Multiple jurisdictions are involved;
 - (c) The incident will effectively span several operational periods;
 - (d) Changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment are required; or
 - (e) There is a need to document actions and/or decisions.
- (5) The Incident Action Plan (IAP) will typically contain a number of components. These are shown in Tab K to this Appendix.
- d. Logistics Section.
- (1) The Logistics Section is responsible for all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources from off-incident locations.

(2) It also provides facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuel, food services, communications and information technology support, and emergency responder medical services, including inoculations, as required.

e. Finance/Administration Section.

- (1) A Finance/Administration Section is established when the agency(s) involved in incident management activities require(s) finance and other administrative support services.
- (2) Not all incidents will require a separate Finance/Administration Section. In cases that require only one specific function (e.g., cost analysis), this service may be provided by a technical specialist in the Planning Section.

f. Intelligence.

- (1) Intelligence includes not only all types of classified information but also other operational information, such as risk assessments, medical intelligence (i.e. surveillance), weather information, geospatial data, structural designs, toxic contaminant levels, and utilities and public works data, that may come from a variety of sources.
- (2) While there is an information and intelligence function within the Planning Section, there is a separate Intelligence Section established as part of the State's Unified Command.
- (3) Regardless of how this function is organized, all information and intelligence must be appropriately analyzed and shared with personnel, designated by the Incident Commander, who have proper clearance and a "need-to-know" to ensure that they support decision-making.
- (4) Responsible for developing, conducting, and managing information-related security plans and operations as directed by the Incident Commander, Area Command, and/or State Unified Command.
- (5) Responsible for coordinating information and operational security matters with the public awareness activities that fall under the responsibility of the Public Information Officer.

4. Area Command.

a. Description.

- (1) An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident management span-of-control considerations.

- (a) An agency administrator or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. For incidents involving State response this decision is made by the Governor’s Unified Command and/or the State Unified Command.
- (b) In the event of a catastrophic event within the State of Missouri, the procedures established in the Catastrophic Event annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) will be followed.
 - (2) An Area Command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversees the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations, such as would likely be the case for incidents that are not site specific, geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time, (e.g., a bioterrorism event).
 - (3) Area Command should not be confused with the functions performed by an emergency operations center (EOC). An Area Command oversees management of the incident(s), while an EOC coordinates support functions and provides resource support.
 - (4) If the incidents under the authority of the Area Command are multi-jurisdictional, then a State Unified Command should be established.

b. Responsibilities.(for their assigned area of operations)

- (1) Set overall incident-related priorities;
- (2) Allocate critical resources according to established priorities;
- (3) Ensure that incidents are properly managed;
- (4) Ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy;
- (5) Identify critical resource needs and report them to the appropriate unified command, emergency operations centers and/or multi-agency coordination entities; and
- (6) Ensure that short term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.

5. State Unified Command.

a. Description.

- (1) An application of the Incident Command System used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions,

- (2) The Missouri State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) serves as the State Unified Command for incidents involving multiple political jurisdictions and/or state/federal resources.
- (3) The senior official from the state, as designated by the Governor of the State of Missouri to lead the State Unified Command, is the Director of Public Safety or their successor. The Director of Public Safety will be the Principal State Official (PSO) responsible for the State Unified Command and for coordinating with all departments, commissions and agencies on behalf of the Governor.
- 4) When activated, the State Emergency Operations Center is staffed by personnel from the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), representatives from various State agencies/departments, key volunteer groups/organizations, federal agencies, and other disciplines as determined by the State Unified Command.
 - (a) Actual staffing of the State Unified Command will be determined by the size, type, and impact of the specific incident.
 - (b) Each agency and/or department has the flexibility to determine who their representative(s) at the SEOC will be, however, the individual(s) must be knowledgeable of the authorities, capabilities, and resources of their respective agency/department.
 - (c) Agency/department representatives must also have the ability/authority to commit agency/department resources including, but not limited to, personnel, equipment, supplies, and any other resources needed to effectively and efficiently respond to and recover from the incident.
 - b. Responsibilities (for incident response and recovery operations throughout the State).
 - (1) Set overall incident-related priorities;
 - (2) Ensure that the overall State response to, and recovery from, the incident(s) is properly managed;
 - (3) Ensure that overall incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy;
 - (4) Identify critical resource needs and locate suitable assets to fill those needs from federal, in-state, out-state, private industry, and/or volunteer groups;
 - (5) Coordinate critical resource needs among the various affected jurisdictions, and response and recovery entities;
 - (6) Allocate critical resources to the established Area Commands according to established priorities and the Incident Action Plan;

- (7) Ensure that short term emergency response and recovery operations are coordinated throughout the State to assist in the transition to long term recovery operations.

B. Multi-agency Coordination Systems.

1. Definition.

- a. A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating and supporting domestic incident management activities.
- b. The primary functions of multi-agency coordination systems are:
 - (1) Support incident management policies and priorities;
 - (2) Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking;
 - (3) Inform resource allocation decisions using incident management priorities;
 - (4) Coordinate incident related information; and
 - (5) Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies.
- c. Multi-agency coordination systems may contain Emergency Operations Centers and (in certain multi-jurisdictional or complex incident management situations) multi-agency coordinating entities.

2. Emergency Operations Centers.

- a. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) represent the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities takes place.
- b. When activated the EOC must establish communication and coordination between the Incident Commander, Area Command(s), and Unified Commands as appropriate.
- c. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the focal point for all State response and recovery activities as the Governor's Unified Command.

3. Multi-agency Coordination Entities.

- a. When incidents cross disciplinary or jurisdictional boundaries or involve complex incident management scenarios, a multi-agency coordination entity (i.e. Missouri State Emergency Management Agency), will be used to facilitate incident management and policy coordination.
- b. The incident and the needs of the impacted jurisdictions will dictate how these multi-agency coordination entities operate and how they are structured.
- c. The SEOC will typically be staffed by senior individuals (or their designees) from organizations and agencies with direct incident management responsibility or with significant incident management support or resource responsibilities. These individuals must have the authority to make decisions and commit their respective agencies/departments resources.

The Missouri State Emergency Operations Center serves as the State's EOC, a multi-agency coordination entity, and the operating location for the Governor's Unified Command.

The SEOC provides strategic coordination during domestic incidents. The Missouri SEOC will coordinate and maintain communications with other agencies and local emergency operations centers EOCs in order to provide uniform and consistent guidance to incident management personnel.

- f. Regardless of form or structure, the principle functions and responsibilities of multi-agency coordination entities typically include the following:
 - (1) Ensuring that each agency involved in incident management activities is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information;
 - (2) Establishing priorities between incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the Incident Commander (IC) or the State Unified Command involved;
 - (3) Acquiring and allocating resources required by incident management personnel in concert with the priorities established by the Incident Commander (IC), Area Command, and/or the State Unified Command;
 - (4) Anticipating and identifying future resource requirements;
 - (5) Coordinating and resolving policy issues arising from the incident(s); and
 - (6) Providing strategic coordination as required.
- g. Following incidents, multi-agency coordination entities are also typically responsible for ensuring that improvements in plans, procedures, communications, staffing, and other capabilities necessary for improved incident management are acted on. These improvements should also be coordinated with all other appropriate organizations.

C. Public Information Systems.

1. Systems and procedures for communicating timely and accurate information to the public are critical during crisis or emergency situations.
2. Public Information Principles.
 - a. The Public Information Officer (PIO) supports the incident command structure. Basic responsibilities of the PIO include:
 - (1) represent and advise the incident command on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident;
 - (2) handle media and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings, rumor and media monitoring;
 - (3) coordinate and disseminate accurate and timely information related to the incident, particularly regarding information on public health and safety;
 - (4) coordinate public information at or near the incident site;
 - (5) serve as the on-scene link to the Joint Information System (on-scene PIO);
 - (6) during large scale operations, several Public Information Officers (PIOs) would be required, in the field and in the Joint Information Center.
 - b. Public information functions must be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions and across functional agencies; among federal, state, and local partners; and with private-sector and non-governmental organizations.
 - c. Organizations participating in incident management retain their independence.
 - (1) Incident commands and multi-agency coordination agencies are responsible for establishing and overseeing Joint Information Centers (JICs) including processes for coordinating and clearing public communications.
 - (2) For those large operations utilizing a State Unified Command, the departments, agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions that contribute to joint public information management do not lose their individual identities or responsibility for their own programs or policies.
 - (3) Each entity contributes to the overall unified message.

2. System Description and Components.

a. Joint Information System (JIS).

- (1) The JIS provides an organized, integrated, and coordinated mechanism to ensure the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public in a crisis.
- (2) It includes the plans, protocols, and structures used to provide information to the public during incident operations.
- (3) It encompasses all public information operations related to an incident, including all Federal, State, local, and private organization PIOs, staff, and JICs established to support an incident.
- (4) Key elements of the Joint Information System include the following:
 - (a) interagency coordination and integration;
 - (b) developing and delivering coordinated messages;
 - (c) support for decision-makers; and
 - (d) flexibility, modularity, and adaptability.

b. Joint Information Center (JIC).

- (1) A JIC is a physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public-affairs functions.
- (2) The Department of Public Safety Communications Director serves as the JIC coordinator.
- (3) It is important for the JIC to have the most current and accurate information regarding incident management activities at all times.
- (4) The JIC provides the organizational structure for coordinating and disseminating official information.
- (5) The JIC should include representatives of each jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, and nongovernmental organization involved in incident management activities.

- (6) A single JIC location is preferable, but the system should be flexible and adaptable enough to accommodate multiple JIC locations when the circumstances of an incident require.
- (7) If multiple Joint Information Centers (JICs) are used, each JIC must have procedures and protocols to communicate and coordinate effectively with other JICs, as well as with other appropriate components of the ICS organization.

IV RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. Concepts and Principles.

1. Resource Management involves coordinating and overseeing the application of tools, processes, and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident.
2. Resources include personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies.
3. Resource management coordination activities take place within the Logistics Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This Section, in conjunction with the State Unified Command, will also prioritize and coordinate resource allocation and distribution during incidents.
4. Resource management involves four primary tasks:
 - a. establishing systems for describing, inventorying, requesting, and tracking resources;
 - b. activating these systems prior to and during an incident;
 - c. dispatching resources prior to and during an incident; and
 - d. deactivating or recalling resources during or after incidents.

B. Managing Resources.

1. General.
 - a. The State of Missouri uses the concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to conduct all of its response and recovery operations, including its logistics operations.
 - b. In accordance with NIMS, the State uses standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions in its resource management processes. These processes reflect functional considerations, geographic factors, and validated practices within and across disciplines.

2. There are nine processes for managing resources:
 - a. Identifying and Typing Resources.
 - (1) Resource typing entails categorizing by capability the resources that incident managers commonly request, deploy, and employ.
 - (2) Measurable standards identifying the capabilities and performance levels of resources serve as the basis for categories.
 - (3) Resource kinds may be divided into subcategories (types) to define more precisely the resource capabilities needed to meet specific requirements.
 - b. Certifying and Credentialing Personnel.
 - (1) Personnel certification entails authoritatively attesting that individuals meet professional standards for the training, experience, and performance required for key incident management functions.
 - (2) Credentialing involves providing documentation that can authenticate and verify the certification and identify of designated incident managers and emergency responders.
 - (3) This system helps ensure that personnel representing various jurisdictional levels and functional disciplines possess a minimum common level of training, currency, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability for the incident management or emergency responder position they are tasked to fill.
 - c. Inventorying Resources.
 - (1) The Logistics Section staff will use available resource inventory systems (E-Team, etc) to assess the availability of assets provided by public, private, and volunteer organizations.
 - (2) Key issues involving resource inventories that must be addressed during each incident include:
 - (a) the process (if any) that will be used to make the data available to area commands, other emergency operations centers, and multi-agency coordination entities.

- (b) determining whether or not the primary-use organization needs to warehouse items prior to an incident. The Logistics Section will make this decision by considering the urgency of the need, whether there are sufficient quantities of required items on hand, and/or whether they can be obtained quickly enough to meet demand.

d. Identifying Resource Requirements.

- (1) The Logistics Section within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will identify, refine, and validate resource requirements throughout incident response and recovery operations.
- (2) The process of accurately identifying resource requirements involves determining:
 - (a) what and how much is needed;
 - (b) where and when it is needed; and
 - (c) who will be receiving or using it.
- (3) Because resource availability and requirements will constantly change as the incident evolves, all entities participating in an operation must coordinate closely in this process.

e. Ordering and Acquiring Resources.

- (1) Requests for items that the incident command cannot obtain locally are submitted through the applicable Area Command.
- (2) If the applicable Area Command is unable to fill the order locally, the order is forwarded to the Logistics Section within the State Unified Command.

f. Mobilizing Resources

- (1) Incident personnel begin mobilizing when notified through established channels. In the event of a catastrophic earthquake event many of the initial mobilization actions are addressed through an automatic response process.
- (2) Deploying personnel should be provided the following information as a minimum:
 - (a) the date, time, and place of departure;
 - (b) mode of transportation to the incident;

- (c) estimated date and time of arrival;
 - (d) reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number); and
 - (e) anticipated incident duration of deployment.
- (3) When resources arrive on scene, they must formally check in. This starts the on-scene in-processing and validates the order requirements.
 - (4) Notification that the resource has arrived is sent back through the system to the Logistics Section at the State Emergency Operations Center.
 - (5) The Logistics Section will usually plan and prepare for the demobilization process at the same time they begin the resource mobilization process. Early planning for demobilization:
 - (a) facilitates accountability
 - (b) makes transportation of resources as efficient as possible;
 - (c) keeps costs as low as possible; and
 - (d) delivery as fast as possible.

g. Tracking and Reporting Resources.

- (1) Resource tracking is a standardized, integrated process conducted throughout the life cycle of an incident by all agencies at all levels.
- (2) This resource tracking process:
 - (a) provides incident managers with a clear picture of where resources are located;
 - (b) helps staff prepare to receive resources;
 - (c) protects the safety of personnel and security of supplies and equipment; and
 - (d) enables the coordination of movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- (3) The Logistics Section will use established procedures to track resources continuously from mobilization through demobilization.

- (4) The Logistics Section will provide this real-time information to key decision makers within the Governor's Unified Command, the State Unified Command, and the applicable Area Command(s) as needed.

- (5) All personnel involved in the resource management process will follow all applicable federal, state, and/or local procedures for acquiring and managing resources, including reconciliation, accounting, auditing, and inventorying.
 - h. Recovering Resources. Recovery involves the final disposition of all resources. During this process, resources are rehabilitated, replenished, disposed of, and retrograded:
 - (1) Nonexpendable Resources.
 - (a) These are fully accounted for at the incident site and again when they are returned to the unit that issued them. The issuing unit then restores the resources to fully functional capability and readies them for the next mobilization.
 - (b) In the case of human resources adequate rest and recuperation time and facilities must be provided.
 - (2) Expendable Resources.
 - (a) These are also fully accounted for. Restocking occurs at the point from which a resource was issued.
 - (b) Resources that require special handling and disposition (e.g., biological waste and contaminated supplies, debris, and equipment) must be dealt with according to established regulations and policies.
 - i. Reimbursement.
 - (1) Reimbursement provides a mechanism to fund critical needs that arise from incident-specific activities.
 - (2) Processes and procedures, including mechanisms for collecting bills, validating costs against the scope of the work, ensuring that proper authorities are involved, and accessing reimbursement programs, must be in place to ensure that resource providers are reimbursed in a timely manner.
 - (3) The State will pursue all available sources of reimbursement for resources expended during a disaster incident. These would include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Federal mission assignments

- (b) FEMA Public Assistance program
- (c) Mutual aid agreements
- (d) Donations
- (4) If these programs are not available, the incident management organization bears the costs of expendable resources.

V COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A. Concepts and Principles.

1. Effective communications, information management, and information and intelligence sharing are critical aspects of domestic incident management.
2. The principle goals of communications and information management are:
 - a. establishing and maintaining a common operating picture
 - b. ensuring accessibility and interoperability
3. A common operating picture and systems interoperability provide the framework necessary to:
 - a. formulate and disseminate indications and warnings;
 - b. formulate, execute, and communicate operational decisions at an incident site, as well as between incident management entities across jurisdictions and functional agencies;
 - c. prepare for potential requirements and requests supporting incident management activities; and
 - d. develop and maintain overall awareness and understanding of an incident within and across jurisdictions.

B. Managing Communications and Information.

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides the essential functions of communications and information systems at all levels in two ways
 - a. Incident Management Communications.
 - (1) Interoperable communications systems are necessary to ensure effective communications exist between all response and recovery entities.
 - (2) All jurisdictions and entities involved in response and recovery operations will use common terminology, as prescribed by the NIMS, for communication.

- b. Information Management.
 - (1) Successful response and recovery operations are dependent on the dissemination of accurate and timely information. There are several standard mechanisms that can be used to disseminate disaster-related information. These include:
 - (a) E-Team.
 - (b) Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - (c) Situation Reports.
 - (d) Standard interoperable communications.
 - (e) Coordinated and approved press releases.
 - (f) Face to face personnel contact.
 - (2) All of these must be used to conduct successful disaster response and recovery operations. Reliance on any one method to the exclusion of the others will hinder effective disaster operations.
 - (3) The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is responsible for the development and distribution of Situations Reports related to on-going disaster activities.
 - (a) The Director of SEMA, or designee, will determine the frequency of the reports and will also be the final approving authority for each report.
 - (a) Other State agencies will be required to provide input to the situation report as determined by the incident and state agency activities.

VI DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. A State Unified Command will be activated at the SEOC in Jefferson City. This is the state level command where Direction and Control will be exercised for the statewide response. The senior official from the state, as designated by the Governor of the State of Missouri to lead the State Unified Command, is the Director of Public Safety or their successor. The Director of Public Safety, will be the Principal State Official (PSO) responsible for the State Unified Command and for coordinating with all departments, commissions and agencies on behalf of the Governor. The Governor delegates authority to the Principal State Official to perform these functions but remains as the Chief Elected Official of the State and serves as the final responsible official for the State and its responsibilities.

- B. Although the Director of SEMA manages and coordinates operations within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), his or her authority does not exceed that of department heads, unless the Governor so designates (see Basic Plan, Section IV.B.3). The SEMA Director provides chief technical advice on emergency management related issues to the PSO and the State Unified Command.
- C. Under overall guidance of the Governor (or Principal State Official), each participating department, agency, or organization maintains operational control of its resources. Mission assignments are coordinated from the SEOC. When the SEOC is activated, all actions must be reported to the SEOC to ensure a rapid and efficient response.
- D. Requests for federal and/or state assistance can come only from the chief elected official of the affected jurisdiction or that official's authorized successor (see Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan). To ensure proper coordination and format, the SEMA staff must coordinate all these requests.

VII CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for management of incidents is:

1. Governor or Principal State Official
2. State Unified Command
3. Area Command

- B. The line of succession for the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is:
1. Director
 2. Deputy Director
 3. Chief of Operations.
- C. The line of succession for the Operations Branch within the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is
1. Chief of Operations of SEMA
 2. Current designated second in command of the Operations Branch
 3. The first Operations Shift Supervisor who becomes available
- D. See Annex S (Continuity of Operations) of the State Emergency Operations Plan for additional Information.
- E. Lines of authority follow the lines of succession identified above. As the line of succession progresses to the next individual, the lines of authority associated with that position also progress to that individual. That transition is in effect until the event is terminated or someone in a position of higher authority assumes command.

IX APPENDIX DEVELOPMENT and MAINTENANCE

- A. This appendix was developed by SEMA and supported by documentation developed by participating agencies.
- B. SEMA initiates an annual review and update of this annex. Agencies formulate necessary updates and furnish them to SEMA for incorporation in the plan.
- C. Tests, exercises, and drills are conducted regularly. Lessons learned from these initiatives are incorporated into any changes/revisions to this annex.

X AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

See Glossary, Authorities, and References section of the Basic Plan.

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ANNEX B

COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING

I. PURPOSE

This annex will provide information concerning available, and potentially available, communications and warning capabilities in Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Communications and warning capabilities for Howell County is shared by the E-911 Dispatch Center, Howell County Emergency Management, and the various municipalities in the county.
2. The EOC will provide communications (via the Howell County E-911 Dispatch Center) during times of emergency.
3. The Howell County E-911 Dispatch Center, located at #35 Court Square, West Plains, is staffed on a 24-hour basis by dispatch personnel. With Back up operations in the Howell County EOC. They have the ability to dispatch the following:
 - a. Police departments-Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs
 - b. Fire services- -- Dispatched by E-911 Howell County
 - c. Rescue Unit--Howell County Rural Fire Department, West Plains Fire Department, Willow Springs Fire Department, Mountain View Fire Department
 - d. Other--has the capability to dispatch local Highway and Water Patrol Officers, as well as Conservation Agents.
 - e. Contact by phone Local and County Utilities
4. Ambulance Services:
 - a. St. John's Hospital, Springfield, dispatches for Mountain View-Summersville Ambulance District.
 - b. The Willow Springs Ambulance District is dispatched E-911 Center in West Plains.

c. South Howell County Ambulance

5. Howell County Emergency Management Receives its warnings via IPAWS, NWS, Chat and Texts as well as EAS. Howell County Sheriff's Office receives its warning information from Troop G, Missouri State Highway Patrol located in Willow Springs. The MOSWIN, MULES and NAWAS terminals are located at the Troop G headquarters. Mules also located at the Howell County Sheriff's Office and West Plains Police Department. Types of warnings include severe weather. This warning information, in turn, is dispersed throughout the county.

a. Howell County E-911 receives weather notice from Interwarn and the National Weather Service

6. Weather spotters are used during severe weather. A map showing the warning routes used by these spotters has been developed and is kept on file with the Emergency Management Director.

7. Communities having outdoor warning sirens include Mountain View nine (9) sirens, West Plains twelve (16), Pomona (1) and Willow Springs three (3) warning sirens can be activated by fire and law enforcement official in Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs, Pomona can also be activated by the E-911 Howell County Dispatch and the remaining areas of the county will be supplemented with mobile public address operations by the Sheriff's Office, municipal police, and local fire departments. Also, a warning notification call-down list of schools, nursing homes, and businesses is maintained by the Emergency Management Directors. Radio and television stations will also broadcast warnings. Warnings are also distributed via RAVE notifications utilizing Smart 911 apps as well as social media Facebook.

8. There are no fixed warning sirens in the unincorporated areas of Howell County. These areas will be warned by telephone, mobile public address systems and/or door to door.

9. Howell County lies within the West Plains EAS operational area. The primary EAS radio station for Howell County is KWPM 1450 (AM) 93.9 (FM) in West Plains. The primary EAS television stations for the county are:

KYTV-TV, Channel 3 (NBC), Springfield
KOLR-TV, Channel 10, Springfield
KSFX-TV, Channel 27, Springfield

The chief elected official of the affected jurisdiction will designate those personnel with the authority to activate the EAS system.

10. NOAA Weather Radio (NWR): Residents of Howell County are within range of an area transmitter for broadcasts of the NOAA Weather Radio network, operated by the National Weather Service. Severe weather updates, including tornado and severe thunderstorm warnings, flash flood warnings, and other 24-hour weather advisories are broadcast by the NWS for the affected area. The signal is received by special weather radio units activated when a severe weather bulletin is broadcast. These receivers are available to local emergency officials, schools, and the general public from many retail/wholesale stores carrying radios. Special new models can be coded to activate only for weather warnings in the immediate area (up to eight counties). A transmitter and tower currently in Summersville provides signal coverage for Howell and surrounding counties. Tower sites in other parts of the state provide similar multi-county coverage.
11. Cable America Services Willow Springs Mo, Triax Cable Services Mountain View Mo, Fidelity Cable TV provides cable-television service to the residents of Howell County, and will be contacted in the event of an emergency.

B. Assumptions

1. It is assumed that the existing communications and warning systems will survive and remain functional regardless of which type of disaster strikes the area.
2. Amateur radio operators will be available to assist during an emergency situation.
3. If local communications become overtaxed, the state will augment local resources during the response and recovery phases.
4. Regardless of how well developed a warning system is, some citizens will ignore, not hear, or not understand warnings of impending disasters broadcast over radio or television or sounded by local siren systems. Mobile public-address and door-to-door operations may be required in some disaster situations.
5. In most cases, the communications center (dispatching personnel) in conjunction with the public safety officer on the scene will make the initial determination that a "classified" emergency has occurred or is developing. (See Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.)

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frame for performing these actions is listed in parentheses.

- A. Communications and warning operations for Howell County will be coordinated by the Howell County Emergency Management and between the Sheriff and the Howell County E-911 Dispatch Center. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)

- B. Work shifts will be established to provide continuous 24-hour staffing in the communications center. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. During a classified emergency, curtailment of routine actions will be necessary. The degree of this curtailment will be determined by the Communications and Warning Coordinator and will depend upon the severity of the situation. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. Communications will be expanded during emergency situations by augmenting telephone service and utilizing amateur radio communication networks. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- E. Weather spotters will be deployed during severe weather situations. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- F. During emergency operations, all departments will maintain their existing equipment for communicating with their field operations. These departments will maintain communications liaison with the EOC to keep them informed of their operations. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- G. Messages/reports coming into the EOC's communication center will be handled according to the procedures in Appendix 3 to Annex A. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- H. Communications between the State EOC (or either the Alternate State or District EOC, if activated) will be through landline telephone links or radio contact. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- I. When an emergency situation occurs, all available warning systems will be utilized to alert and warn private residences, schools, nursing homes, etc. These warning systems include outdoor warning sirens, tone-alert receivers, radio, television, and telephone, as well as loudspeakers and sirens on emergency vehicles. The warning fan-out for Howell County is located in Appendix 1 to this annex. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- J. Tests and educational programs will be conducted regularly to insure the public understands the various warnings (i.e., tornado siren warning consists of a straight blast). (MITIGATION)
- K. When an emergency requiring public warning occurs at an industrial site using hazardous materials or at a water impoundment, the procedures for alerting government officials will follow those contained in Appendix 3 of the Basic Plan and Annex N. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- L. The Howell County Health Department has the responsibility to monitor the outbreak of diseases, unexplained illnesses, etc. which may be either naturally occurring or the result of a terrorist incident. Through its surveillance network and other mechanisms in place, the Health Department will track patterns of illness and medical complaints among the

citizens of Mountain View, West Plains, Willow Springs and Howell County, and share its information with the Howell County Sheriff and E-911 Dispatch Center for additional data collection support to determine the scope of that threat. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)

- M. Outside communications and warning resources used to support emergency operations will remain under the direct control of the sponsoring organization, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Appendix 1 to this annex contains a warning flow chart for Howell County.
- B. The Communications and Warning Coordinator for Howell County will be shared by Howell County Emergency Management and the E-911 Dispatch Center Director. Emergency communications and warning in the incorporated areas of the county are under the direction and control of the municipal police departments. This coordinator is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Designate back-up communications and warning equipment should the equipment in either the primary or alternate EOC not function.
 - 2. Maintain a communications log of messages coming into and out of the EOC (see Attachment C to Appendix 3 of Annex A).
 - 3. Maintain current notification lists for all departments and provide these lists to the communications center.
 - 4. Implement call-down of all EOC staff (see Appendix 2 to Annex A).
 - 5. Provide security and protection of communications and warning equipment. See Section VI of this annex for specific electromagnetic pulse (EMP) protection procedures.
 - 6. Review and update this annex and its appendices annually.
- C. The law enforcement and fire agencies will support this function by providing weather spotting, dispatchers, and vehicles/personnel for warning dissemination.
- D. The Public Information Officer will support warning operations when necessary.
- E. Additional support for this function will come from those departments/organizations having communications capabilities. Among these are the ambulance and public works agencies.

- F. Any department/organization involved in this function is responsible for providing adequate training regarding communications and warning.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. For incidents that have reached an emergency classification (see Appendix 3 of Basic Plan), overall Direction and Control will be from the EOC within the affected area or subdivision.
- B. Specific department heads may be designated to maintain operational control of their own communications systems, but will coordinate with the EOC during emergency operations. All departments must become familiar with the procedures outlined in this annex.
- C. When a classified emergency occurs, normal operating procedures can be altered as necessary to ensure adequate Direction and Control.
- D. Outside Communications and Warning resources used to support emergency operations will remain under the direct control of the sponsoring organization, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for the Communications and Warning Coordinator will be according to the chief elected officials of Howell County.
- B. Records vital to the communications and warning function should be duplicated and stored at another location. If this is not possible, plans should be developed to move documents to an alternate site.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Mutual aid agreements and agreements of understanding regarding communications and warning operations should be maintained.
- B. Protect communications and warning equipment from lightning, wind, and electromagnetic pulse--EMP. (EMP protection measures include shielding equipment, attaching surge protectors, and disconnecting equipment from its power source before a nuclear explosion occurs.)
- C. Establish priority of service restoration and line-load control on telephone equipment in the EOC and other essential facilities.
- D. Record keeping and accounting procedures will be according to appropriate county/city regulations.

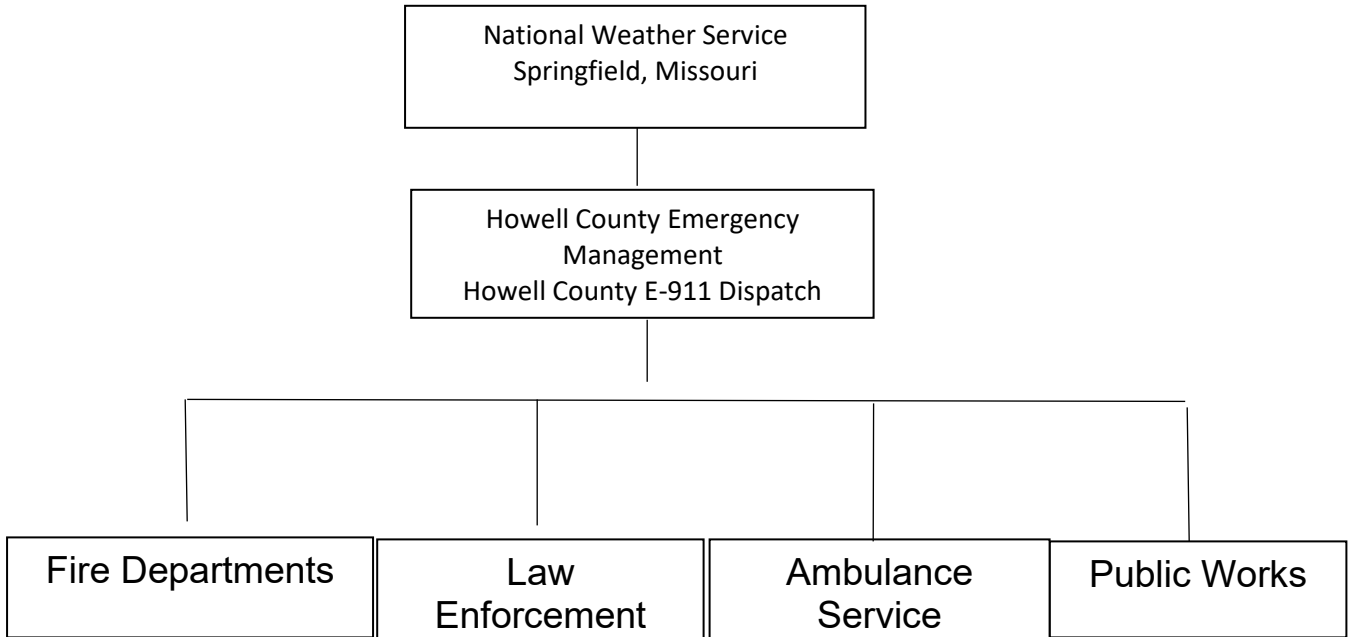
- E. Notification lists for all departments, including each individual in the chain-of-command, should be up-dated regularly and provided to the appropriate city and county dispatchers.

APPENDICES

1. Warning Flow Chart
2. Communications and Warning Capabilities
3. Siren Location (Map)

Appendix 1 to Annex B

WARNING FLOW CHART



Howell County Fire Association.
West Plains Fire
Mountain View Fire
Willow Springs Fire
Brandsville Fire
Pottersville Fire
Lanton Fire
Pomona Fire
Peace Valley White Church Fire
Caulfield Fire
Moody Fire
Pumpkin Center Fire
Howell County Rural Fire

Howell county Sheriff
West Plains Police
Mountain View Police
Willow Springs Police

South Howell Ambulance
Willow Springs Ambulance
St. Johns Ambulance

Howell Public Works
Mountain View PW
West Plains PW
Willow Springs PW
ShoMe Electric
Howell Oregon Elect

Communications Frequencies

Howell County maintains communications capabilities in the EOC. The Main terminal is located here which operates on the following frequencies:

Howell County EOC Weather... ..	Tx.....	153.8525
	Rx.....	154.7475
Statewide Sheriff.....		155.730
West Plains Police Department.....	MOSWIN REGION G I/O CALL	
Mountain View Police Department.....		155.865
Mountain View City.....		155.465
Mountain View Fire		155.865
Mountain View Ambulance		155.340
Willow Springs Police Department.....	MOSWIN REGION G I/O CALL	
West Plains Fire		154.205
Point-to-Point	MOSWIN REGION G I/O CALL	
Mutual Aid		155.475
Ozarks Health Care		154.385
Statewide Hospital		155.340
Willow Springs Utilities.....		155.805
Willow Springs Fire		155.805
Willow Springs Ambulance	MOSWIN REGION G I/O CALL	
Missouri Common Frequency.....		154.680
Moswin State, Regional and local talk groups.....	REGION G I/O CALL	
Howell County Sheriff.....		

A gasoline-powered generator is on standby for radio communications at the EOC.

Howell County EOC and E-911 maintains communication capabilities in our Office as well as Their Office. The main terminal is located there which operates on the following frequencies:

911 repeater towers.....	Tx.....	153.755
	Rx.....	155.955
Howell County EOC Weather.....	Tx.....	153.8525
	Rx.....	154.7475
Howell County EOC Moswin Talk Group		
Point-to-point.....	MOSWIN REGION G I/O CALL	
Fire mutual aid.....		154.280
Willow Springs Fire Department.....	Tx.....	154.8075
	Rx.....	158.7750
Willow Springs Police Department.....	Tx.....	151.2350
	Rx.....	155.7000
South Howell County Ambulance.....	Tx.....	158.8500
	Rx.....	155.8650

A propane powered generator is incorporated into the power grid at the Howell County E-911 Offices as well as battery backups

Telephone Warning Call List

A warning notification call-down list is used to warn (by telephone) schools, nursing homes, and businesses in the county. This list is maintained by the Emergency Management Director.

PRIORITY #1

9-1-1--Central Communications Center (To activate fixed and mobile sirens and calls)

256-2544-- Sheriff's Office

293-1591--Howell County Emergency Management Director, Mike Coldiron

934-2601--Mountain View Emergency Management Director Nick Heavrin

Alternate Number 934-2147,277-5601 or 247-1395

Mountain View Mayor—934-2601

Alternate numbers: -- 934-2525(Police Department)

256-7176 ext. 214 -- West Plains Emergency Management 417-256-2544

256-7176 -- West Plains Mayor

Alternate Number -- 256-6124 (Police Department)

469-2107 -- Willow Springs Emergency Management Director, 417-469-3158

469-2107 -- Willow Springs Mayor

Alternate Number -- 469-3158 (Police Department)

SCHOOLS:

256-2268-- Howell Valley R-I Elementary

934-2550-- Mountain View Elementary

934-2029-- Mountain View Senior High School

469-2474-- Willow Springs R-IV Elementary

469-3211-- Willow Springs R-IV Junior High

469-2114-- Willow Springs R-IV High

256-6150-- Richards R-V Elementary

256-2836-- South Fork Elementary

256-6150-- West Plains Elementary

256-6150-- West Plains Middle School

256-6150-- South Central Area Vocational School

256-6150-- West Plains High School

256-4849--Glenwood R-VIII Elementary

256-4265--Junction Hill C-12 Elementary

256-3868--Fairview R-XI Elementary

HOSPITAL/MEDICAL:

256-7078 –Howell County Health Department
256-9111--Ozarks Health Care, West Plains
934-2246--St. Francis Hospital, Mountain View

CLINICS:

469-3116--Medical Clinic of Willow Springs and Cabool-Willow Springs
256-7078--South Central Public Health Services Group-West Plains
256-2110--Burton Creek Medical Clinic - West Plains
934-6375--Community Health Clinic - Mountain View
257-1683--Dialysis Clinic Inc. - West Plains
256-7137--Family Clinic Inc. - West Plains
934-2251--Mountain View Medical Clinic - Mountain View
257-5911--Urgent Care Clinic of Ozarks Medical Clinic - West Plains
469-3175--Valley Medical clinic, Willow Springs
934-2273—McVicker Family Health Care
934- --Good Samaritan Clinic Mountain View
469- --Mercy Clinic Willow Springs
256-2110--Christian Clinic West Plains
256- --Ozarks Works West Plains
256- --Doctors Urgent Care
469- Willow Care Medical Clinic
256- --Southern Missouri Community Health

NURSING HOMES:

934-6818 --Mountain View Health Care - Mountain View
256-2749--Newton’s Residential Care of West Plains
256-7975--Brookhaven - West Plains
255-9322—Southview Residential Care - West Plains
256-3354--West Plains Residential Care - West Plains
469-3152--Willow care Nursing Home - Willow Springs
256-2152--West Vue Home Inc. - West Plains
256-0798—National Health Care – West Plains
256- --Pleasant Valley Manner

PRIORITY #2

BUSINESSES:

Office

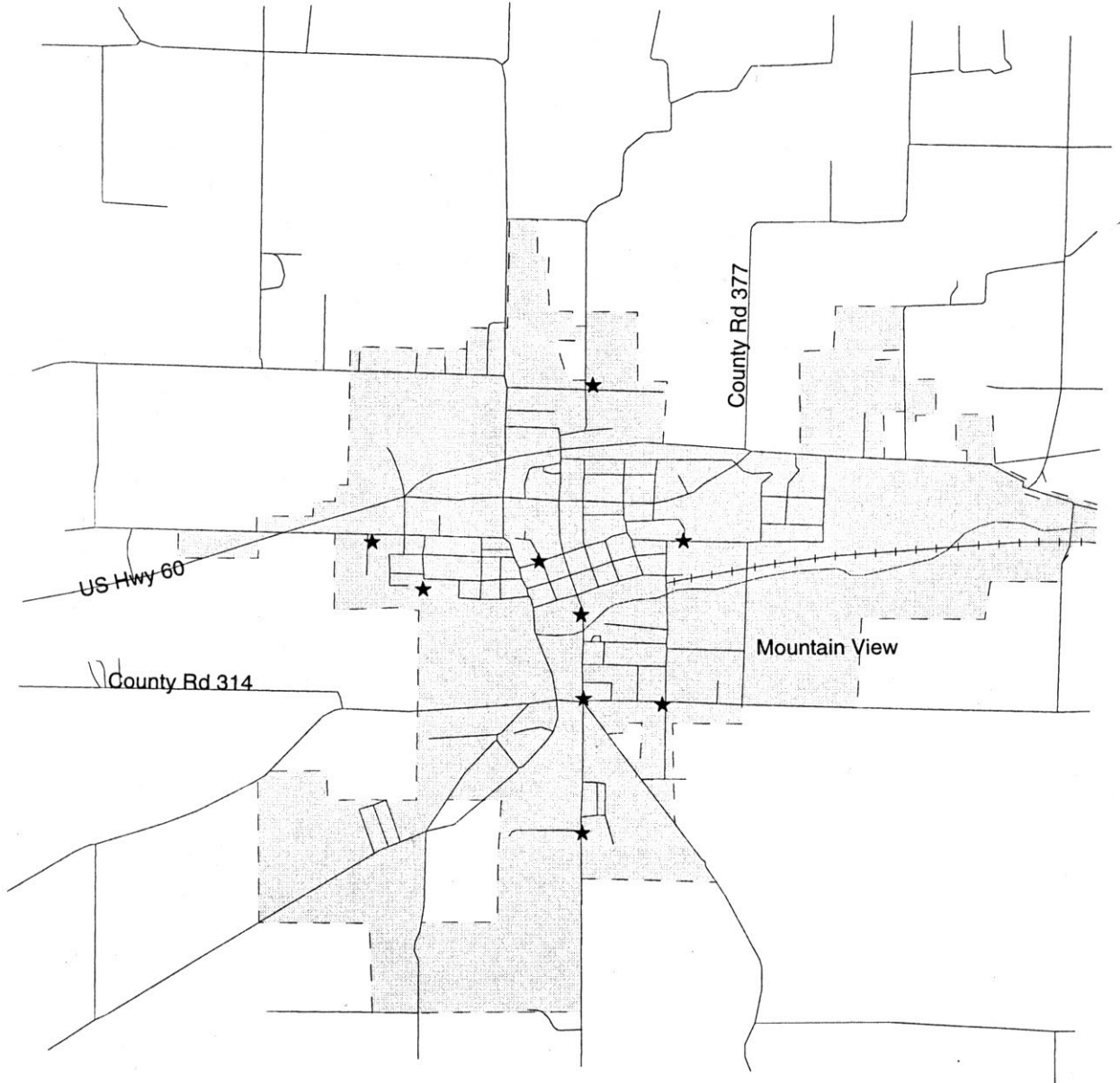
Home

Business

Appendix 3 to Annex B

SIREN LOCATIONS

Mountain View

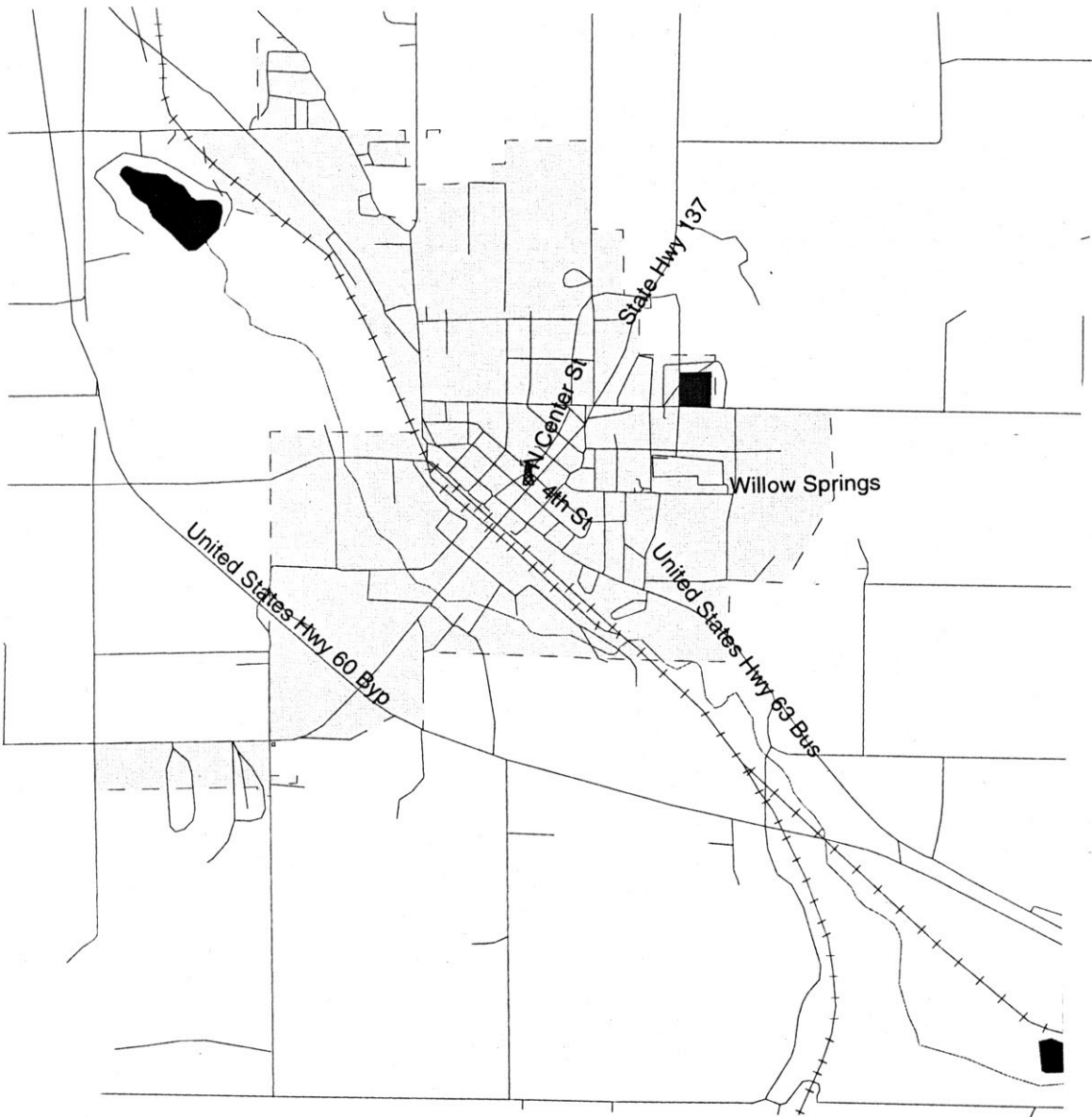


Attachment A to Appendix 3 to Annex B

SIREN LOCATIONS
West Plains

Attachment B to Appendix 3 to Annex B

SIREN LOCATIONS
Willow Springs



SIREN LOCATIONS
West Plains

ANNEX C

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the timely release of accurate information to the residents of Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs in the event of an emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County is served by various news media, either located within the county or in the surrounding area, which would be utilized to disseminate public information in an emergency or disaster situation. (See Appendix 4 to this annex for a complete listing of these media.)
2. For non-English speaking residents, translation of emergency information may be provided by the area schools foreign languages staff.
3. Neither Howell County nor its municipalities is immune to becoming the target of a terrorist threat, attack or incident, as could occur in any other community or area in the United States. Such an incident would place a heavy demand on local public information capabilities due to the complexities of the law enforcement response in conjunction with other responding federal assets. For Public Information procedures specific to Terrorism, see Appendix 5 to Annex N (Terrorism).
4. Sample news releases have been developed and can be found in Appendix 7 to this annex

B. Assumptions

1. During an actual or impending emergency or international crisis, the public will expect local government to provide specific information relating to safety, survival, and protection of property.
2. The media will cooperate with local officials in the dissemination of information to the public.
3. Widespread or major disasters may result in state and national media coverage. Media personnel from state and national levels will not be familiar with local news release procedures.

4. Media personnel may attempt to obtain information from other than "official sources".
5. An effective public information program will reduce casualties and damages.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frame for performing these actions is listed in parentheses.

- A. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will be located in the EOC or at a location to be designated when this plan is implemented. This location will serve as the official point of contact for the media during an emergency.
- B. Release of official public information will be coordinated with and approved by the chief elected official and released to the public in a timely manner. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. Only information released by the chief elected official or the chief PIO will be considered official. The media will be so informed. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. Information for release will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with the format described in Appendix 2 to this annex.
- E. Response organizations are responsible for coordinating with the PIO and for clearing press releases with the chief elected official before releasing information to the media for the public.
- F. Any person, department, or agency releasing information to the public of their own volition will bear the responsibility for any legal or moral ramifications and repercussions resulting from that release.
- G. Dissemination of public information will utilize all available media: television, radio, and newspaper. See Appendix 3 to this annex for a sample statement of understanding for emergency public information. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- H. Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), if necessary, will be in accordance with the State EAS Operational Plan. The chief elected official will designate those personnel with authority to activate the EAS and issue releases. Procedures will be coordinated with the appropriate radio and television officials.
- I. Public information personnel in the field will coordinate with the chief PIO through frequent contacts with the EOC staff.
- J. Periodic briefings as necessary for media personnel will be conducted by the PIO.

- K. A rumor control section will be established to answer inquiries from the public and to monitor media broadcasts to insure the public is receiving accurate information.
- L. A major task of public information operations will be responding to inquiries. The PIO must establish procedures to inform families on the status of relatives who are injured or missing, emergency services available, damaged and/or restricted areas due to a disaster event, etc. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- M. When an emergency occurs or threatens to occur requiring the dissemination of emergency public information, the PIO will release this information as soon as possible. (PREPAREDNESS and/or RESPONSE)
- N. Should the emergency involve more than the local jurisdiction, the PIO will coordinate public information activities with the PIO(s) of the jurisdiction(s) involved.
- O. If the emergency/disaster warrants activation of a state and/or federal response, the local PIO will coordinate public information activities with the state and/or federal PIOs.
- P. The PIO will coordinate with state, federal, and private sector agencies to obtain technical information (health risks, weather, etc.) when preparing releases.
- Q. Release of public information will include pre-disaster education and answering inquiries. (MITIGATION)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The functional diagram for emergency public information is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Chief PIO for Howell County will be the County Emergency Management Director. The Chief PIO for Willow Springs is the City Administrator. The Chief PIO for Mountain View is the City Emergency Management Director
- C. During a hazardous materials situation, the Incident Commander will appoint an on-scene PIO for media relations. If the EOC is activated, the on-scene PIO will coordinate activities with the chief PIO in the EOC.
- D. The PIO is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Prepare and release information and assist in the dissemination of warning.
 - 2. Develop emergency public information (EPI) materials for visually- and hearing-impaired persons, as well as for any non-English speaking groups.
 - 3. Prepare instructions for people who must evacuate from a high risk area. These EPI instructions will address the following for each threat:

- a. definition of the population at risk
 - b. evacuation routes
 - c. suggested types and quantities of food, water, clothing, medical items, etc. evacuees should take with them
 - d. locations of reception areas, shelters, feeding facilities, and medical clinics in the host (reception) area
 - e. safe travel routes for returning to residences
 - f. centrally-located staging areas/pick-up points for evacuees needing transportation, etc.
- 4. Coordinate with the Health and Medical Coordinator on the development of public information regarding health risks, first-aid, etc.
 - 5. Establish a rumor control section.
- C. The Health and Medical Coordinator will assist the chief PIO in the development of materials which describe the health risks associated with each hazard, the appropriate self-help or first-aid actions, and other survival measures.
 - D. The Communications and Warning Coordinator will coordinate communications for emergency public information, including rumor control and EBS monitoring.
 - E. Each operating department/organization will furnish a PIO when necessary and available. These department/organization PIOs will provide information to the chief PIO of the jurisdiction, and will, when needed, assist in the release of public information.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Release of public information will be under the control of the county PIO and/or the chief elected official in the EOC.
- B. The county PIO will operate from the EOC.

VI CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the chief PIO will be established by each jurisdictions' chief elected official.

VII ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

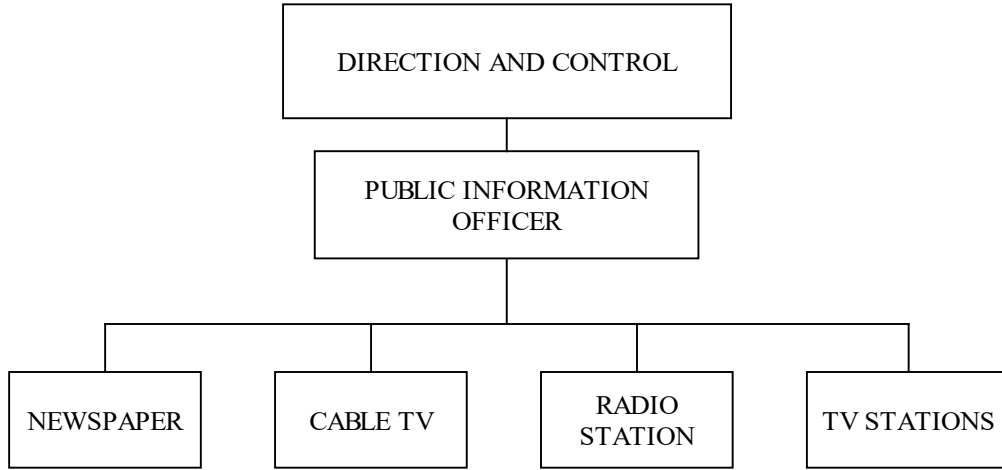
A chronological file of all news releases during the disaster will be maintained in the EOC, as well as a log of these releases (see Appendix 5 to this annex).

APPENDICES

1. Emergency Public Information Functional Diagram
2. Format and Procedures for News Releases
3. Statement of Understanding for Emergency Public Information Operations
4. Media Points of Contact
5. News Release Log
6. Sample News Releases

Appendix 1 to Annex C

**EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



Appendix 2 to Annex C

FORMAT AND GUIDELINES FOR NEWS RELEASES

A. Format

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the news release initiator.
2. Text of the news release.
3. Substantiating records for the release.
4. Date and time received.
5. Date and time released.
6. How and to whom the news release was issued.

B. Release Procedures

1. Verify the authenticity of the information contained in the release.
2. Verify that a duplicate release has not already been made.
3. Prepare the release in the format listed above.
4. Determine if the information contained in the release is in the public interest and will not create unwarranted or unnecessary fear, anguish, or other adverse reactions among the public. However, news releases will not be withheld simply to avoid political or public official embarrassment should the situation so warrant.
5. News releases will be distributed fairly and impartially to the news media.
6. Copies of all news releases will be filed chronologically.
7. Copies of all news releases will be furnished to the rumor control section.

Appendix 3 to Annex C

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION OPERATIONS

This statement of understanding is entered into between (Radio-TV stations and/or Newspapers), hereinafter referred to as the media, and (city and/or county), hereinafter referred to as (the city and/or the county) to provide emergency information to the citizens of (the city and/or the county) whenever a threat to life and property exists from natural or man-made causes.

When, in the opinion of the chief executive of (the city and/or the county), a threat to life and property exists or threatens (the city and/or county), the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of (the city and/or county) will be placed on an appropriate status and staffed in accordance with the severity of existing or potential threat, and lines of communication will be opened and maintained for the duration of such threat between the EOC and the media.

The EOC of (the city and/or county) will:

1. Provide the media with a description of the threat and the actions that the emergency staff of (the city and/or the county) is taking to combat the effects of the threat.
2. Provide immediate guidance for the public to lessen the dangers to life and property from the threat.
3. Establish with the media, a schedule of briefings on the progress of the threat and additional actions to be taken by the public to lessen the possibility of loss of life and damage to property.
4. Issue bulletins on any significant change in the threat as those changes occur.
5. Advise the media that the danger of the threat has passed and that no further EOC operations are necessary.

The media, at their discretion, and within operating limitations imposed by management or any rules and regulations imposed by appropriate government agencies, will:

1. Accept the transmissions from the EOC of (the city and/or the county) for inclusion in regular news programs or as special news bulletins or to be printed as emergency guidance for the purpose of saving life or reduction of property damage, for the duration of the threat.
2. Accept and maintain in place any equipment provided for communications and report to (the city and/or the county) any damage to or outages of such equipment.
3. Test any equipment provided by (the city and/or the county) by brief two-way transmissions on the *(last Friday of each month at 11:00 a.m. local time).

NB: THIS STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE (city and/or the county) AND THE MEDIA IS IN NO WAY INTENDED TO ABRIDGE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS OR TO CONSTRAIN THE EDITORIAL

RESPONSIBILITY INHERENT IN AN OPEN SOCIETY. THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING IS TO ESTABLISH A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE MEDIA WHEN A THREAT OR POTENTIAL THREAT EXISTS TO THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF (the city and/or county).

For the Media

For the city and/or county

*Entered as an example only, testing should be established by mutual agreement and entered in the statement of understanding at this point.

Appendix 4 to Annex C

MEDIA POINTS OF CONTACT

(All phone numbers are area code "417", unless otherwise indicated)

Radio Stations

KUPH 96 FM	
Mountain View.....	934-1000
KWPM 1450 AM/93.9 FM	
West Plains.....	256-3131
KSPQ 93.9	
West Plains.....	256-3131
KUKU 100.3	
Willow Springs.....	469-2500
KKDY 102.5	
West Plains.....	256-1023
KALM 95.1	
West Plains.....	256-1144
KAMS 1290	
Thayer.....	264-7211
KHOM 100.9	
West Plains.....	255-0427

Television Stations

KYTV-TV, Channel 3.1 (NBC)	
Springfield.....	(417)866-2766
KOLR-TV, Channel 10 (CBS)	
Springfield.....	(417)862-1010
KDEB-TV, Channel 27	
Springfield.....	(417)862-2727
KOZK-TV, Channel 21, (PBS)	
Springfield.....	417-865-2100
KSPR-TV, Channel 33, (ABC)	
Springfield.....	417-887-1333

KAIT-TV, Channel 8 (ABC)
Jonesboro, Arkansas(501)932-4379

Cable Television Companies

Fidelity Communications256-3666
Cable America Willow Springs.....469-4291

Local Cable Access Channels

West Plains Community Access Cable.....256-1813

Newspapers

Daily Quill, West Plains256-9191
Howell County News.....469-1167
Standard News, Mountain View.....934-2025

Appendix 6 to Annex C

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASES

SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

FLOOD EVACUATION ORDERED

This is _____ . The flooding situation continues in parts of _____ (county/city) and may worsen.

For your safety, I am asking that you leave the _____ area as soon as possible (give boundaries of local area, evacuation routes).

Be sure to take essential items -- medicine, special foods, personal items, baby supplies, clothing, money, and valuable papers -- but do not overload your car. Secure your home before you leave. Be sure to check on any neighbors who may need assistance.

If you cannot stay with relatives or friends outside of the evacuation area, go to (one of) the Red Cross shelter(s) at _____.

Pets will not be allowed in Red Cross shelters. If you cannot make arrangements for someone outside the evacuation area to take care of your pet, _____ (give instructions). Do not allow your pet to run loose. If you cannot make arrangements for your large animals, _____ (give instructions)_____.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR MEDIA

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT
(To be adapted according to the situation.)

At approximately ____ am/pm today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office by (a private citizen, city employee, etc.) . (Police/Fire) units were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic. The material was later determined to be (describe) , a (hazardous/harmless) (chemical, gas, substance, material) which, upon contact may produce symptoms of . Precautionary evacuation of the (immediate/X-block) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required) by (agency) .

Approximately (number) persons were evacuated.

Clean-up crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene and normal traffic had resumed by (time) , at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes.

There were no injuries reported -OR- persons, including (fire/police) personnel, were treated at area hospitals for and (all/number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in condition.

Response agencies involved were

SAMPLE MEDIA MESSAGE

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This is _____ at the _____. An earthquake of undetermined magnitude has just been felt in the _____ area.

At this time, we have no confirmed reports of injuries or damage. Police and fire units are responding to the area. We will keep you informed as reports come in. Meanwhile, be prepared for after shocks.

If shaking begins again, quickly seek shelter under a sturdy piece of furniture or in a supporting doorway. If your house has been damaged and you smell gas, shut off the main gas valve. Switch off electrical power if you suspect damage to the wiring. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.

SAMPLE MEDIA MESSAGE

UPDATE ON EARTHQUAKE

This is _____ at the _____. The magnitude of the earthquake, which struck the _____ area at (time) today, has been determined to be _____ on the Richter scale. The epicenter has been fixed at _____ by (scientific authority).

This office has received reports of _____ deaths, _____ injuries, and _____ homes damaged. No dollar figure is yet available. Police and Fire units are on the scene to assist residents. (Continue with summary of the situation.)

After shocks continue to be felt in the area. If you feel shaking, quickly seek shelter under a sturdy piece of furniture or in a supporting doorway. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.

ANNEX D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

To provide Howell County with the procedures to perform damage assessment at the local level and to describe the types of assistance available after a disaster has occurred.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Chapter 44, RSMo, provides for the establishment of the Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Volunteer Program to be activated in the event of a catastrophic earthquake or other natural disaster. This program allows the services of architects, engineers, and building inspectors to assist local officials in the inspection of buildings.
2. There may be other disaster situations where the volunteers mentioned above would not be needed, but there is still a need for the local jurisdiction to conduct damage assessments in order to determine the magnitude and impact of the incident on individuals, businesses, and the public infrastructure within that jurisdiction. These initial assessments will normally be conducted by that jurisdiction's personnel.
3. To assist local jurisdiction in conducting these assessments and to provide a standard method of reporting that information, SEMA has developed several Damage Assessment Forms (see Appendix 2 to this annex). Instructions for completing these forms are also included in this appendix.

B. Assumptions

1. Following a natural disaster, several damage assessments may be conducted. The local jurisdiction will conduct an assessment to determine the impact of the incident on them. This will be used to assign local resources and assess the need for additional help. The state, if requested, will conduct an assessment to determine the need for state resources and/or federal assistance. If warranted, the state will request a joint federal/state/local assessment to determine if the incident is of such a magnitude to warrant federal assistance.
2. Documentation obtained by the local jurisdiction during its initial damage assessment and forwarded to SEMA will be used to determine if additional aid is needed. It is important that the jurisdiction conduct this damage assessment and provide the information to SEMA as soon as possible.

3. A properly completed damage assessment will provide information necessary for local officials to utilize limited resources in the most effective manner possible and to decide further courses of action.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frame for performing these actions is listed in parentheses.

- A. Once a disaster has occurred, the local emergency management director and/or the jurisdiction's chief elected official will notify the State Emergency Management Agency of the situation by the fastest means possible. This will be done so that the Safety Assessment Volunteer Program may be implemented. (RESPONSE)
- B. Howell County and/or municipalities will activate their EOC(s) and respond to the disaster according to this emergency operations plan. Accurate emergency logs and expenditure records must be kept from the start of the disaster. This will insure you receive the maximum amount of reimbursement for which you may be entitled. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. Meanwhile, the EOC will dispatch damage survey teams composed of architects, engineers, insurance agents, etc. to perform an initial damage assessment. Reports of damages may be coming into the EOC through first responders in the field, private citizens, etc. SAVE program volunteers are available to assist in damage assessment. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- D. If the necessary response is beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction, the chief executive or his/her designated successor may request assistance from the Governor through the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). If the state is unable to provide such assistance, SEMA will request federal response assistance from the appropriate agency. NOTE: Federal assistance is supplemental to state assistance, which is supplemental to local capabilities. (RESPONSE)
- E. In anticipation of making a request to the President for federal assistance, SEMA, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will conduct a preliminary damage assessment with one of two different teams. One team assesses the effects of damage to individuals, residences, and small businesses (Individual Damage Assessment) and is comprised of, but not limited to, SEMA, FEMA, Red Cross, and Small Business Administration (SBA). The other team will assess damages to the public property infrastructure (Public Assistance Assessment) and is usually comprised of, but not limited to, FEMA and SEMA personnel. Individuals from the Mo. Department of Transportation, Mo. Department of Natural Resources, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may also be used, depending on the situation. Appropriate local officials will accompany each team and participate in the surveys. (RESPONSE)
- F. If the situation is determined to be beyond the capability of local and state government, the Governor may request from the President either an "Emergency" or "Major Disaster" declaration for assistance. The Governor's request for federal assistance is sent through

FEMA, Region VII, Kansas City, to their national office in Washington, D.C., and hence to the President for consideration. (RESPONSE)

- G. If FEMA determines that the impact of the incident is not beyond the combined capabilities of the local and state government, a presidential disaster declaration will not be received. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- H. If the President grants federal assistance, the President will declare either an emergency or major disaster and implement the applicable disaster assistance programs under the provisions of Public Law 93-288 and as amended. (RECOVERY)
- I. If a presidential disaster declaration is received, the state and federal governments will disseminate the disaster assistance information to the public through the news media. (RECOVERY)
- J. SEMA and FEMA will, with the assistance of the local government, establish Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) where individuals may come and obtain information about assistance from various government agencies and private organizations. The local, state, and federal emergency management organizations will jointly determine the locations, dates, and times of operation for the DRCs which would most benefit the disaster victims. See Appendix 3 to this annex for a list of possible DAC locations. (RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The diagram for the damage assessment function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Damage Assessment Coordinator for Howell County will be the responsibility of the County Commission. For Willow Springs and West Plains the city Emergency Management Directors have that responsibility. For Mountain View, the damage assessment coordinator will be the City Administrator.

This Damage Assessment Coordinator is responsible for the following:

- 1. Assign and manage local damage survey teams.
 - 2. Gather and display (in the EOC) damage assessment information, as well as brief EOC staff on this information.
 - 3. Compile situation reports and forward this information to SEMA with the approval of the chief elected officials.
 - 4. Accompany state and federal damage assessment teams, when possible.
 - 5. Maintain an inventory of maps of the jurisdiction for damage assessment use.
- C. The damage survey teams are responsible for assessing both public (government, public utilities, etc.) damages and private (individuals, small business, etc.) damages.

- 1 The Howell County Assessor will provide records on private property values for residences in the county.
2. The County Road Commission will provide value estimates on damages to county-maintained roads and bridges.
3. The municipal public works departments will provide damage estimates on their streets as well as their electric, water, and sewer systems.
4. Other public and private utilities serving the jurisdiction will provide estimates of their damages to the Damage Assessment Coordinator/EOC.
5. When necessary, the radiological team will provide information on radiological damage in Howell County.
- 6 The Red Cross will support this function by providing trained damage survey teams from the Red Cross.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Damage Assessment Coordinator is an important member of the EOC's Direction and Control Staff and will coordinate damage assessment activities from the EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for each Damage Assessment Coordinator will be determined by each jurisdiction's chief elected official.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS

- A. Communications for this function will be provided by the Communications and Warning Coordinator.
- B. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide transportation for damage assessment survey teams.
- C. The Damage Assessment Coordinator is responsible for providing the necessary damage report forms to the survey teams working at the disaster scene.

APPENDICES

1. Damage Assessment Functional Diagram

2. Damage Estimate Forms

Attachment A - Initial Damage Assessment Form Instructions

Attachment B – Disaster Assessment Summary

Attachment C – Local Situation Report

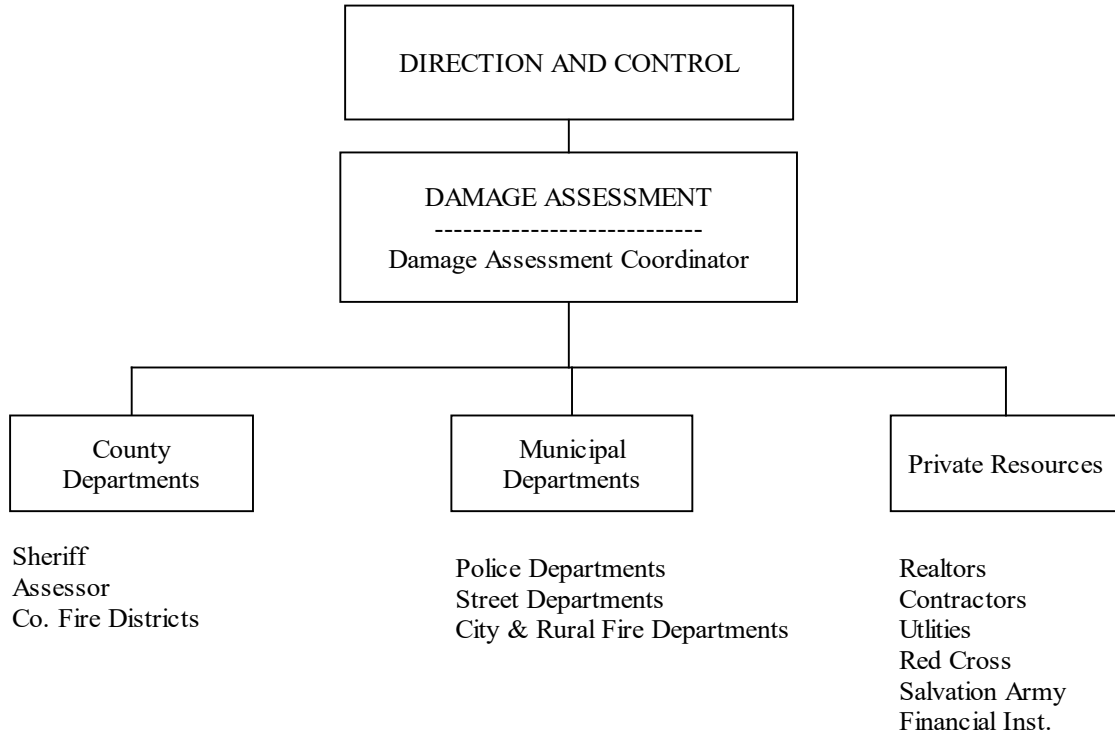
Attachment D – Individual Assistance Site Collection Form

Attachment E – Rapid Assessment Survey

Attachment F - Individual Site Disaster Summary

Appendix 1 to Annex D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex D

DAMAGE ESTIMATE FORMS

Attachment A
to Appendix 2 to Annex D
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DISASTER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Completion Instructions

SUMMARY:

This form is intended to provide local jurisdictions with a standard method of reporting initial and supplemental damage estimates to SEMA. This information will be used to assess the situation throughout the affected area. It will also be combined with other reported information and used to help decide on future actions.

These forms are intended to be cumulative. If you submit additional reports, all of the columns MUST show current totals. For example, if the first form you submitted showed sixteen residential structures damaged and you identify four more damaged residential structures, the next form you submit MUST show twenty damaged residential structures.

1. Jurisdiction(s) Affected: Please include the name of area affected, including county, and date of report.
2. Disaster: List the type, time and date of incident.
3. Report by: List name of person submitting report, his/her title, home and work phone numbers. This person will be SEMA's point of contact for additional information.
4. Affected Individuals: List affected individuals based on the category the individual fits in. Please assign individuals to only one of the six categories.
5. Property Damage:
 - a. Residence: List the number of residential properties damaged as a result of the disaster (separated either by single family, multi family or mobile homes) in the categories provided. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to residences.
 - b. Business: List the number of business properties damaged as a result of the disaster in the categories provided. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to businesses.
 - c. Public Facilities: List the estimate in dollars, the number of sites, and a brief description of damages in the six categories under Type of Work or Facility. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to public facilities.

Remember: The SEMA Logo on the top of the form means to send it to SEMA upon completion.

NOTE: Forms can be completed on SEMA web site.



Attachment B
Appendix 2 to Annex D
 Initial [] Supplemental []

DISASTER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

1. Jurisdiction(s) Affected _____ Date: _____
2. Disaster: Type _____ Date _____ Time _____
3. Report by: Name _____ Title _____
 Work Phone _____ Home Phone _____
4. Affected Individuals: (Assign affected individuals to only one category.)

a. Fatalities		d. Missing	
b. Injuries		e. Evacuated	
c. Hospitalized		f. Sheltered	

5. Property Damage:
 - a. Residence

	# Destroyed	#Major	#Minor	#Inaccessible	# Insured
Single Family					
Multi Family					
Mobile Homes					

Estimated Losses to Residence \$ _____

- b. Business

# Destroyed	# Major	# Minor	# Insured

Estimated Loss to Business \$ _____

- c. Public Facilities

Type of Work or Facility Categories		# of Sites	Brief Description of Damages
A. Debris Removal	\$		
B. Protective Measures	\$		
C. Roads & Bridges	\$		
D. Water Control	\$		
E. Buildings Equipment	\$		
F. Utilities	\$		
G. Parks and Recreations	\$		

SEMA fax number (573) 634-7966

Total Estimate

ATTACHEMENT C
APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX D
Local Jurisdiction Situational Awareness Report --- form 2011

Date: _____

Time: _____

Contact Information: (Provide as much information as possible.)

County:		Jurisdiction:	
Name:	Title:	Phone:	
Email:	Fax #:	Cell:	

Local Emergency Operations Center Status:

LEOC Activated: YES NO	Hours of Operation:		
Contact Name:		Title:	
Telephone:	FAX:	Cell:	
LEOC Physical Location:			

Situation Summary: (Summarize the impact the disaster event had on the listed topics.)

Summary of Event: (Include date & time of actual event.)	
Fatalities:	Injuries:
Shelter Status: (Number of open shelters, location of shelters, people in shelters, etc.)	
Primary Home/Business Damage:	
Power Outages:	
Medical/Fire/LE Issues:	
Utility (Electric, Water, Sewage) Issues:	
Road/Bridge Issues:	

Local Actions: (What actions have you taken?)

Summary of Actions Taken:

This is a situational awareness document ONLY. To request resources from the state, you MUST complete and submit a separate "Resource Request Form". Submit a "Local Jurisdiction Damage Assessment Summary" as detailed information becomes available.

SEMA FAX #: (573) 634-7966

**Attachment E to
Appendix 2 to Annex D
RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY**

Street: _____

City: _____ County: _____

Other description of Location _____

	Single Family	Mobile Homes	Multi- Family	<u>Businesses</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Destroyed</u>					
<u>Major</u>					
<u>Minor</u>					
<u>Inaccessible</u>					
<u>Total</u>					

Infrastructure Damage: _____

Completed by: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

**Attachment F to
Appendix 2 to Annex D**

STATE OF MISSOURI
Emergency Management Agency

CITY _____
COUNTY _____

INDIVIDUAL SITE DISASTER SURVEY

- A. NAME _____
- B. PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS _____

- C. CURRENT ADDRESS (If other than permanent mailing) _____

- D. PERMANENT PHONE NUMBER _____
- E. CURRENT PHONE NUMBER (If other than permanent number) _____
- F. DAMAGED PROPERTY LOCATION _____
- G. TYPE OF PROPERTY: HOME BUSINESS
 RENTER OTHER (Barns, etc.)
- IF BUSINESS, IS THE PROPERTY INSURED? _____
- | H. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT | Real Estate | Personal | Total |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Estimated Pre-Disaster Fair Market Value | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| 2. Estimated Repair Cost | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| 3. Estimated Insurance Recovery | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| 4. Estimated Uninsured Loss (Line 2 minus line 3) | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
| 5. Estimated % Uninsured Loss (Line 4 divided by line 1) | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | \$ _____ |
- I. SOURCE OF ESTIMATED INSURANCE RECOVERY DATA USED _____
- J. NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY INSURING PROPERTY _____
- K. NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF INSURANCE AGENT _____
- COMPLETED BY _____
DATE _____
-

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ANNEX E

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. PURPOSE

This annex discusses the law enforcement operations in the event a disaster or emergency has occurred in Howell County or the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs. For information on response to terrorism events, see Annex N in this EOP.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Howell County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement to the unincorporated areas of the county, as well as those incorporated communities which do not have their own law enforcement agency. The municipal police departments provide law enforcement in Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs. The Sheriff's Office and the municipal police department maintain mutual aid agreements with one another.
2. The Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in the county, and as such, can enforce state statutes on all state property within the county, including the campus of Southwest Missouri State University at West Plains.
3. Outside law enforcement resources (federal, state, and other local agencies) are available to support law enforcement operations in Howell County and will respond when needed.
4. The Howell County Sheriff's Office maintains the county jail located in West Plains. Procedures for evacuating the jail (capacity of 40 male/female) have been developed and are maintained at that facility.
5. The Howell County Sheriff's Office, as well as the Police and Fire Departments, are jointly responsible for the search and rescue function in Howell County and its municipalities.
6. Members of both the Sheriff's Office and the municipal police departments are trained in weather spotting, hazardous materials awareness, terrorism awareness, CPR, and first-aid.
7. Equipment lists for the Howell County Sheriff's Office and the municipal police departments in Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs are maintained in their respective offices.

B. Assumptions

1. During a disaster, local law enforcement personnel will respond as directed in this plan.
2. Situations will arise that will tax or exceed local law enforcement capabilities.
3. If additional law enforcement personnel, equipment, or special expertise is needed, outside resources will respond when called upon to do so.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these actions are listed in parentheses.

- A. The law enforcement activities described in this annex are an extension of normal day-to-day activities and deal only with those situations that could completely exhaust all available resources. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- B. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will coordinate law enforcement operations from the EOC. This Coordinator will also keep the EOC's Direction and Control Staff advised of all law enforcement response efforts. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. The law enforcement section will provide security and protection in an emergency/disaster situation which threatens life and/or property. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. The local law enforcement agency will be their jurisdiction's primary law enforcement agency, while outside agencies will be used for traffic and crowd control. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- E. According to the Howell/Oregon County LEPC, law enforcement personnel will be trained to Awareness Level for hazardous materials situations. (See Annex H)
- F. In the event that the disaster is believed to be terrorist-related, care must be taken to preserve the crime scene, while at the same time allowing rescue operations to be performed. See Annex N (Terrorism)for additional information.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. A functional diagram for law enforcement is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Sheriff is the Law Enforcement Coordinator for Howell County. The Police Chiefs are the Law Enforcement Coordinators for the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs. This Coordinator is responsible for the following:

1. Overall integration and management of law enforcement activities within their jurisdiction, including any outside resources responding to the disaster.
 2. Procure essential respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for law enforcement personnel responding to hazardous materials incidents.
 3. Develop and maintain agreements of understanding with neighboring law enforcement agencies.
 4. Train law enforcement personnel in their emergency management assignments.
 5. Establish procedures to protect essential law enforcement records.
 6. Support clean-up and recovery operations.
- C. In addition to the above duties, the Law Enforcement Coordinator is also responsible for the following activities within their jurisdictions:
1. Maintain personnel call-up lists and develop procedures for notification.
 2. Protect prisoners in custody and relocate and house them when necessary.
 3. Provide security as needed for critical facilities, including the EOC, shelters, feeding facilities, and dispensing sites for mass prophylaxis in a public health emergency, as well as vehicle security in parking areas.
 4. Provide traffic control.
 5. Protect damaged/affected property by providing security and limiting access into these areas (i.e., issue security passes).
 6. If an evacuation is ordered, assist with this operation.

V. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. In an emergency whose magnitude has been "classified" (see Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan), overall control will emanate from the EOC's Direction and Control Staff. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will be responsible for all law enforcement activities related to the emergency.
- B. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will operate from the EOC.
- C. Initial control at the disaster/emergency site will be established by the first public safety officer on the scene. This officer (until relieved by a senior officer) will maintain contact with and provide information to the EOC.

- D. If outside law enforcement resources are needed, they will remain under the direct control of the sponsor, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The lines of succession for the Howell County Sheriff and the Police Chiefs in Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs Police departments will be according to normal departmental procedures.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide logistical support (food, water, emergency power, fuel, lighting, etc.) for law enforcement personnel at the disaster/emergency site.
- B. Communications for this function will be provided by the Communications and Warning section.

Appendices

- 1. Law Enforcement Functional Diagram
- 2. Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3. Personnel/Equipment Inventory

ANNEX E Law Enforcement Appendix 5 Missing Persons

I. PURPOSE

To provide a comprehensive plan of action for use during emergencies requiring search and rescue operation for missing person(s). The plan is to outline the framework and operations for a successful search and rescue mission.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

This plan is designed for use by the law enforcement agencies, rescue squads, fire departments, emergency management agencies and village, city, county officials.

B. Assumptions

- 1. Although external influences such as family considerations, politics, economic factors and public pressure are integral forces within a search and rescue mission, all resources will be directed to focus on locating the missing person(s).

2. All non-emergency and emergency services involved in any search and rescue operation shall plan, train and drill on searching for the missing person(s). The emergency and non-emergency agencies shall work together as a team effort in order to quickly locate the missing person(s).
3. The law enforcement agencies, rescue squad units, fire departments, and emergency management agencies shall use the Incident Command System ICS to coordinate search and rescue operations in the county for any missing person(s).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Notification

1. With the notification of a missing person(s) in the county, the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction will respond to the location to conduct an initial interview and investigation. The County Sheriff, who is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer in the County, is in charge of all search and rescue operations.
2. Upon the information obtained during the initial interview and investigation, the law enforcement officer who has jurisdiction shall determine if a search and rescue mission is required.
3. When a search and rescue mission is designated to locate the missing person(s), the Region "G" K-9 Search Team shall be notified: **Joe Marsillo- Region "G" K-9 Coordinator NASAR- Search Technician 1 {SarTech 1}; 15317 Berry Rd. Cabool Mo. 65689 Home-417-962-3813 Cell-417-254-0640 blkangus@hughes.net.**
4. The Chief Law Enforcement Officer in the County, in consultation with the Region G K-9 Team leader and appropriate mutual aid agreements, may request additional K-9 Search Teams report to the Incident Command Post.

B. The law enforcement information obtained during the initial interview shall be briefed to the K-9 search and rescue SAR team members and leaders by the incident commander IC to determine the required resources needed for search and rescue mission.

C. Fire departments shall be used as a local resource during any search and rescue operation(s) in the county for any missing person(s).

D. The Emergency Management Coordinator may be asked to request state resources after local resources have been exhausted or determined to be inadequate for the search and rescue operation in the county for any missing person(s).

E. Leadership and Location

1. All personnel taking part in the search shall report to the staging area. The staging area may be located in close (100 meters) proximity to the Incident Command Post ICP but no further than ¼ mile away.
2. The County Sheriff shall be designated as the search coordinating agency. Please see Annex B for communications responsibilities.
3. Security at the search site shall be the responsibility of all responding law enforcement units. This includes controlled entry / exit; identifying participants; directing participants to designated locations.
4. Law enforcement officers, rescue squad unit members, fire department members, and emergency management personnel shall be properly trained and certified to perform their assigned task during any search and rescue operation in the county for any missing person(s).
5. Only trained members of SAR teams. K-9 units, law enforcement, fire departments, rescue units and CERT teams shall take part in the actual search. Untrained personnel shall be under the direct supervision of trained personnel.
6. Only units trained in search and rescue operations shall take part in night operations.
7. Emergency Medical Service with first responder personnel shall be provided during any search and rescue operation in the county for any missing person(s).
8. Law enforcement officers, rescue squad officers, fire department officers, and emergency medical officers shall develop standard operation guidelines for their organizations to function under during a search and rescue operation for mission person(s).

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Law Enforcement Agencies

1. The Chief Law Enforcement Officer in the county, the Sheriff, will be in charge of all search and rescue operations
2. The County Sheriff's Department shall be responsible for all investigation aspects and entering timely missing person(s) report(s) for any search and rescue mission within the county. The Missouri Highway Patrol, as well as the city / town police departments located in and around the search area, shall assist the Sheriff's department as requested.
3. The Chief Law enforcement officer is responsible for providing the necessary training to law enforcement officers and others in search operations.

B. Rural / City Fire Departments

1. To provide trained personnel to assist in any on-going search and rescue operation as a local resource to law enforcement and K-9 team members.

C. Emergency Management

1. The appointed Emergency Management Director is responsible for providing resource support in a search and rescue operation as directed by the incident commander and search and rescue team leader.
2. Will request regional search and rescue resources by calling Search and Rescue Team:
State Mutual Aid Coordinator 573-356-3373,
3. **Region G Mutual Aid Coordinator 417-280-7055**
4. **Law Mutual Aid Coordinator 417-294-1005, 417-353-0501**
5. May be authorized to request additional search and rescue resources from the state through the Dept of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety (see App 2).

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Direction and control will be provided by using an Incident Command System (ICS) during any missing person(s) search and rescue mission in the county / city / township jurisdiction.
- B. The law enforcement agencies, rescue squad units, fire departments, and emergency management agencies shall use the Incident Command System to coordinate search and rescue operations in the jurisdiction for any missing person(s).
 1. The Incident Command Post (ICP) will be properly identified by radio and by some type of method (vehicles, signs, flags, etc.).
 2. The staging area shall be located no less than 1/4 mile away from the Command Post. The location of staging for any search and rescue mission in the jurisdiction will be properly identified by radio and identification method (vehicles, signs, flags, etc.).
 3. The search and rescue incident commander or deputy incident commanders are responsible for search and rescue operations involving all ground, air, lakes and river areas within their jurisdiction.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession will be: The County Sheriff then designated leaders of other units at the ICP.
- B. Approved search and rescue incident commander with deputy incident commanders.
- C. The jurisdiction's chief elected official (county presiding commissioner, city mayor, etc.) is ultimately responsible for all actions taken to respond to any incident in his/her jurisdiction.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Records and forms for the search and rescue operation will be acquired and maintained by the law enforcement agencies and the Region "G" K-9 Coordinator at the ICP.
- B. Incident Command System (ICS) forms should be used for search and rescue documentation: Personnel, equipment, materials, time.
- C. Emergency service units and law enforcement agencies which participate in the search and rescue effort are responsible for the development and maintenance of their departmental standard operation guidelines, mutual aid agreements, equipment inventories, and trained search / rescue personnel rosters.
- D. This appendix shall be reviewed annually by the Emergency Management Director in consultation with the Region G K-9 Search and Rescue Team leader.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Incident Command System

Annex E LAW ENFORCEMENT
Appendix 4 MISSING PERSONS
Attachment 1 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

I. Organizational Structure of the Incident Command System ICS

A. Incident Commander IC

1. Provides leadership and direction, makes, reviews, and approves decisions, oversees all other management functions and accepts responsibility for the manner in which the search is conducted.
2. Determines the incident objective(s).
3. Evaluates the urgency of the incident and determines the nature and magnitude of the initial response.
4. Selects the location of the incident base and command post ICP and approves the location of other incident facilities.
5. Appoints section chiefs *when necessary*.
6. Initiates or approves the requisition of resources.
7. Adhere to pertinent policies, provide briefing for agencies and communicates with dispatchers.
8. Ensure the safety of personnel by identifying and mitigating hazards.
9. Organize and conduct an incident critique when appropriate.

B. Command Staff of IC

1. Safety Officer: Assesses hazards and develops measures for assuring safety. The safety officer should have emergency authority to halt a specific operation that he / she determine to be unsafe (terrain, equipment, weather, etc.).
2. Information Officer: Recommended every 4 hours to provide information pertaining to incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed and other matters which may be general interest. The Information Officer is normally the point of contact for the media and as well as government officials seeking information.
3. Liaison Officer: Serves as the contact person for people and agencies that are providing assistance during the incident. The Liaison officer has the authority to discuss all aspects of the incident with such agencies and provide them with whatever information and

assistance they require to aid the mission.

C. Operations Section Chief

1. The Operation Section Chief is responsible for translating incident strategies into tactical operations and managing all activities of search resources that are currently deployed.
2. The Operation Section Chief will work closely with the Planning Chief during the development of the Incident Action Plan.
3. The Operation Section Chief will be tasked with implementing the Incident Action Plan.
4. This chief will consult with the Logistics Section regarding communications, transportation, and support of tactical operations.
5. This chief shall develop tactics on how to search for the subject, commit specific resources to the operation, advise the Planning Chief on the feasibility of alternative strategies with the given tactical resources, and actively participates in the development of the Incident Action Plan.

D. Logistics Section Chief

1. The Logistics Section Chief should be appointed early in the search incident.
2. The Logistic Section is responsible for providing all support needs at a search incident, including accepted participant identification procedures.
3. This chief is responsible for providing and maintaining the Supply Unit, Facilities Unit, Ground Support Unit, Food Unit, Medical Unit and Communication Unit, Transportation Unit.

E. Planning Section Chief

1. The Planning Section Chief shall be appointed at any search incident as soon as possible. He / she will collect pertinent information about the missing subject(s) including interviewing witnesses or family members.
2. The Planning Section is responsible for gathering information relevant to the incident, tracking the status of search resources, keeping a current record of search progress, and formulating strategies for finding the lost person(s).
3. This chief shall make sure the Incident Action Plan is prepared, incident documentation (ICS forms) is prepared and maintained, acquire data to enable searching and develop strategies and priorities about where to search for the subject.
4. The Incident Strategies will be developed from the Incident Objectives, and will pertain to the current operational period (usually 8 to 12 hours)

developed with alternative strategies and by briefed and debriefed tactical resources.

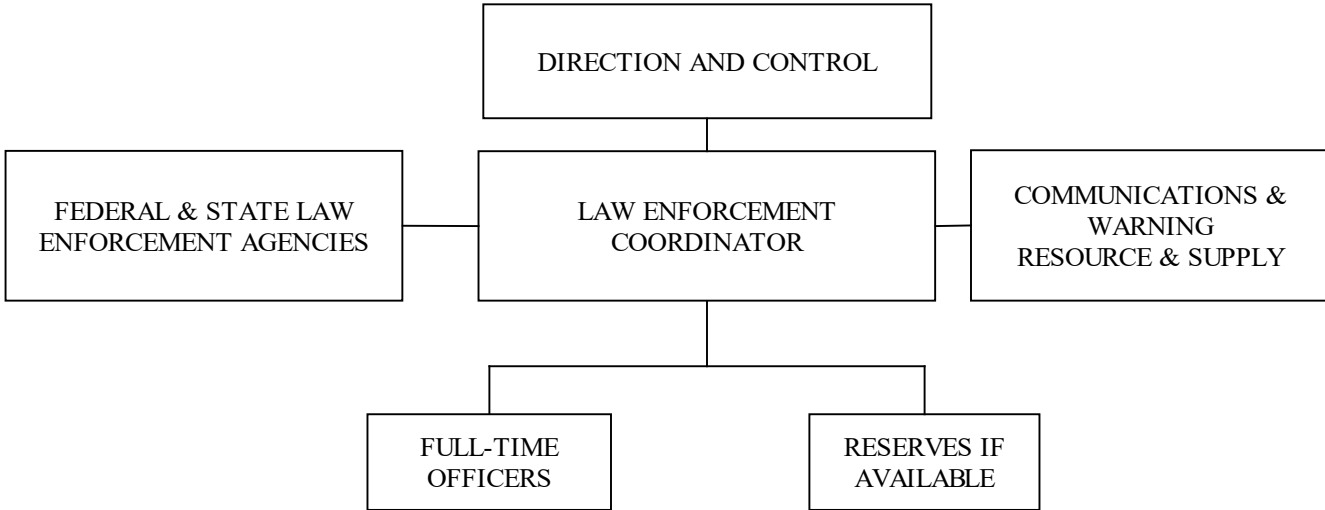
5. This chief will obtain and analyze maps and photographs, maintain a list of all resources assigned to the search incident, anticipate the need for additional search resources, and plan for demobilization search resources and search incident operations.

F. Finance Section Chief

1. A Finance Section chief may be appointed by the EOC / ICP which is responsible for authorizing and accounting for money spent when agencies are involved in any search mission.
 2. He/she should insure that records for time for incident personnel and equipment are maintained.
 3. He/she administer contracts (purchase orders and rentals) and mutual aid agreements.
 4. He/she will process all claims and compensation for injury related to the incident.
-

Appendix 1 to Annex E

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex E

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Local Agencies (Missouri)

Howell County Sheriff's Office	(417) 256-2544
Emergency	911
Mountain View Police Department	(417) 934-2525
West Plains Police Department	(417) 256-2244
Willow Springs Police Department	(417) 469-3158

Surrounding Agencies

Oregon County Sheriff's Office.....	(417) 778-6611
Shannon County Sheriff's Department	(573) 226-3615
Texas County Sheriff's Department.....	(417) 667-6042
Wright County Sheriff's Department.....	(417) 741-7576
Douglas County Sheriff's Department.....	(417) 683-1020
Ozark County Sheriff's Department	(417) 679-4633

State Agencies (Missouri)

Missouri State Highway Patrol, Troop G, Willow Springs.....	(417) 469-3134
Missouri State Highway Patrol, General Headquarters, Jefferson City	(573) 751-3313
.....General Headquarters' Fax	(573) 751-9419
Academy Fax	(573) 751-6624
Missouri State Water Patrol, Headquarters, Jefferson City.....	(573) 751-3333
..... Fax	(573) 636-8428
Missouri Department of Conservation	(417)256-7161

(CAD call out for after-hours notification)

Department of Natural Resources, Park Rangers (573) 751-5358
..... Fax (573) 751-8359
(After-hours have MSHP Troop F page duty officer)..... (573) 751-1000

State Fire Marshall’s Office (arson, bombing), Jefferson City (573) 751-2930
..... Fax (573) 636-9518

Federal Agencies

U.S. Marshall, Supreme Court Building, Jefferson City..... (573) 635-9708
..... Fax (573) 635-2549

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Hawthorne Building, Jefferson City (573) 636-8814
.. Fax (573) 636-9518
If no answer, call (816) 512-8200

U S Forest Service.....(417)469-3155

Also see Annex B, Appendix 2 for radio frequencies of surrounding law enforcement agencies.

Appendix 3 to Annex E

PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Howell County Sheriff's Office..... 417-256-2544
Emergency..... **9-1-1**

Manpower

- 20 – Fulltime Officers
- 4 - Dispatchers
- 3 - Secretary
- 15 – Reserve Officers

Equipment

- 2- Humvees
- 2 – All Terrain Vehicles
- 21 - Radio dispatched vehicles
- 5- 4wd Pickup Trucks
- Region G Mobile Command and Communications Center

City of Mountain View..... 417-934-2525
Emergency..... 9-1-1

Manpower

- 1 - Chief of Police
- 7 - Officers

Equipment

- 4 - Radio dispatched vehicles

City of West Plains..... 417-256-6124
Emergency..... 9-1-1

Manpower

- 1- Chief of Police
- 32- Officers
- 2 - Reserve

Note: Manpower and vehicles may vary year to year.

Equipment

- 24-Radio Dispatched Cars
- 2-Radio Dispatched Pick-up Trucks
- 1 - SRT Vans
- 1 – Emergency Response Vehicle

City of Willow Springs.....469-3158
Emergency..... 9-1-1

Manpower

- 1-Chief of Police
- 4- Full Time Officers
- 2- Reserve Officers
- 1-Dispatcher (Dispatched evenings and weekends by 911)
- 2-Hummers

Equipment

- 4-Radio Dispatched Cars
- BAT Van can be used as a Mobile Command Post with communications and limited lab facilities
- Officers have standard crowd control equipment

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ANNEX F

FIRE AND RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to organize local fire-fighting and search and rescue resources in Howell County, as well as to establish procedures that will enable these resources to meet the demands of a disaster situation. Note: Local fire resources may be deployed in the event of a chemical terrorist incident. For more information, see Annex N (Terrorism) in this EOP.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. There are **thirteen (14) fire departments/districts** which serve Howell County. (See Appendix 3 to this annex for a list of these services and their equipment.) The fire services primarily receive calls through 9-1-1 or their fire phones.
2. These fire services maintain mutual aid agreements between one another, as well as concur with the State Fire Marshall's Mutual Aid System. (See Appendix 2 to this annex for more information on this system.)
3. Search and rescue for Howell County is primarily provided by the County Sheriff's Office. The fire departments will work with the Sheriff's Office during major search and rescue operations.
4. Fire personnel are trained in hazardous materials incidents, first-responder, and weather spotting.
5. Hazardous materials information (Tier II reports) are kept on file with the fire departments, as well as with the LEPD Coordinator (274-6454) also contact 911 (256-0209).

B. Assumptions

1. Existing fire and rescue personnel and equipment should be adequate to deal with most emergency situations through current mutual aid agreements. This includes both trained personnel and specialized equipment.
2. State, federal, and private organizations will respond when needed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these actions are in parentheses.

- A. The primary task of the fire service is the same as its day-to-day mission, which is the protection and rescue of people and property from the threat of fire and other known emergencies. Other important tasks of the fire service include:
 - 1. Informing the Direction and Control Staff of the risks associated with a particular hazardous materials incident, as well as the circumstances for using water, foams, etc. for extinguishing, diluting, or neutralizing the hazardous material(s) involved. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
 - 2. Alert all emergency response organizations of the dangers associated with a particular hazardous material, as well as with fire when responding to an emergency situation. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
 - 3. Perform search and rescue operations. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
 - 4. In addition, the fire service will provide fire protection in shelters, as well as assign personnel and equipment to the reception area (should an evacuation be necessary). (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
 - 5. Assist in hazardous materials monitoring (including radiation) and decontamination procedures. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
 - 6. Maintain the resource lists contained in Appendix 2 to this annex. (MITIGATION)
- B. The Fire and Rescue Coordinator will control operations from the EOC. He/she will coordinate the response efforts of all fire and rescue organizations involved (including federal urban search and rescue crews) and will keep the Direction and Control Staff advised of its operations. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. Fire and rescue personnel and equipment will be deployed to the location of greatest need as determined by the Direction and Control Staff (which includes the Fire and Rescue Coordinator). (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. The fire service will provide support as requested by other agencies/jurisdictions as long as it does not affect the fire protection capability. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- E. Mutual aid agreements will be utilized when necessary. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The fire and rescue functional diagram is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Fire and Rescue Coordinator for Howell County will be the fire chief in whose jurisdiction the emergency/disaster has occurred. This Coordinator is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Preparation of mutual aid agreements with surrounding fire and rescue services.
 - 2. Obtaining the necessary protective respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
 - 3. Training fire and rescue personnel, including volunteers, on the tasks they will be required to perform in an emergency.
 - 4. Protecting essential fire and rescue records (i.e., lists of facilities with hazardous materials, etc.) from the effects of the disaster.
 - 5. Supporting clean-up and recovery operations.
- C. The local fire department is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Maintaining personnel call-up lists and develop the means to implement these lists.
 - 2. Providing fire protection in public shelters.
 - 3. Assisting in the dissemination of warning to the public.
 - 4. Search and rescue of injured and/or missing individuals.
 - 5. Provide first-aid to disaster victims and workers.
- D. Neighboring fire services will provide support when needed and available, as identified in mutual aid agreements.
- E. Other agencies and organizations which may provide search and rescue services include the Howell County Emergency Squad, and Highway Patrol, other law enforcement agencies, and public works organizations.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Fire and Rescue Coordinator will control these operations from the EOC and will maintain frequent contact with response personnel on the disaster scene.

- B. On-scene operations will be controlled by the senior fire officer and/or designee present.
- C. Outside resources brought into the jurisdiction will be controlled by the procedures outlined in mutual aid agreements. They will remain under the control of the sponsoring agency, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The lines of succession for the Fire and Rescue Coordinators are through each fire department/district's chain of command.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

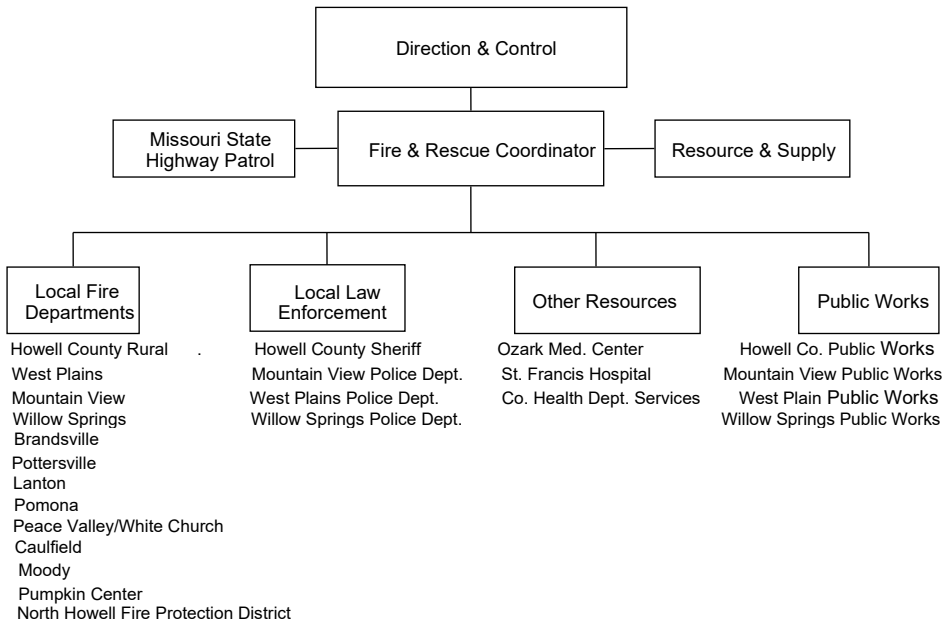
- A. Equipment lists will be updated on a regular basis (i.e., every six months).
- B. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide logistical support for food, water, emergency power and lighting, fuel, etc., for response personnel on the scene.

APPENDICES

- 1. Fire and Rescue Functional Diagram
- 2. State Fire Marshall's Mutual Aid System
 - Attachment A -- Organizational Chart
 - Attachment B -- Regional Map
 - Attachment C -- Area Map
- 3. Fire and Rescue Resources

Appendix 1 to Annex F

FIRE AND RESCUE FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex F

STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

I. ORGANIZATION

The fire service includes all public entities furnishing fire protection within the state and all agencies and departments of the state which provide fire protection services. In the event of a major emergency or a state-wide disaster, all fire protection agencies become an organizational part of the system.

Attachment A to this appendix provides an organizational chart for the State Fire Marshall's Mutual Aid System.

Attachment B to this appendix shows the state divided into the nine regions used in this system.

A. Local Representation

The fire chief, or senior fire service official and/or designee of each local entity providing fire protection will serve as fire service representative to their respective Area Coordinator.

B. Area Fire & Rescue Coordinator

Area Coordinators are selected by representatives of local fire service entities within an area (normally a county). They shall appoint one or more alternate Area Coordinators to serve in their absence.

C. Regional Fire & Rescue Coordinator

Regional Coordinators are selected for a three year term by Area Coordinators within their respective regions. They shall appoint one or more alternate Regional Coordinators to serve in the absence of the Regional Coordinator.

The Regional Fire & Rescue Coordinator for Region G is:

Mark Arnold
Thayer Fire Department
102 Front Street
Thayer, MO 65791
Office 417-264-3941

Cell 417-280-7055

Assistant Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator for Region G

Chris Sterner

City of West Plains Fire & Rescue

1901 Kissinger Street

West Plains, MO 65775

Office 417-256-2424

Cell 417-293-1617

D. State Fire & Rescue Coordinator

The State Coordinator is the State Fire Marshall in the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety. The State Fire Marshall is responsible for taking appropriate action on request for mutual aid received through Regional Coordinators. The State Fire Marshall serves on the Executive Committee in the State Emergency Operations Center, when activated.

To contact the State Fire & Rescue Coordinator (State Fire Marshall):

(573) 751-2930

(573) 645-2069

II. ACTIVATION OF PLAN (MOBILIZATION)

A. When determined by the responsible fire and rescue official that jurisdictional resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency at hand, the following steps should be taken:

1. Activate local mutual aid plan. (This usually means calling neighboring fire services.)
2. Notify the Area Coordinator.
3. Prepare to receive and utilize mutual aid requested as it arrives.

When jurisdictional and local mutual aid resources are determined inadequate:

4. Request needed resources according to area mutual aid plan. (See Section III)

B. The Area Coordinator will:

1. Evaluate resource availability within the operational area.
2. Coordinate the dispatch of requested resources from those available within the area.
3. Notify the Regional Coordinator and report current situation and status of resources in the area.
4. Request mutual aid resources to fulfill request initiated by local jurisdiction or to reinforce seriously depleted resources within the area.

C. The Regional Coordinator will, upon notification:

1. Evaluate resource availability within the operational area.
2. Coordinate the dispatch of requested resources from within the region (according to the adopted plan).
3. Notify the State Coordinator, reporting known situation and resource status of the region.

D. The State Coordinator will, upon notification:

1. Evaluate conditions and resource availability throughout the state.
2. Alert all other Regional Coordinators of anticipated inter-regional dispatch of fire service resources.
3. Select regions from which resources are to be mobilized to fulfill requests.
4. Coordinate the response of inter-regional mutual aid resources.
5. Act as Fire Service Representative in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
6. Process messages and requests for fire services received from the SEOC.

III. **HOW TO REQUEST MUTUAL AID**

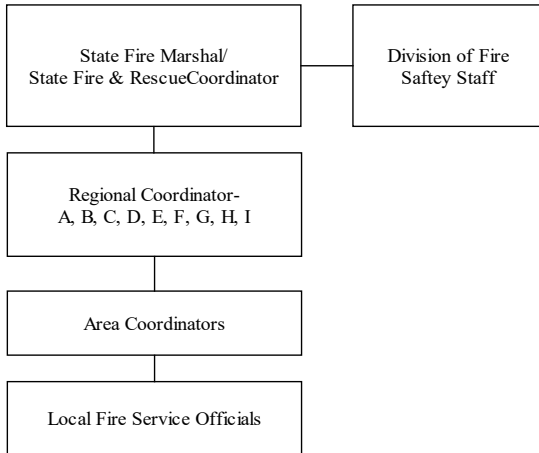
This information is presented to assist the local fire chief in obtaining emergency mutual aid assistance on a timely basis. This information is not intended to modify or change any existing agreements or operational plans between agencies.

A. Contact your Area Fire & Rescue Coordinator

- B. Identify yourself -- preferably the local fire chief will make the request. If unavailable, state, "This request is being made for Chief _____."
- C. State the reason for your request. Provide as much information as possible. The Area Coordinator needs this information so your needs can be met as quickly as possible.
- D. State the type(s) and quantity of fire service resources needed. Be specific.
- E. State "when" you need the resources. Immediately or at a later specified time.
- F. State "where" resources are to report: an address, crossroad, staging area, etc. Be specific.
- G. Identify a person to report to and what fire frequency incoming apparatus should use.

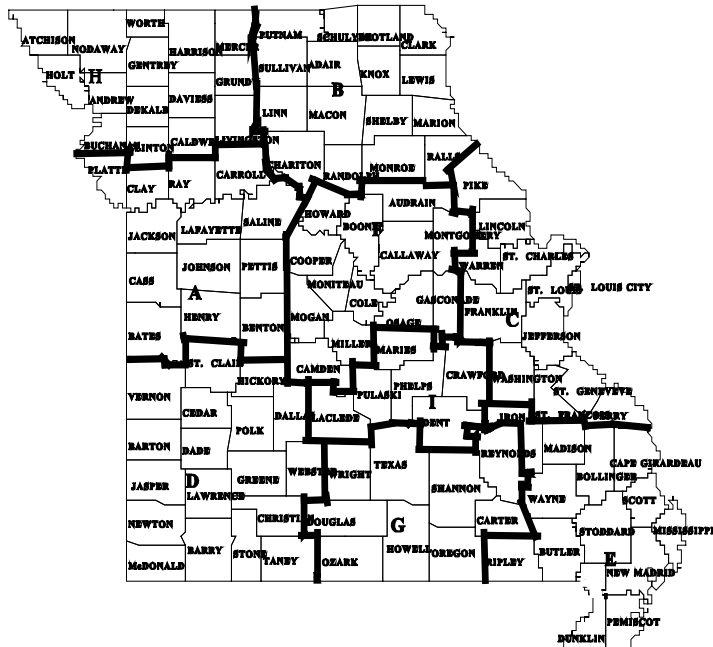
Attachment A to Appendix 2

STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S MUTUAL AID SYSTEM
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Attachment B to Appendix 2

STATE FIRE MARSHAL MUTUAL AID SYSTEM
REGIONAL MAP



Attachment C to Annex F



Appendix 3 to Annex F

FIRE AND RESCUE RESOURCES

Mountain View Fire Department9-1-1
Non-emergency **934-2522**

- Personnel: 18 volunteers
- Equipment: 3- Type 2 Engines
2- Type 1 Water tenders
2- Tankers
1- Brush Truck

- Generators
- Cribbing
- Lighting
- Extricating tools
- Power saw
- 6-SCBA

Howell County Rural Fire Department9-1-1

- Personnel: 31 – Volunteers
- Equipment: 1 – Type 1 Engine
1 – Type 2 Engine
1 - Type 1 Water Tender
2 – Brush Units
Cribbing
Lighting
Extricating tools

- Porta Power Kit**
- 2 – Generators
- Power saw
- 8 – SCBA

West Plains Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency..... 256-2424

- Personnel: 12 – Career
13 Volunteers
- Equipment: 3 – Type 1 Engines
2 – Type 6 Engine (1-Midi Pumper, 1- Brush Truck)
1 – Quint Aerial Ladder Platform with pump
1 – Quint Aerial Ladder with pump.

Airbags

Howell County EOP

Cribbing
 Lighting
 4 sets of Extricating Tools
 Generators
 Power Saws
 33 SCBA's
 Tractor Trailer for Haz-Mat Equipment
 Water Rescue Boat
 Technical Rescue (water, rope etc.)
 Mobile Command Units
 2 – UTVs
 Decon Unit
 Light Tower

Willow Springs Fire Department9-1-1
 Non-Emergency.....469-2345

Personnel: 1- Career, 18 Volunteer (10 1st Responder qualified)

Equipment: 1 – Engine 1 (99 Freightliner) – 1000 gallon water/ pump 1250 gpm
 1 – Engine 2 ('00 Freightliner) 1000 gallon water/ pump 1500 gpm
 1 – Engine 3 (mini-pumper) – 250 gallon water/pump 300 gpm
 1 – Tanker – 1800 gallon water/300 gpm
 1 – Ladder Truck – 100' Aerial – 300 fgallon water/100 gpm
 Rescue – some EMS and De-con equipment on board
 De-contamination shower
 TyVec Class C suites – 20 disposable
 Extricating Tools
 4 – Generators
 Power saw
 12 – SCBAs

Brandsville Fire Department9-1-1
 Non-Emergency.....867-3244

Personnel: 10- Volunteers

Equipment: 2- Type 2 Engines
 1- Brush Truck
 2- SCBA

Pottersville Fire Department9-1-1
 Non-Emergency256-4848

Personnel: 15 – Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 1 Engine
 2- Tankers

Howell County EOP

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December 2024

- 1 – Brush Truck
- 2 – Generators
- 5 – SCBA

Lanton Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency256-8901

Personnel: 14 Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 1 Engine
1- Tanker
1- Brush Truck
6- SCBA

Peace Valley/White Church Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency277-5734

Personnel: 10 – Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 1 Engine
2- Tankers
1- Brush Truck
3- SCBA

Caulfield Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency284-3446

Personnel: 7- Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 2 engine
1 – tanker
1- SCBA

Pumpkin Center Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency257-7545

Personnel: 9- Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 2 Engine
1- Tanker
1- Brush Truck
1- Generator
2- SCBA

Moodv Fire Department9-1-1
Non-Emergency284-3148

Personnel: 20- Volunteers

Equipment: 1- Type 1 Engine
1- Type 2 Engine

Howell County EOP

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December 2024

- 1- Tanker
- 1- Brush Truck
- 5- SCBA

Pomona Fire Department9-1-1
 Non-Emergency.....469-2044

Personnel: 15- Volunteers

- Equipment:
- 1- Type 2 Engine
 - 2- 250 GPM Type 4 Engine
 - 1- Brush Truck
 - 2- SCBA

Eleven Point Fire Rural Fire Department9-1-1
 Non-Emergency..... 252-0677

Personnel:

Equipment:

Willow Springs Rural Fire Association

— Personnel:

Equipment:

Appendix IV
Community Wildfire Protection Plan

HOWELL COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)
FOR
WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRES

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction**
 - 1.1 Howell County Collaborator Committee Members**
 - 1.2 Existing Situation and Risks**
 - 1.3 Goals of Howell County CWPP**

- 2.0 Howell County Community Profile**
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 - 4.3 Hazardous Fuels Projects**

- 4.4 Emergency Response Plan**
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- 5.0 Implementation Timetable**
- 6.0 Declaration of Agreement and Concurrence**
- 7.0 Appendices**
- 8.0 Maps**
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- 10.0 Glossary**

1.0 Introduction

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed collaboratively among individuals, county government, land management agencies, fire departments and office of emergency management; it provides insight into the stakeholder's view of the counties relationship with Wild land Urban Interface Fires (WUI). Traditionally Wild land Urban Interface areas are geographic locations where wild lands border our urban areas. Wildfire threats to private property and lives have increased as Howell County's' once rural areas, especially forested lands, are experiencing severe impacts from continuing population increases and peoples' desire to escape urban pressures.

Historically and presently, this plan suggests ways we can improve that relationship, as an emergency service provider and as a community. CWPP is about strategies, not specifics and provides guidance to local land owners/managers, who wish to partner with their neighbors/local volunteer fire departments in evolving fuel reduction and fire prevention strategies.

The Howell County CWPP is an "umbrella" document to provide background information for finer-scale communities in Howell County who wish to develop a specific CWPP for their area of interest. Completion of a CWPP helps a community tap into national funding resources that annually provides millions of dollars to help states and

communities with fire planning, hazardous fuel reduction and wildfire prevention. These opportunities are made possible due to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003. The CWPP lays the framework to allow Howell County to reduce risk to firefighters, save communities and lives, protect property and the environment.

This plan supports all of Howell County, including West Plains, Mountain View, Willow Springs, Brandsville, Moody and all unincorporated townships and villages within the county.

This is a living document that will need updating as circumstances related to its development change.

1.1 Howell Collaboration/Committee Members

The first stakeholders meeting was held on June 20, 2013 at the Howell County Emergency Operations Center. The process of meeting with stakeholders and collaborators helps a community clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property, critical infrastructure, local watersheds. It also improves a community's ability to compete for grants to fund hazard mitigation projects and prevention-preparedness education.

The second collaboration meeting was held August 21, 2013 at the EOC, with recommended changes and additions noted.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the core decision making team for their help, kindness and guidance.

Mike Coldiron Howell County Emergency Management Director

Community Representatives:

County Commissioners:

Ralph Riggs
Presiding Commissioner
417-256-3872

Calvin Wood
Northern Commissioner
417-256-3872

Billy Sexton
Southern Commissioner
417-256-3872

Howell County EMD
Mike Coldiron
417-293-1591

MO. Dept. of Conservation
Gary Oakley
Forest District SV
417-256-7161

MO. Dept. of Conservation
Audrey Beres
573-300-2269

Wild land Fire Management Specialist
Bill Altman
573-468-4434

Howell County Assessor
Daniel Franks
417-256-8284

US Forest Service
Reggie Bray
417-683-4428

US Forest Service
Jenny Farenbaugh
417-967-4194

911 Administrator
Robbie Crites
417-256-0209

West Plains Fire Chief
Chris Sterner
417-256-2345

West Plains Asst Fire Chief
Wayne Cormier
417-293-4211

Mt View Fire Chief
Nick Heavrin
417-247-1395

Eleven Pt. Asst. Chief
William Bauer
417-252-0429

West Plains EMD
Steve Montecelli
417-256-2244

Howell County Sheriff
Matt Roberts
417-256-2544

American Red Cross
Chris Harmon
417-832-9500

1.2 Existing Situation and Risks

GIS/911

Howell County Currently utilizes a GIS system that is housed at the County Assessor's office. Presently all of Howell County has been mapped and updated as needed. 911 is the method of dispatch for all emergency response in the county. All thirteen fire departments are tied into the 911 system, as well as Willow Springs ambulance service and South Howell County ambulance service. 911 also dispatches Mt View and Willow Springs Police Departments.

Road Access

Some driveways/bridges are not able to support heavy response equipment due to weight limits or width of the road/drive. This hinders adequate response in some areas, as do low water bridges that are impassable during high water.

Water Sources/Dry Hydrants

Dry Hydrants placed where existing adequate ponds, lakes, or streams are located would be beneficial to decrease response time by preventing the need to haul water long distances on tankers. A water tower or reservoir in the northern part of the county where water resources are limited would benefit the Fire Departments in that area. If funding or cost share reimbursement could be provided to the Rural Water Districts, additional fire hydrants could be strategically placed in the county.

Assembly Sites

Due to the large geographical area that Howell County officials are working with, the identification of "Assembly Sites" or locations home and business owners, living and working in the affected zone should be initially directed to. The Assembly Site is a location for those affected to register that they have indeed left their home, and if pets or animals have been left behind. Information as to where they will be staying, with family or friends, or in a shelter can be gathered as well. If they have evacuated with house pets that need sheltering they can be directed to the appropriate place. As every small community has a Senior Center, these would be ideal for an Assembly Site.

Fire Departments

Most Fire Departments in the county are volunteer Fire Departments.

The city of West Plains, has 11 career firefighters and Willow Springs has 1 career firefighters, the rest of the fire departments in Howell County are volunteer. All of the FD's operate under Mutual Aid agreements with each other, as well as US Forest Service and MDC.

Remote areas are especially high risk for fire loss due to response time, inaccessible driveways/bridges unable to hold or maneuver large equipment, or impassable due to high water, inadequate water supplies, and communication. Communication in the outlying area can be hit or miss sometimes due the topography of the land.

Funding is limited to our rural volunteer Fire Departments.

Fire Department Staffing

All Firefighters in the county, with the exception of West Plains, **that** has 19 career firefighters.

Mountain View- 18 Volunteer Firefighters
Howell County Rural-31 Volunteer Firefighters
West Plains Fire Dept-10 Career, 21 Volunteer Firefighters
Willow Springs-1 Career, 18 Volunteer Firefighters,- 10 1st Responder Qualified

Brandsville-10 Volunteer Firefighters
Pottersville-15 Volunteer Firefighters
Lanton-14 Volunteer Firefighters
Peace Valley/White Church-15 Volunteer Firefighters
Caulfield- 7 Volunteers Firefighters
Pumpkin Center-9 Volunteer Firefighters
Moody-20 Volunteer Firefighters
Pomona-15 Volunteer Firefighters
Eleven Point- 22 Firefighters-5 FF1&2 qualified, 17 Basic FF, 10 EMR First Responders

Fire Codes

At this time there are no specific fire codes in Howell County other than the city of West Plains, Mt View, and Willow Springs do also have fire/burn codes, 2.8 West Plains has a city ordinance # 20-5 on open burning and follows International Fire and Building Code 2021

Unsafe Burning Practices

Improper burning is a direct cause of wildfires in the state of Missouri, as well as Howell County. Education and promotion of safe burning practices, or the establishment of a "Call Before You Burn" line, would significantly improve a reduction in common grassland fires. At this time the 911 Center requests that residents call before they initiate a controlled burn, so fire departments know where the burns are taking place.

Missouri House Bill #28

Brush fires burned thousands of acres in Missouri in 2012 while the state was under severe drought conditions. House Bill #28 was initiated to give the County Commissioners the authority to issue a Burn Ban if drought conditions exist. The drought conditions must score 625 or more according to the Keetch-Byron Drought Index. The Commissioners are allowed to establish penalties according to Subsection 2 of Section 44.130 of Missouri Penalty Codes. This would be \$1,000 fine, up to a year in jail and considered a Class A Misdemeanor. This ban would be issued under the guidance of the Missouri State Fire Marshalls Office.

Biomass/Blow Down

In the recent past South Central Missouri has experienced Ice Storms, straight line winds and a Tornado. Most recently the Ice Storm of 2009, left tons of fallen limbs on private and public lands unattended. As time passes and the blow down dries and becomes more flammable, the risk of wildfire severity increases measurably. The USFS and MDC have done some preventative burning on state and federal lands, but none has been conducted on private owned property. Clean up on private property would benefit everyone, and ideas to promote community clean up days have been discussed. Renting a debris chipper, so residents could chip deadfall, and asking the local trash companies to participate in curbside pickup are just two of the ideas under discussion.

1.3 Goals and Objectives of Howell County CWPP

The Objectives and Goals of HCCWPP were developed with the collaboration of local Fire Departments, County Government, OEM, MDC, US Forest Service and community Stakeholders. Goals were identified and prioritized in hopes of achieving ones that were actionable, pertinent to the situation at hand, long term and achievable.

Public Education and Outreach

Objective: To increase public awareness of the risk Howell County faces for a Wild land Urban Interface fire, causes and preventative actions. Have discussions with homeowners regarding accessibility issues. Identify structures throughout county that would serve as an Assembly Site for evacuees.

Activities: Educate firefighters at all Fire departments, to promote continuity of the plan. Education materials provided to homeowners through Fire Department Open Houses, PSA's, and mailings. Promote fire safety, partner with MDC, Fire Departments, Red Cross, at schools and local events. Support MDC and US Forest Service in their public education efforts. Develop guidelines for Assembly sites and evacuation movement to those affected.

GOAL: Within one year hold at least 4 open houses at local Fire Departments, start Home Wildfire Risk Assessments in indicated high risk areas. Schedule presentations to Neighborhood Watch Organizations, Home Owner Associations, schools and local events to promote FIREWISE and home fire safety. Provide evacuation Assembly Site information and ease of movement guidelines to homeowners. (See Community Mitigation 4.1)

Treatment of Structure Ignitability

Objective: Establish building codes in the county with use of fire resistant material's for new builds, and promote retrofitting of established homes. Upgrade existing codes to include building with fire resistant materials, and promote retrofitting of existing homes to code.

Activities: Develop a working group to initiate new fire codes in the County and review fire codes in individual cities. Complete home audits to highest risk areas, while teaching homeowners how to establish defensive zones around home. Promote FIREWISE communities.

GOAL: To establish fire codes for new builds in Howell County and upgrade existing codes within all city limits. Within an agreed upon time frame, have all home assessments completed with high risk areas given priority. Community education on

defensive spaces around homes, safe burning practices. Have a CWPP/FIREWISE plan in all Fire Jurisdictions. (See Community Mitigation 4.2)

Hazardous Fuel Projects

Objective: Promote community clean up days to clear dead fall; use of burn barrels and screens on barrels for burning. Increase education of safe burning practices on private land for debris clearing purposes. Initiate “Call Before You Burn” line in the community. Use of ponds, lakes, streams on private property for placement of dry hydrants in areas with little or no water resources. In very rural areas without water capabilities, establish reservoirs for firefighting purposes.

Activities: Support efforts of MDC and US Forest services in their efforts to maintain a healthy ecosystem in our National and State Forests. Research and identify some type of incentive for homeowners to allow dry hydrant placement. Develop a survey for homeowners in the county that would consider a dry hydrant on their property. Plan with Commissioners and fire departments to establish best location placement of additional dry hydrants, water reservoir or water tower. Partner with Rural Water Districts for fire hydrant placement with a reimbursement co-share.

GOALS: To have annual community clean up days, with chippers, pick up services, or drop off at landfill services provided free of charge. Establish permits or criteria before burning on private land can be initiated. Provide funding/incentives for placement of Dry Hydrants on private property throughout the county. Find funding to build/place dry hydrants, water reservoir or tower where water capabilities are nonexistent.

Continued...

Establish a plan for partial or complete reimbursement for placement of fire hydrants in rural Water districts. Maintain close relationship and Mutual Aid Agreements with MDC and US Forest Service. (See Community Mitigation 4.3)

Emergency Response Plan

Objective: To have a presence at community events where education materials relating to FIREWISE, READY SET GO and READY IN 3 are made available to residents for emergency preparedness purposes. Create FIREWISE plans for individual communities/fire districts deemed at risk. Work with County EMD to align goals of CWPP with county EOP. Partner with American Red Cross to identify evacuation sites for feeding and sheltering. (See list of existing Shelters in Attachments). Establish Assembly Sites in each community. (i.e. Community or Senior Centers)

Activities: Identify community events for outreach. Recruit and train volunteers to support these events. Work closely with each fire department and their communities to establish a FIREWISE community. Review evacuation sites and EOP periodically, and make needed changes as required. Establish contact with local Senior/Community Centers to establish Assembly Site agreements.

Goals: Have at least 8 volunteers recruited and trained to support the CWPP/FIREWISE plan so these volunteers can help do community events and presentations. Have a FIREWISE plan in place in every fire jurisdiction in a

predetermined time frame. Integrate CWPP into the county EOP, maintain current/updated list of Assembly Sites/Shelters in county CWPP and the EOP. (See Community Mitigation 4.5).

Summary

While every Fire Department, if asked, would say they need new equipment, the reality of the situation is, they usually do, since most rural fire departments use second hand equipment. The purpose of the CWPP is not to identify new equipment needs for Fire Departments. The purpose is to identify the at risk areas, bring together the stakeholders and find ways to enhance the response to WUI fires. This committee has decided that accessibility issues related to driveways/bridges, lack of water in outlying areas, large amounts of deadfall that still remains on private and public property are critical factors that could contribute to a major wild land fire.

The development of Assembly Sites will enhance the information gathering process during evacuation. When homeowners are asked to evacuate, they should then proceed to the Assembly Site, register their evacuation, notifying authorities know they have left their home and where they can be contacted. At this point they will receive directions to the local shelter, as an option for housing. Information regarding animals, or any pertinent information can be gathered as well. Partnering with the County Assessor's office, addresses of those evacuated can be compared to known residents in a particular area to see who has left and who has not checked in.

The placement of Dry Hydrants, as seen in the picture below, is one way to address the lack of available water issue. Having conversations with homeowners, regarding accessibility issues on private property, establishing community clean up days and working with the U.S. Forest Service and MDC with prescribed burns are essential to success.



Dry Hydrant with 600 Gallon Cistern



Dry Hydrant connected to Pond

2.0 Howell County Community Profile

Howell County Missouri is located in south central Missouri, the largest city and county seat is West Plains. Howell County was organized on March 2, 1857 from parts of Oregon and Ozark Counties, and was named for Josiah Howell an early settler in Howell Valley.

The Mark Twain National Forest lies in 29 counties in Missouri, with 50,504 acres in Howell County. Forests were heavily logged in the early to mid-20th century in Missouri

with cutting of both hardwood and softwood timber species on both private land and the National Forest. Logging has long been an important economic activity in South Central Missouri (SCMO) as well as Howell County.

2.1 Fire History of Howell County

Missouri's natural communities have been shaped by humans and wild land fires for thousands of years. In many ways the history of fire is also the history of population growth, culture and migration.

Fires caused by natural ignition, like lightening, are rare. Despite the many thunderstorms that roll through this area annually, the Conservation Department estimates that less than 1 percent of modern day fires are started naturally.

In Native American cultures, fire was a tool used to create conditions to benefit farming and hunting. In the distant past, these populations may have used wild land fires to clear land, enhance defense of their villages and to improve production of cultivated crops. Fruits, berries, and many other natural foods flourish on sites where fires have recently occurred. Wildfires from direct human cause also may have resulted from wars, hunting techniques or even accidents. But for hundreds, if not thousands, of years the most important reason for deliberately setting fires has been to maintain grasslands by preventing the forest from taking over. **(See Photo #1)** Grasslands and savannas provided food for bison, elk and deer. Even today, fire is used in many parts of the world to promote grassland for domestic cattle.

The story of man and his relationship with fire can be deciphered by studying burn scars on living trees or old stumps. Tree ring dating identifies unique patterns of wide and narrow rings of growth in the wood. This is created by the variations in climate and growing conditions.

The tree rings in wood and stumps of unknown age can be compared to known tree-ring patterns and so any fire scar can be attributed to a specific year. **(See Photo #2)**

Site specific fire histories developed in parts of the Missouri Ozarks reveal that human population and culture are closely linked to the frequency and intensity of fire over the last 400 years. Where population density was greater than one person per square mile, fires occurred every one to five years. In more sparsely populated areas, fires burned every 10 to 30 years on average.

Native American populations fluctuated in the 1700's and 1800's and the pattern of fires was in turn affected by these fluctuations. In the early period of recorded fire history, the Osage tribe dominated much of SCMO. As the tribes migrated out in the early 1800's, the area was home to more white settlers and the incidence of wildfires increased.

Settlement also brought railways and a more modern overland road system in the late 19th century. Transition to a regional economy brought another chapter in the fire history of Howell County and SCMO.

Logging became an industry, and the slash left from logging operations fueled major wildfires that were ignited by farmers trying to convert forest into pasture. Not only were human lives threatened and homes destroyed by the rampant wild fires, but the frequent burns significantly decreased the value of the remaining timber. The cycle of how fire was used changed when it was realized that this method of resource exploitation degraded the value of the remaining fores

Population density made wild land fires a serious hazard to life and property in the late 1930's. Teaming up, the U.S. Forest Service, MDC and rural fire protection organizations developed successful programs to protect lives, timber, homes, and buildings. Although there are still some locations in the state where frequent burns take place, the role wild land fire plays in our ecosystem and natural communities has been substantially reduced.

Today prescribed fire (fire with a defined purpose) is being introduced into some of our wild lands to foster wildlife habitat, plant diversity, prairie restoration and timber production. The judicious use of prescribed fire and the suppression of wildfires should result in a natural heritage as diverse in ecology and beauty as what the first explorers described. *

Last year the USFS burned 23,000 acres during prescribed burns in the Mark Twain National Forest around Willow Springs, MO., as preventative measures against a WUI fire.



Photo # 1: This late 1800's photograph depicts a woodland savannah. The sparse forest is carpeted with an understory of tall-grass prairie species

such as big blue stem, little blue stem, Indian grass, and broom sedge. Frequent burning by Native Americans may have created this condition



Photo 2: This 1915 photo taken in Howell County shows the damage wildfires had inflicted on this black oak. Trees like this still remain on most forested lands today. The internal decay has rendered this tree a cull and thus useless for lumber. Unless they have active wildlife den openings, culls should be removed to provide space for better-quality trees.

2.3 Howell County Geography

Latitude 36.7421472

Longitude -91.8464811

Howell County is located in South Central Missouri, bordered by Texas County to the north, Shannon County to the northeast, Oregon County to the East, Fulton County AR to the south, Ozark County to the southwest and Douglas County to the northwest.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the county has a total area of 928.33 square miles (2,404.4 km²), of which 927.74 square miles (2,402.8 km²) (or 99.94%) is land and 0.59 square miles (1.5 km²) (or 0.06%) is water. Howell County is generally composed of rather broad, smooth valleys, well degraded hills with rounded summits and heavily forested in the county proper.

2.4 Howell County Demographics

The population of Howell County in July of 2011 was 40,665, averaging 40 people per square mile, with 27% urban dwellers, and 73% rural, respectively. The racial makeup of the county is 9.41% white, 0.31% African American, 0.97% Native American, 0.36% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 0.28% from other races and 1.63% from two or more races.

In the county, the population age statistics were spread out: 26.0% under the age of 18, 7.8% from 18 to 24, 26.2% from 25 to 44, 23.30% from 45 to 64 and 16.8% were 65 years of age or older. The median age is 38, and for every 100 females, there were 93.6 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$31,761, and the median income for a family was \$38,047. The per capita income for the county was \$17,184. About 14.0% of families and 18.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 26.3% of those under age 18 and 14.0% of those 65 or older.

Towns in Howell County:

Howell County EOP

F - 33

December 2024

West Plains- County Seat, Population in 2011: 12,030. Population change since 2000: +10.7%

Mt. View-Population in 2011: 2,730. Population change since 2000: +12.3%

Willow Springs-Population in 2011: 2,193. Population change since 2000: +2.1%

Brandsville-Population in 2011: 161. Population change since 2000: -7.5%

CDP (Census Designated Place)

Pomona- Estimated zip code population in 2009 was 2,351 and the land area covered is 74.1 sq. mi

South Fork- is a small unincorporated community in Howell County. It is located ten miles west of West Plains on US Route 160. It was named for the South fork of the Spring River, and it previously was named, "Cross Roads".

Other Unincorporated Communities*

Caulfield is an unincorporated community in western Howell County on US Route 160 fifteen miles west of West Plains.

Hocomo is a small unincorporated community located 13 miles southwest of West Plains.

Lantan is a small unincorporated community, located on Route 17 between Route 142 and the Arkansas state line.

Moody is an unincorporated community, located sixteen miles south of West Plains just north of Route 142 on Route E.

Peace Valley is an unincorporated community, located about two miles east of Route 17 on Route W.

Siloam Springs is an unincorporated community, located two miles south of Route 14 and fifteen miles northwest of West Plains.

Pottersville is an unincorporated community located about ten miles west of West Plains.

See Maps.

2.5 Education/School Districts/School Districts

Public schools in West Plains are provided by [West Plains Public Schools RV -7 School District](#).

- West Plains Elementary School (PK-4)
- West Plains Middle School (5-8)
- West Plains High School (9-12)
- South Fork Elementary School (K-6)

- Fairview Elementary School (K-8)
- Glenwood Elementary School(K-8)
- Junction Hill Elementary School(K-8)
- Richards Elementary School(K-8)

Private Education in West Plains Area:

Private education is also provided in the West Plains area, primarily by religious institutions. Private schools in the West Plains area include the following:

- Faith Assembly Christian School (PK-12)
- Crossroads Christian Academy
- Ozarks Christian Academy

Public Schools in the Surrounding County:

[Mountain View-Birch Tree R-III School District – Mountain View](#)

- Birch Tree Elementary School - Birch Tree-(PK-06) Located in Shannon County
- Mountain View Elementary School - (PK-06)
- Liberty Middle School - (07-08)
- Liberty High School - (09-12)
- [Willow Springs R-IV School District - Willow Springs](#)
- Willow Springs Elementary School (PK-04)
- Willow Springs Middle School (05-08)
- Willow Springs High School (09-12)

Private Education in Mt View, MO

- [Trinity Christian Academy](#) - Mountain View - (K-12)

Alternative Schools

- [Ozark Horizon State School](#) - West Plains - (K-12) – A school for handicapped students and those with other special needs.
- [South Central Career Center](#) - West Plains - (09-12) - Vocational/technical

Higher Education in Howell County

[Missouri State University-West Plains](#) - A satellite campus of [Missouri State University](#) in Springfield, MO.

Commented [D1]: Southwest Baptist has a campus in Mountain View, Three Rivers is offering classes in Willow Springs, OTC maybe offering in Willow also and Drury is trying to set up classes in WP.

- [Southern Baptist- Willow Springs Campus-](#) A satellite campus of
- [Three Rivers Community College-Willow Springs](#) –A satellite campus of Three Rivers Community College, Poplar Bluff, MO.

Of adults 25 years of age and older in Howell County, 73.4% possesses a high school diploma or higher while 10.9% holds a bachelor's degree or higher as their highest educational attainment.

- See School maps

2.6 Medical Facilities/Senior Housing/Shelters in Howell County

There are two hospitals currently in Howell County, **Ozark Medical Center** and **St Francis/ St Johns** in Mt. View MO. Ozark Medical Center (OMC) is a 114 bed not-for-profit medical referral center serving an 11-county area in south central Missouri and north central Arkansas. OMC employs approximately 1,200 people and serves a regional population of approximately 150,000. OMC also supports 19 of the medical clinics located in the county.

St Francis/St John's hospital in Mt View employs 150 people and has been designated by the state of Missouri as a Critical Access Hospital. This is a 25 bed facility located along U.S. Highway 60. This facility collaborates with Mercy St Johns in Springfield, MO with ambulance and air transportation for intensive medical management of patients.

Ozarks Health Care

1100 Kentucky Ave.
West Plains, MO 65775
417-256-9111

Mercy St Francis Hospital

100 U.S. 60
Mountain View, Mo 65548
417 934-7000

Commented [JT2]:

Nursing Homes/Residential Care Facilities in Howell County

National Health Care
211 Davis Dr.
West Plains, Mo 65775
417-256-1951

West Vue Nursing & Rehab Center
210 Davis Dr.
West Plains, Mo 65775
417-256-2152

Brookehaven Health Care
1410 N Kentucky Ave.
West Plains, MO 65775

Pleasant Valley Manor & Village
213 Davis Dr
West Plains, MO 65775
417-257-0179

Mountain View Healthcare Center
1211 N Ash Street
Mountain View, MO 65548
417-934-6818

Willow Care
2642 State Rt 76
Willow Springs, MO 65793

Southview Assisted Living
951 Creamery Road
West Plains, MO 65775

Lamplight Village
309 Locust
West Plains, MO 65775

Senior/Low Income Housing-At Risk Population

Willow Springs Senior Housing

700 East 6th Street
Willow Springs, Mo 65793
417-469-1541

Willow Springs Apartments

Hwy 76
Rte. 2 Box 560-29
Willow Springs, MO 65793
573-448-3000

Willow West Assisted Living

2644 MO Hwy 76
Willow Springs, MO
417-469-4951

West Vue Home

907 Kentucky St
West Plains, MO65575
417-256-1292

West Plains Apartments

1200 Jackson St
West Plains, MO 65775
573-448-3000

Mountain View Apartments

E 7th Street
Mountain View, MO 65548
417-934-6227

West Plains Housing Authority

302 Walnut St #1000
West Plains, MO 65775
417-256-5506

Community Housing Shelters

Christos House, Inc.

PO Box 771
West Plains, Mo 65775

417-256-3408

Samaritan Outreach
715 Missouri Ave
West Plains, MO 65775
417-257-7792

2.7 Emergency Response Capability

There are currently 13 Fire Departments in Howell County, each with its own organizational chart and response plan. In addition, there is a coalition of Fire Chiefs that meets on a monthly basis, to discuss events, mutual aid, and strategies for the entire county. The individual Fire Departments enjoy a mutual aid agreement with other Fire Departments, as well as U.S. Forest Service and MO Dept. of Conservation.

Fire and Rescue Resources:

MTN View FD-Non-Emergency.... .934-2522....Emergency....911

18-Volunteers
3-Type 2 Engines
2-Type 1 Water Tender
2-Tankers
1-Brush Truck

Generators, Cribbing, Lighting, Extricating Tools, Power Saw, 6-SCBA

Howell County Rural FD.....Emergency911

31 Volunteers

1-Type 1 Engine

1 Type 2 Engine

1-Type 1 Water Tender

2-Brush Units

Cribbing, Lighting, Extricating Tools, Porta- Power Kit with 2 generators, power saw, 8-SCBA

West Plains FD.....Non-Emergency...256-2424.....Emergency.....911

Personnel: 19 – Career

Equipment:

3 – Type 1 Engines

2 – Type 6 Engine (1-Midi Pumper, 1- Brush Truck)

1 – Quint Aerial Ladder Platform with pump

1 – Quint Aerial Ladder with pump.

Airbags

Cribbing

Lighting

4 sets of Extricating Tools

Generators

Power Saws

33 SCBA’s

Tractor Trailer for Haz-Mat Equipment

Water Rescue Boat

Technical Rescue (water, rope etc.)

Mobile Command Units

2 – UTVs

Decon Unit

Light Tower

Willow Springs FD.....Non-Emergency...469-2345.....Emergency.... 911

1 Career Fire Fighters

18 Volunteer-10 1st Responder qualified

1-Type 1 Engine 1000 gal water pump/1250 gpm

1 Type 2 Engine 1000 gal water pump/1500gpm

1-Type 3 Tanker 250 gal water pump/300 gpm

1-Ladder Truck-100’Aerial-300 gal water pump/100gpm

4-generators, Extricating Tools, Power Saw, 12-SCBA,

Haz-Mat- DeCon Shower, TyVec Class C Suites-20 disposable
Rescue-Some EMS and DeCon equipment on Board

Brandsville FD.....Non-Emergency..867-3244.....Emergency.....911

10 Volunteers
2-Type 2 Engines
1-Brush Truck
2-SCBA

Pottersville FD.....Non-Emergency...256-4848.....Emergency911

15 Volunteers
1-Type 1 Engine
2-Tankers
1-Brush Truck
2-Generators
5-SCBA

Lanton FD.....Non-Emergency...258-8901.....Emergency911

14 Volunteers
1-type 1 Engine
1-Tanker
1-Brush Truck
6-SCBA

Peace Valley/WH Church.....Non-Emergency 277-5734....Emergency...911

15 Volunteers
1-Type1 Engine
2-Tankers
1-Brush Truck
3-SCBA

Caulfield FD.....Non-Emergency...284-3446.....Emergency.....911

7 Volunteers
1-Type 2 Engine
1-Tanker
1-SCBA

Pumpkin Center FD.....Non-Emergency...257-7545.....Emergency 911

9 Volunteers
1-Type 2 engine
1-Tanker
1-Brush Truck
1-Generator
2-SCBA

Moody FD.....Non-Emergency 284-3148.....Emergency.....911

20 Volunteers
1-Type 1 Engine
1-Type 2 Engine

1-Tanker
1-Brush Truck
5-SCBA

Pomona FD.....Non-Emergency...469-2044.....Emergency....911

15 Volunteers
1-Type 2 Engine
2-Type 4 Engine-250 gpm
1-Brush Truck
2-SCBA

Eleven Point FD.....Non-Emergency...252-0677.....Emergency.....911

Three stations: 908 E. Main Willow Springs, Hutton Valley FD, Burnham FD
22 Fire Fighters, 5-FF 1&2, 17-Basic FF, 10-First Responders

5- Pumpers
2-Tankers 5,000 Gal and 12,000 Gal.
3- Brush Trucks
1-Rescue Unit
15-SCBA
Generators, Extricating Tools

Ambulance Services

The Fire/Ambulance Districts often overlap in Howell County, with many of the employees also part time firefighters. All emergency medical calls are dispatched through the 911 office. Air Evac Life Team that makes has their headquarters in West Plains, is an integral part of the emergency response support community.

South Howell County Ambulance

1951 East Route K
West Plains, MO 65775
417 256-2490

Willow Springs Ambulance

540 E 2nd Street
Willow Springs, MO 65793
417-469-2273

Mountain View/St. Johns Ambulance

216 East 2nd Street

Mountain View, MO 65548
417-934-6222

Air Evac Life Team
306 Davis Dr.
West Plains, MO 65775
417-256-0010

2.8 Regulatory Issues

As stated previously, there are currently no existing regulatory issues in Howell County for burning or maintaining defensible spaces around homes or using building materials that would decrease fire ignition. Most towns do have some type of burning or fire ban codes, but those are not strictly enforced at this time. However, West Plains has a city ordinance # 20-5 on open burning and follows International Fire and Building Code 2021

The U.S. Forest Service and MO Dept. of Conservation have guidelines for prescribed burns and uncontrolled burns on public land. Some regulatory guidelines that could be adhered to, but not limited to, are those provided by:

The State Fire Marshalls Office; Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MODNR); Radio Frequency and Communications; Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT); National Firefighters Protection Association (NFPA); National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA); Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

3.0 Risk Assessment: Howell County

The Howell County CWPP assessment is ongoing, as communities develop. The potential for loss to life, property, natural resources and industry are immense. The situation Howell County faces is common to many counties with topographic similarities and is experiencing growth into the interface area. The interface area consists of established subdivisions, timber areas on private property and State or National Forests or refuges with dense underbrush.

Wildfires in Howell County are usually surface ground fires, burning dead leaves on the ground or dried grasses and can move very rapidly. Most fires are limited to small acreage fires, but the occasional large out of control wildfire occurs. While it's very unusual, crown fires do occur in our naturally occurring hardwoods and conifers.

Drought, low humidity, high winds and extreme heat, like occurred in the summer of 2012, are contributing factors to these fires. These elements played a significant role in the wildfires of 2012 in Howell County. One being the "Potato Cave" fire that burned 1,800 acres, and the other fire outside of Moody, that burned for several hours, causing accidents on Highway 160. Tornadoes, high winds, wet snow and ice storms in recent

years have placed a large amount of woody material on the forest floor and on homeowners property that will allow wildfires to burn hotter and longer.

Also increasing the risk to responders is lack of accessibility of drives/bridges, defensible zones around the home, **lack of water resources** and available firefighters to respond to the fire. These conditions combined, make it much more difficult for fire fighters to do their job of fire suppression safely.

Most fires are caused by the human element, intentional or not, through back yard burning, carelessness, recreation, timber management, farming, landscape maintenance and arson. Homeowners, by raising their awareness level of FIREWISE principles, creating defensible zones, and partnering with their local Fire Department to discuss accessibility issues, could cut loss due to fire in **half**.

The risk to Howell County ranges from **low-moderate** inside the city limits of West Plains, **moderate to high**, in areas where homeowners have built against the MTNF. Some subdivisions, as observed around Willow Springs, Siloam Springs, and Lake Arrowhead are considered high risk.

The risk element to Howell County and its towns, range from low-moderate inside the city limits, to moderate-high, in the outlying areas of the county.

Other risk factors noted:

Lack of water resources in close proximity to homes in rural areas.

Many older homes constructed with flammable building materials and inadequate vent coverings will allow penetration of embers and flame.

Homes with limited or inadequate infrastructure to accommodate access for fire protection equipment or safe evacuation of residents during a fire event

Residential landscaping that use dry or highly flammable vegetation located to close to the structure creating an inadequate defensible space.

Population with limited knowledge of fire-safe behaviors and practices

3.1 Communities at Risk

Currently there are two communities in Howell County listed on the Federal Registry of Endangered Communities due to wildfire. This is to say, by any means that they are not the only communities at risk. **Siloam Springs** located about 15 miles northwest of West Plains, off Highway 14 and **Pomona** about 9 miles north of West Plains on Highway 63 are at risk while **Willow Springs**, whose city limit rests against the Mark Twain National Forest, is at higher risk than most areas of Howell County, due to the blow down that exists in the forest. The USFS does an excellent job of prescribed burns to decrease the chance of WUI fires.

The county resides in a Wild land Urban Interface area, so that the county as a whole is at risk for wildfire loss. Risk assessments at this time are ongoing, along with home audits. The risk criteria are as listed below:

Low Fire Risk: Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating=0-25 points
The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are **GOOD**. Little is needed to improve your situation. Keep up the good work!

Moderate Fire Risk: Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating=26-59 points
The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are **FAIR**. Some Minor improvements will make your home more fire resistant. Check the categories on the form where you scored poorly.

High Fire Risk: Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating=60-119 points
The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are **NOT GOOD**. Improvements in structure and site hazards are necessary.

Extreme Fire Risk: Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating= 120 or more points
Your home **MAY NOT SURVIVE** if a wildfire passes through the area. Take a serious look at your property and make improvements. If you don't you could be facing a disaster. You'll find that even small changes could make the difference between losing or saving your home.

3.2 Assets/Natural Resources at Risk

Howell County, rich in forest lands, wildlife, and history is strategically placed in the center of South Central Missouri. Its county seat is the largest populated town in the region and supports many of the duties of the Region. The Regional **Haz-Mat Team** is based in Howell County as well as the **Mobile Command Unit** where Command Operations occur for any major event in SCMO. In addition to **SCOCOG** (South Central Ozark Council of Governments) located in Pomona.

Everything is an asset, to some entity, in the county. Homes, businesses, roadways, schools, hospitals, the list could go on forever. Identified below are a few resources/assets that do not normally come to mind, when identifying assets.

Other **resources** at risk of loss due to WUI fire:

Every **Rural Fire Department** is at risk for loss to WUI Fire, as most are located in the outlying Urban Interface areas.

As in the statistics listed below, most **homes** that are owner occupied, or owner occupied with a mortgage would have some recovery means through insurance or other assets. **The over one quarter population of Howell County that are apartment dwellers or lives in rental property, would statistically have minimal recovery resources in the event of loss due to a WUI fire.**

County population in July 2011: 40,665 (27% urban, 73% rural)
County owner-occupied houses and condos (2000): 10,854
Renter-occupied apartments (2000): 3,908
County owner-occupied with a mortgage or a loan houses and condos (2010): 6,435
County owner-occupied free and clear houses and condos (2010): 4,813
Renter-occupied apartments (2010): 4,944
Percentage of renters (2010) 26%

Howell Oregon Electric Cooperative- (HOEC) is located about 6 miles north of West Plains on Highway 63. It serves about 24,000 citizens and businesses in SCMO. The HOEC service area is bordered on the south by the Arkansas state line and on the west by the scenic

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Rivers. The northern boundary extends from a line just south of the cities of Mountain Grove and Cabool across to the Jacks Fork River and to Round Springs. From Round Springs the border runs along the Current River to the Carter and Ripley county lines, then south to the Arkansas line. HOEC provides electricity distribution to the towns of Alton, Bakersfield, Birch Tree, Brandsville, Eminence, Koshkonong and several other unincorporated villages, outside of Howell County. Loss of this resource would have a wide spread effect in our region. The cooperative also serves some consumers within the city limits of Mountain View, Thayer, Willow Springs, West Plains and Winona. (See Map)

Federal Communication Commission Towers

Tower Registration #	Location	Height in Meters
1238428	NW Corner of Rt. WW and County Road 288	99 M
1045908	1473 State Route Y (Mountain View# 91831	85 M
1260381	1004 E. Highway 60	60.60 M
1246759	7675 US Highway 60 (Mountain View site)	65.50 M
1004365	3800' N-NE FROM INTERS OF US HWY 160 & ST RT J J	129.80 M
1207590	BUS HW 60-63 1.1 MI W H 137	36.60 M
1006039	BUS Route 63 N	102 M
1241090	5153 CTY Road 2330	97.50 M
1201583	NW Corner: SW1/4 of the SE1/4:S23-T27N- R7W	49.40 M
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1007478	HWY 160 1 MI S	94.40 M
1007479	HWY 63 2 MI SE	87.20 M
1006383	Y Highway	121.90 M
1276519	Approx 5200 Cty Rd 1350	15.20 M
1276520	Approx 4050 Cty Rd 5160	15.20 M
	Off Cty Rd 4990, Approx 1000 ft S of Hwy 63	
1276521	(023 MP294.72)	15.20 M
1276619	Off W 1st St and N Ferguson St	15.20 M
1276621	Off US Hwy 60 2 miles NNW of Willow Springs	15.20M
1061182	2.0 Miles SW of BB	70.10 M
1208975	1725 Good Hard Drive	107.00 M
1202847	1 BLOCK E. OF HWY63 / STATE RT. N JCT	36.00 M
1259941	3767 County Road 5640, Willow Springs	71.60 M
1273711	COUNTY ROAD 6300	79.20 M
1204731	6327 N HWY 63	59.70 M
1005437	HWY 160 E	125.30 M
1219855	NEAR RT 60 6 KM WEST OF MT VIEW	129.50 M
1240845	6043 COUNTY ROAD 3020	77.10 M
1243742	5152 CR 4650	37.20 M
1240843	10414 COUNTY ROAD 9370	92.30 M
1240844	1179 STATE ROUTE 17	77.10 M
1241362	4640 COUNTY ROAD 1560	92.30 M
1243740	11040CR 6390	106.7
1243741	9402 CR 1240	106.70 M
1241861	1730 COUNTY ROAD 1030	86.20 M
1241983	4096 STATE ROUTE UU	77.10M
1244301	3985 US HWY 60	77.70M
1267025	NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 28	103.60M
1278416	1625 Old Airport Road	60.70M
1287185	SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 19	103.60M
1006196	NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 26, T-25-N, R-9-W	91.40 M
1006199	939 County Road 5740	68.60M
1269169	SE1/4 SE 1/4, S-35,T-26N,R-10W	101.80M
1245747	5915 US HWY 60	86.90M
1235420	991 Preacher Roe Blvd	60.40M
1049393	Almost 2 Miles NE of Town	105.20M
1038611	SE 8590, 1/2 MILE FROM 8800	105.20M
1269497	NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 15	83.50M
1267521	SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 23	97.50M
	3.87 KM A 150 Degrees from Church of God	
1007181	Homeland	122.80M
1007183	3 KM WNW	110.60M
1205314	Mtn. View Forestry lookout Tower	39.60M

1045901

4353 County Rd 4540

82.00M

Fire Towers in Howell County

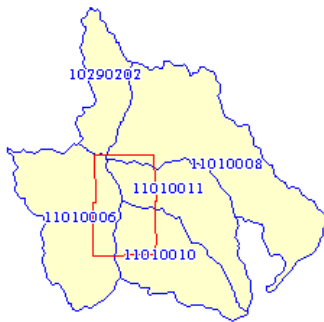
Name	Location	Agency	HT	Status
Brandsville	23N7W14	MDC	120	Non Active
Horton	6SW2510	USFS		Proposed
Mt View	27N7W19	MDC	100	Active
West Plains	23N9W14	MDC	100	Active

Howell County Water Sheds

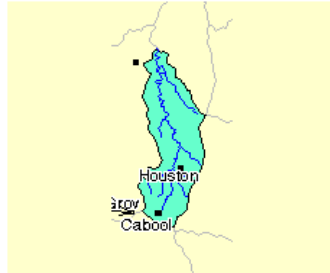
State of Missouri/Howell County



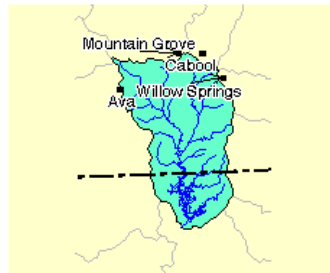
Identified Water Sheds in Howell County



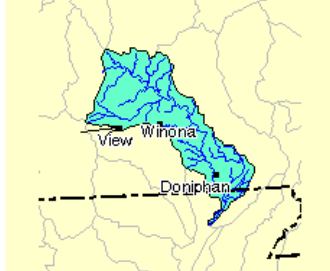
- [10290202](#) Big Piney; state(s): MO
- [11010006](#) North Fork White; state(s): AR, MO
- [11010008](#) Current; state(s): AR, MO
- [11010010](#) Spring; state(s): AR, MO
- [11010011](#) Eleven Point; state(s): AR, MO



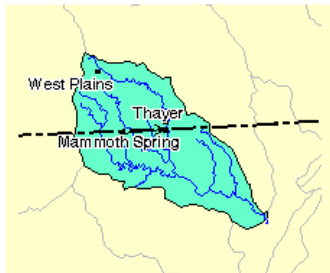
Big Piney Watershed



North Fork Water Shed



Current River Water Shed



Spring River Water Shed



Eleven Point Water Shed

Dams Howell County

ID Number	Name	Storage	Feet	Risk
MO30055	Simms Valley Lake Dam	451	33	S
MO30078	Willow Springs Hunt Club Dam	160	20	H
MO30079	Stokes 2 Dam	666	33	S
MO30131	Pomona Lake Dam (Dry)	425	25	L
MO30s24	Henderson and Day Dam	13	20	L
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MO30633	Brent Lake Dam	230	30	s
MO30634	Alter Dam	83	25	L
MO30938	John Foster	27	20	L
MO30939	Omrie Sinclair	30	18	L
MO30940	lair lake Dam	33	20	L
MO30941	Mononame772	45	17	L
MO30942	HAYDEN CALLAHAN	7	20	L
MO30943	Hide a Way Lake Dam	100	20	S
MO30945	Stokes Lake 1 Dam	660	33	S
MO30956	Byler Lake Dam	108	25	L
Mo21265	Stace Shannon Lake	330	32	S
	Siloam Springs Quad			
MO31326	#1 lake	***	***	L
MO3t527	Bratton Dam	50	17	L
MO31529	Kennedy Dam	98	21	L
MO31530	Martin Lake Dam	50	20	L
Mo31534	Cooper Dam	88	12	L
MO31574	Mononame	135	27	*
MO31575	Raikos Lake Dam	60	30	L
MO3157	Grisham Lake Dam	15	25	H

See Map

Missouri Department of Conservation Management Areas

Barn Hollow Natural Preserve;

Directions: One Mile North of Mt View on Hwy Y, then R on Hwy 3530 1.25 miles: East on 3940 1 mile

Acres:

Land Type:

Dan/Maureen Cover Prairie Conservation Area: [36°35'23.69"N 91°41'23.24"](#)

Directions: 63 South to Kosh, turn West on Hwy F 3 miles, on south side of Hwy.

Acres: 736

Land Type: Grassland (non-prairie) 650 Acres; Savanna 86 Acres

Carrick W. Davidson-Robert Paris Conservation Area [36°47'6.07"N 91°45'26.44"W](#)

Directions: 5 1/2 miles Northeast of West Plains on Hwy 17; East .75 mile on EE to county road 3010.

Acres: 270

Land type: Cropland 28 acres; Forest and Woodland 35 Acres; Lakes/Ponds 3; Grasslands (non-prairie) 157 acres; Savanna 47 acres.

Dean Davis Conservation Area: [36°54'0.63"N 91°54'46.71"W](#)

Directions: 10 miles north of West Plains on Highway 63 and 0.5 mile east on County Road 2420. (North of Pomona)

Acres: 172.69

Land Type: Cropland 20 acres; Grassland (non-prairie) 20 Acres; Forest and Woodland 102 acres; Old Field 30 acres; Fishing Lake or Pond 1 acre

Mtn. View Tower Site: [36°59'38.51"N 91°45'27.19"W](#)

Directions: Go 1.5 miles west of Mountain View on Highway 60 and 0.5 mile north on County Road 2990 to junction of County Road 3400. Then go 0.25 mile west on County Road 3400.

Acres: 26.78

Land Type: Grassland (non-prairie) 1.78; Forest or Woodland 25 acres

Ozark Regional MDC Office

Directions: Site is located on a hill on the north side of the road at 551 Joe Jones Blvd (just west of North Howell St.). Joe Jones Blvd. is also Hwy 160.

Acres: 20

Land type: No Identified Features

Simms Valley Lake: [37°0'35.02"N 91°50'54.91"W](#)

Directions: Sims Valley Community Lake is seven miles east of Willow Springs on Highway 60, then 2.5 miles north (left) on Route RA.

Acres: 100

Land type: Forest and Woodland,

Tingler Prairie Conservation Area: [36°36'42.61"N 91°52'26.57"W](#)

Directions: Highway 17 south from West Plains about six miles to County Road 9100. Take 9100 west to County Road 8110 and go south one-third-mile to the access.

Acres: 240

Land type: Native Prairie 127 acres; Forest/ Woodland 80 acres; Old Field 10 acres; Wetland 20 acres; other 3 acres.

Vanderhoof (Archie and Gracie) State Forest: [36°33'9.59"N 91°53'10.18"W](#)

Directions: Go three miles west of West Plains on Highway 160. Turn eight miles south on Route JJ, then 0.5 mile east on County Road 9620, and 0.5 mile south on County Road 8110.

Acres: 140

Land Type: 125 acres Forest and Woodland; 15 acres in Old Field; Permanent Stream, South Fork of Spring River.

White Ranch conservation Area: [36°32'13.23"N 91°50'28.24"W](#)

Directions: White Ranch Conservation Area consists of three tracts. The main tract is 7.5 miles south of West Plains on Highway 17, then five miles south on County Road 8390
Acres: 6613 Acres,
Land type: Forest and Woodland 6513 acres, Old Field 100 acres Permanent Stream, South Fork of Spring River

Mark Twain National Forest: [37°38'13"N 91°05'24"W / 37.637°N 91.09°W](#)
MTNF is 50504 acres of Forest and Wildland. Many streams and scenic river ways cross the area as well as the Ozark Scenic Trail. This area is inhabited by thousands of tourists and hunters year round. The possibility of wildfire is ever present and occurring.

Summary

How do you determine what is an asset or resource while eliminating others?

This plan has identified assets that could be at risk due to placement and location. It has by no means listed every asset or resource at risk in Howell County, but attempted to bring to mind assets or resources that are outside the norm.

3.4 Cultural Assets and Historical Sites

The culture and traditions of the Ozarks have long been celebrated by festivals and events in our communities. Preserving our past is important to us today and with careful maintenance and conservation these wonderful traditions and values will be enjoyed for years to come.

Historical Sites

In and around Howell County there are sites where the shadowed remains of one room schools can still be seen. These schools from by gone days are mostly chimneys extending into the sky with a few boards and bricks scattered about. As well as the stories of communities dating from the Civil War that no longer exist except in the preserved history of Howell County. Mills, mines, townships, names that are forever associated with Howell County, but with little or no evidence left of the busy industries that graced this county in our historical past. Any evidence of existence for these historical landmarks would forever be lost in the event of a WUI fire.

National Register of Historic Places

Courthouse Historic Square District: An area roughly bounded by Broadway. Grove Street. Court Square and Washington Ave. West Plains MO (7/17/03)

Elledge Arcade Buildings: #28 Court Square and #2 Elledge Arcade, West Plains, MO. (1/26/01)

International Shoe Co. Building: 665 Missouri Ave., West Plains, MO 11/08/11)

Mt Zion Masonic Lodge Building: 304 E. Main St. West Plains, MO (4/15/11)

Smith, W. J. and Ed, Building: 109-113 Washington Ave., West Plains (1/26/01)

West Plains Bank Building, 107 Washington Avenue, West Plains (9/7/01)

Cemeteries

Big Spring Cemetery, Caulfield, Latitude 36.578396: Long. -92.0612648

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Blue Mound Cemetery, South Fork, Lat. 36.70261, Long. -91.969535

Burnham Cemetery, Willow Springs (South), Lat. 36.9208893, Long. -91.9498735

Cannon Graveyard Lanton, Lat. 36.5047857, Long. -91.8523711

Carroll Cemetery, Dyestone Mountain, Lat. 36.9039453, Long. -92.0879328

Chapin Cemetery, Wet Plains, Lat. 36.6781161, Long. -91.7684803

Collins Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Lat. 36.7858921, Long. -92.0140417

Curreall Cemetery, Pottersville, Lat. 36.6714499, Long. -92.0654317

Davis Cemetery, Moody, Lat. 36.5242301, Long. -91.9265395

Dripping Springs Cemetery, White Church, Lat. 36.817438, Long. -91.849851

Elk Creek Cemetery, Brandsville, Lat. 36.744949, Long. -91.692372

Epps Cemetery, Willow Springs (South) Lat. 36.9058896, Long. -91.9204283

Francis Cemetery, Brandsville, Lat. 36.7300593, Long. -91.6790335

Gill Cemetery, Pinecrest, Lat. 37.0225539, Long. -91.7501455

Greenlawn Cemetery MT. View, Lat. 36.997071, Long. -91.689823

Homeland Cemetery, South Fork, Lat. 36.6706164, Long. -91.9168171

Horton Springs, Siloam Springs, Lat. 36.8678349, Long. -92.0868216

Howell County Cemetery, West Plains, Lat. 36.6831161, Long. -91.8098701

Howell Valley Cemetery, West Plains, Lat. 36.7145043, Long. -91.7954254

Jones Cemetery, Cabool SE, Lat. 37.0450535, Long. -92.0807111
Joyes Cemetery, Caulfield, Lat. 36.5495076 Long. -92.0807111
Ledbetter Cemetery, Pottersville, Lat. 36.7256156, Long. -92.075432
Lone Pine Cemetery, Pomona, Lat. 36.7814477, Long. -91.9059834
Lost Camp Cemetery, Trask, Lat. 36.9106118, Long. -91.8568154
McElmerry Cemetery, Moody, Lat. 36.5503408, Long. -91.9518178
Meltabargar Cemetery, Lanton, Lat. 36.6136726, Long. -91.7659803
Merideth Cemetery Hatfield Community, Lanton, Lat. Long.
Mitts Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Lat.36.7633926, Long. -92.1068218
Moffett Graveyard, Willow Springs (South), Lat. 36.9625552, Long. -
91.9112613
Mt. Zion Cemetery, Moody, Lat. 36.5870068, Long. -91.9784851
MT. View Cemetery, MT. View, Lat. 36.997071, Long. -91.689823
New Hope Cemetery, White Church, Lat. 36.8306134, Long. -
91.7543129
New Liberty Cemetery, Pomona, Lat. 36.7775589, Long. -91.9870965
New Salem Cemetery, Clear Springs, Lat. 37.0279744, Long. -
91.7726988
Nicks Cemetery, Caulfield, lat. 36.5589518, Long. -92.0143193
Oak Grove Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Lat. 36.8633905, Long. -
92.0262644
Oak Lawn Cemetery, West Plains, Lat. 36.7236709, Long. -
91.8420931

Parker Cemetery, West Plains, Lat. 36.6731163, Long. -91.8470932

Pleasant Hill Cemetery, South Fork, Lat. 36.7311709, Long. -91.960707

Pleasant View Cemetery, White Church, Lat. 36.7900586, Long. -91.8259815

Pottersville, Cemetery, Pottersville, Lat. 36.6972827, Long. -92.0154305

Rowe Cemetery, Trask, Lat. 36.9792215, Long. -91.8398703

Setzer Cemetery, Pottersville, Lat. 36.6406172, Long. -92.080432

Siloam Springs cemetery, Siloam Springs, Lat. 36.7867255, Long. -92.0876547

Spears Graveyard, South Fork, Lat. 36.6631165, Long. -91.9187615

Spring Valley Cemetery, Cabool, SE, Lat. 37.0156097, Long. -92.0176535

Union Grove General Baptist Cemetery, Pottersville, Lat. 36.740946, Long. -92.059915

Willow Springs City Cemetery, Willow Springs, South, Lat. 36.99691, Long. -91.959846

Youngblood Cemetery, Caulfield, Lat. 36.6117288, Long. -92.0865432

3.5 Commercial and Industrial Resources

Armstrong Wood Products, West Plains, MO

Camcorp Manufacturing, Willow Springs, MO

Caterpillar, Pomono, MO

DRS Technologies, West Plains, MO

Marathon Electric, West Plains, MO

Regal-Beloit, West Plains, MO

Royal Oak Enterprises, West Plains, MO

Smith Flooring, Mountain View, MO

3.6 HAZMAT

Major traffic routes and some minor roads are used for the transport of hazardous materials, throughout the county. The probability of any type of hazardous material traveling through the county at any given time is extremely high. In the wildfire that occurred outside Moody, MO., summer of 2012, Highway 160, a major road with high traffic levels was closed for a period of time due to smoke, after a series of chain reaction accidents. If a vehicles that transports HAZMAT materials along the routes listed below, should encounter a WUI fire, there is the potential for catastrophic problems, whether it is caused by an accident or direct contact with the fire.

HAZMAT storage sites can be just as dangerous, as they are often found off the highway, located in the country where they are not readily visible. Under and above ground storage tanks can be considered critical values in the WUI fire plan.

See Maps. Above and Below Ground Storage sites, Hazardous Waste Facilities, Hazardous Generators, Oil and Gas Well sites.

3.7 Estimated Values at Risk

Forest/Timber

Based on the amount of viable trees for the timber industry, a WUI fire could cause losses in the millions of dollars, besides the effect of the fire on the forest and wildlife. Loss of trees, plants, animals would alter the landscape of Howell County for generations to come. It is estimated that annually forest industry products, generates more than \$5 billion in economic activity statewide, as well as supporting an estimated 30,000 jobs.

More information and studies would have to be done to determine the actual value for Howell County.

Home/Businesses

As stated before, everything is an asset to someone, or some entity. Any loss of homes, businesses, schools, anything of historical value could result in millions/billions of dollars in loss.

Economic Survival

In the event of a catastrophic WUI fire , Howell County would struggle for years to recover financially. Some residents, losing their home, employment, or both, could possibly leave the area for good. Business such as tourism, timber, manufacturing, would be greatly impacted, disrupting the financial stability of the county.

4.0 Community Mitigation

Mitigation strategies can range from wildfire prevention to fuel reduction to capacity building. All of these strategies combined will help limit future losses. Mitigation is something that is decided upon by the standing collaborators committee and the community. The identified strategies success depends on all partners participating in these efforts. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during or after an incident. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to or potential loss from hazards.

4.1 Public Education

One of the most important tools for a working group is public education. Reaching out to the public and educating them on wildfire causes and behavior may decrease preventable fires. This target group would also be a place to address evacuation concerns, burn ban violations, Home Ignition Zones and fire recovery.

Completing home risk assessments in Howell County, is an ongoing process bringing more awareness to the issue of WUI fire. Using volunteers, Fire Departments, Emergency Management, print media, radio and television are ideal ways to inform the public about wildfire prevention. Currently local Fire Departments are implementing Open Houses to distribute information about **WUI fires, defensible spaces** around the home, and the **Home Ignition Zone** concept.

MDC and NPS have ongoing public education programs, and supporting them in their efforts is a priority of the highest order.

4.2 Treatment of Structure Ignitability

A home's design, construction materials and immediate surroundings are factors that contribute to how easily a home could ignite when wildfire threatens. By educating

homeowners about wildfire and the parts of a home that are most vulnerable to fire, the number of homes destroyed can be reduced.

Hardening your home is a term used to describe the retrofitting process that reduces a home's risk. It starts with learning what parts are susceptible to fire if exposed to direct flame contact, radiant heat or embers. Some parts of a home are more vulnerable to wildfire because of size or placement. The use of noncombustible materials, to upgrade the home, will make the home more fire resistant. For homeowners who cannot mitigate the entire HIZ, hardening the home is the most important element of prevention.

The 'Defensible Space' around your home is the immediate area encircling the home and its attachments. This area is important to a home's survival in a wildfire and it is recommended that thirty feet is absolute minimum recommended space. This also provides the responding Fire Departments an area to work safely. The HIZ extends to 200 feet or more from the home and includes areas where vegetation placement, lawn care and use of fire resistant materials in landscaping (such as rock) will play an important role in wildfire defense.

Creation of Defensible Spaces and Home Ignition Zones should directly drive mitigation projects. Public Education will be instrumental in the development of this process.



4.3 Hazardous Fuel Projects

Establishing Community Clean up Days, endorsing or implementing fire codes in the county, establishing **dry hydrants as a means to provide for water delivery where lacking, ponds, or water tanks for firefighters to use as a supply resource**, throughout the county are just a few ways to stem the risk and spread of a WUI fire. The amount of fuels available to burn on private and public land in a wildfire is staggering. By decreasing the deadfall that currently exists, the behavior of a wildfire can be changed drastically. Creating breaks in the continuity of fuels can limit and potentially stop the spread of Wildfire, this is especially important near high risk communities.

Prescribed fires can be very effective and cost efficient tools to mitigate the negative impacts of uncontrolled fires. Prescribed fire can also reduce fuel loading and return an ecosystem to its natural state. This would require the cooperation of the working group and many partners if used as a mitigation tool.

4.4 Emergency Response Plan

Howell County currently has an Emergency Operations Plan in place, but there is no specific plan that directs the response of a WUI fire. The major highways and roads that will be used as evacuation routes, as well as staging sites, collection points for evacuees and Evac shelter decisions will be based on many factors; location of fire, wind/weather, size of fire and population affected are just a few elements that will influence these decisions.

List of Major Highways/Routes:

- [60 U.S. Route 60](#)
- [63 U.S. Route 63](#)
- [160 U.S. Route 160](#)
- [14 Route 14](#)
- [17 Route 17](#)
- [76 Route 76](#) [142 Route 142](#)

4.5 Action Items

Action Items specific actions that mitigate risk and name the responsible/lead party's for each project. Some Action Items that have been identified and discussed by the Committee are:

Dry Hydrants placed throughout the county so that the response time for resupplying tankers is cut in half. The use of existing water sources is the most ideal plan for Dry Hydrant placement.

Hazard Fuel Reduction- Establishing a Community Clean Up Day with the placement of a **Wood Chipper** in several locations to support the removal of deadfall in high risk areas. Partnering with local churches, fire departments to assist those that are home bound and need help cleaning their property.

FIREWISE Communities- establish FIREWISE Guidelines in high risk communities.

5.0 Implementation Timetable, Evaluation, Update and Maintenance of the Plan

Most agencies review and update their plans annually, or during a specific time frame. This CWPP document will be maintained by the core CWPP group and revised, annually for changes and updates.

If certain projects are being implemented with time frames, they will be evaluated and documented as required or at the end of the project. Some projects will be ongoing, such as home assessments, community education events and open houses, with no time frame in mind.

One Year: Completion of 4 Open Houses at local Fire Departments, ongoing home assessments and public education. Initiate funding for projects identified in the risk assessment for Howell County. (I.E. Dry Hydrants, Chipper to reduce deadfall on property)

Two Years: Continue to find funding for projects identified through the plan's risk assessment. This includes water supply, biomass reduction, and road accessibility issues.

Three Years: Continue to identify and implement larger projects that could include; fire department enhancements, water supply issues, and burn code requirements.

Five Years: Support projects in place, ongoing public education, and risk assessment.

6.0 Declaration and Concurrence

The following Partners in the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Howell County Missouri, mutually concur with its contents.

7.0 APPENDICES

Media Releases/Media Contacts

Press Release
October 17, 2013

(West Plains, MO.) It seems as if every time we turn on the news lately we are hearing of catastrophic wildfires, in California, Colorado, Arizona, and Oklahoma. It makes us glad we have had our rain and that we do not live in those areas so affected by these awful fires. But those wildfires could happen here, especially with all of our heavy timbered/wooded areas. The

following are some things homeowners can do to help protect their property and dwellings from wildfires that may occur.

- Create a 30 foot defensible space around your home/structures. A defensible space is an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of a wild land fire. It also provides firefighters room to do their job.
- Use fire resistant or non-combustible material in roofing, or building supplies, when remodeling or building your home. Use or install double or triple paned windows, install smoke detectors inside your home. Think about outside placement of faucets, hydrants or sprinkler systems for easy access to water. Think of the possibility of a dry hydrant on your property.
- Make sure the access to your home is at least 16 foot wide, and design driveways, roads with large emergency vehicles in mind. Make sure your road name and address is clearly posted. Please cut back overhanging branches and limbs that could hinder emergency vehicles getting to your home.
- Identify an emergency meeting place for you and your family members away from the structure in event of a fire. Identify at least two exits from your property in case one is obstructed by fire and you cannot escape.
- Keep LP gas tanks and stacks of firewood at least 30 feet from the home, and make sure they are clear of debris and overgrown dried grasses and weeds.

There are many other fire safety tips that can help prevent loss due to a wild land fire. To receive more information on how to make your home safe, or if your organization would enjoy a presentation on Wildland Urban Interface fires, please contact:

JJ Travis, Project Manager
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
howellcwpp@gmail.com or call 417-257-4714 (c)

News Release-Radio/TV Message

Wildland Fire Evacuation

This is _____, with the Howell Count Emergency Operation Center. There is currently a large wildfire burning in the _____ area, and is spreading rapidly toward the _____. **(Give Boundaries, landmarks or directions.)**

For your safety we are asking that if you live in the area of _____ (give name of community and boundaries of local area,) that you evacuate your home or business as soon as possible. There is an assembly site located at _____, please evacuate to there and register your evacuation, as well as receive information on where you should proceed to next.

Please take essential items with you---medicines, special foods, personal items, baby supplies, pet supplies, clothing, money, valuable papers. Place your pets in a carrier if possible and place them in your car. Do not overload your vehicle. Secure your home

before you leave and check on any neighbors that may need assistance. Your area should be evacuated by_____.

If you cannot stay with relatives or friends outside the evac area, you may stay at one of the Red Cross Shelters in the area. You will receive this information at the assembly site. Pets will not be allowed in a Red Cross Shelter, if you do not have family or friends outside the evac area that can care for them, arrangements will be made when you arrive at the assembly site. Do not allow your pets to run loose.

Collaborators Meeting Letter

Howell County EOC
West Plains, MO 65775
417-255-0516

June 5, 2013

Mike Shannon
Howell County Sheriff
1910 Holiday Lane
West Plains, MO 65775

Sheriff Shannon,
In accordance with federal guidelines we are obligated to hold a meeting of all interested parties in order to proceed with development of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This meeting will be held June 20th at 10:00 AM at the Howell County EOC, 180 Kentucky Ave. West Plains, MO.

I am very interested in your input to any specific areas, structures, businesses, evacuation routes that you deem at high risk for wild land fires. Due to the growing numbers of homes being built in the Wild land Urban Interface, more and more homes are at risk than ever before. Thank you for your support of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan project, I look forward to seeing you on June 20th.

Respectfully,
J J Travis
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Project Manager
Howell County OEM
180 Kentucky Ave
West Plains, MO 65775

Mass Media Contact Information

Print Media

The Daily Quill
125 Jefferson Ave
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-9191
wpqnews@centurytel.net

Howell County News
125 E Main St
Willow Springs, MO 65793
(417) 469-1167
editor@howellcountynews.com

Standard News
1004 U.S. 60
Mountain View, MO 65548
(417) 934-2025

Television Stations-West Plains, MO

OCTV Media Arts Center
110 Saint Louis St,
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-1813

Light the World [K38He7](#)
1645 W US Highway 160
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 255-9771

Television Stations-Springfield, MO

KYTV Channel 3 (NBC)
417-866-2766

KOLR, Channel 10 (CBS)
417-862-1010

KDEB, Channel 27
417-862-2727

Howell County EOP

KOZK, Channel 21 (PBS)
417-865-2100

KSPR, Channel 33, (ABC)
417-887-1333

Television Stations Jonesboro, AR
KAIT, Channel 8 (ABC)
501-932-4379

Cable Television Companies

Fidelity Communications
417-256-3666

Cable America Willow Springs
417-469-4291

Triax Cable
800-392-0678

West Plains Community Access Cable
417-256-1813

Radio Stations

KHOM-100.9

602 West Plains, MO 65775 E Olden St
(417) 255-2560

KWPM-1450 AM and KSPQ -93.9 FM

983 E US Highway 160
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-2322

KKDY-102.5

983 E US Highway 160
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-1023

KHOM

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1713 W US Highway 160
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 255-1084

KUPH 96 FM
MT View, MO
417-934-1000

KSPQ 93.9
West Plains, MO
417-256-3131

KUKU 100.3
Willow Springs, MO
417-469-2500

KALM 95.1
West Plains, MO
417-256-1144

KAMS- 1290
Thayer, MO.
417-264-7211

ARC Shelters in Howell County

In an emergency, which results in the need to evacuate residents, the American Red Cross has identified the locations listed below as potential lodging and feeding sites in Howell County.

Shelter Name	Address	City	State	Zip
R. Claude Trieman Senior Center	903 E. 5th St	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65548
West Plains Senior Citizens Center	416 E. Main St	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775
Willow Springs Senior Center	501 Senior Center Ln	WILLOW SPRINGS	MO	65793
First United Methodist Church	503 W. Main St.	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775
First General Baptist Church	2507 Railroad Drive	WILLOW SPRINGS	MO	65793
First Baptist Church	202 Walnut	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775

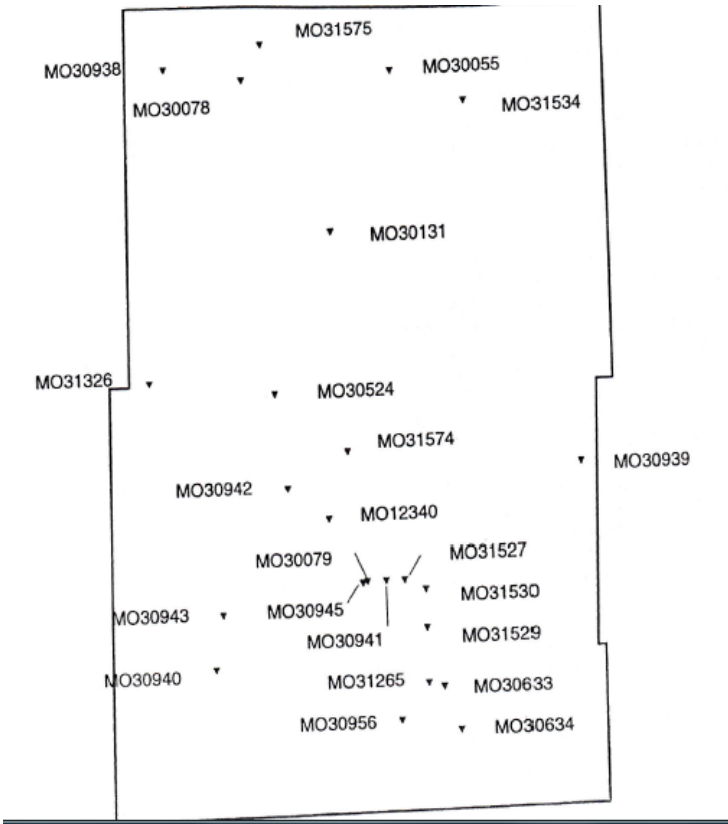
Howell County EOP

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December 2024

Mountain View Christian Church	1505 South Hwy 17	MOUNTAIN VIEW WEST	MO	65548
United Free Will Baptist Church	607 Lanton Rd	PLAINS WEST	MO	65775
Missouri State University - West Plains	128 Garfield Dr.	PLAINS	MO	65775

8.0 Maps



9.0 References and Acknowledgements

www.firewise.org
US Forest Service
Missouri Dept. of Conservation
Shannon County CWPP
Lebanon MO CWPP
CAWISE.org
Wikipedia
Howell County EOP, 2013
www.citydata.com
www.histopolis.com
Colorado State University.org
Alamosa County CWPP.org
Utah Firewise.org
<http://wildfire.blog/>
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www.fema.usfa.org
Census 2010
<http://thelibrary.org/directory>
Past, Present and Future of Howell County...Author: Paul Moser
<http://howell.mogenweb.org>
www.esri.com
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<http://cafirealliance.org>
<http://firedepartmentdirectors.com>
<http://mdconline.com>
www.heoc.com
<http://www.homefacts.com>
<http://legiscan.com/mo/text>
<http://www.house.mo.gov>
Ozark Medical Center
Mercy St Francis Hospital
South Central Council of Government (SCOCOG)
"An Ozark Fire History" by Richard Guyette
<http://www.firelookout.org/towers/mo>
<http://firedepartmentdirectory.com/location-fire-departmetns>
<http://www.onlinedictionary.com>

A very special Thank You to the following people, for providing guidance, information and support.

Teresa Accord, Eminence, MO.

Bill Altman, MO RD&C, Wildfire Specialist

Gary Oakley, MDC

Audrey Beres, MDC

Reggie Bray, USFS

Tim Bean, West Plains, MO., Fire Chief

Lt. Mike Coldiron, Howell County Sheriff Dept/Howell County EMD.

Daniel Franks, Howell County Assessor

Howell County Fire Chiefs, Assoc.

Howell County Commissioners

Ben Webster, MDC

10.0 Glossary

Defensible Space: The required space between a building structure and the wildland area that surrounds it. This area creates a buffer between the structure and the wildland fire, increasing the survivability of the home from radiant heat or direct flame. Zone 1 extends 30 feet from the building. Zone 2 extends 30 to 100 feet. For more information on defensible space, visit the Resources page at www.firewise.org and www.firewise.org/resources/firefighter.htm •

Disaster-a disaster can be described as any type of situation, which endangers life and or property to a degree that a concentrated effort of emergency services must be coordinated on a large scale to contain the situation. EX. Tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, wildfires, hazmat incidents, ice storms.

DNR-(Missouri) Dept of Natural Resources

EOP-Emergency Operations Plan

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency

Firebrands/Ember Issue: Windblown embers are a cause of concern in the WUI. Most structures within the WUI are not destroyed from direct-flame impingement, but rather from embers. Embers may precede the flaming fire front, carried by the winds that distribute burning brands or embers over long distances. These embers fall, or are wind-driven into receptive fuels on structures, often going undetected for some time. As the fire front passes, these small embers may ignite incipient fires that spread to the home and potentially the entire neighborhood.

Firewise Communities- Communities that adhere to Firewise principle to maintain Home Ignition Zones, annual events that promote fire safety around residences.

Hardening Your Home: A conceptual plan that looks to protect a home through its actual composition of roofs, eaves, vents, decks, windows, and other aspects. Even making one change can increase a home's possibility of survival.

HAZMET- Hazardous Material

Home Ignition Zone: Another concept plan that places the home in the context of its overall surroundings. In a high-hazard area, this zone can extend up to 200 feet from a home and the stepped-zone-focus includes preparedness techniques both to the home and surrounding vegetation. As you have questions about

MDC- Missouri Dept. of Conservation

Mitigation- activities designed to reduce or eliminate risk to property or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during or after an incident. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to or potential loss from hazards.

Mutual Aid Agreement- Written agreement between agencies and or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment and or expertise in a specified manner.

Preparedness- deliberate critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process that involves efforts at all levels of government, NGO's, and private sector organizations. These tasks include identifying vulnerabilities and resources. Within NIMS preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and personnel qualification/certifications.

Prevention-Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It also involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security measures.

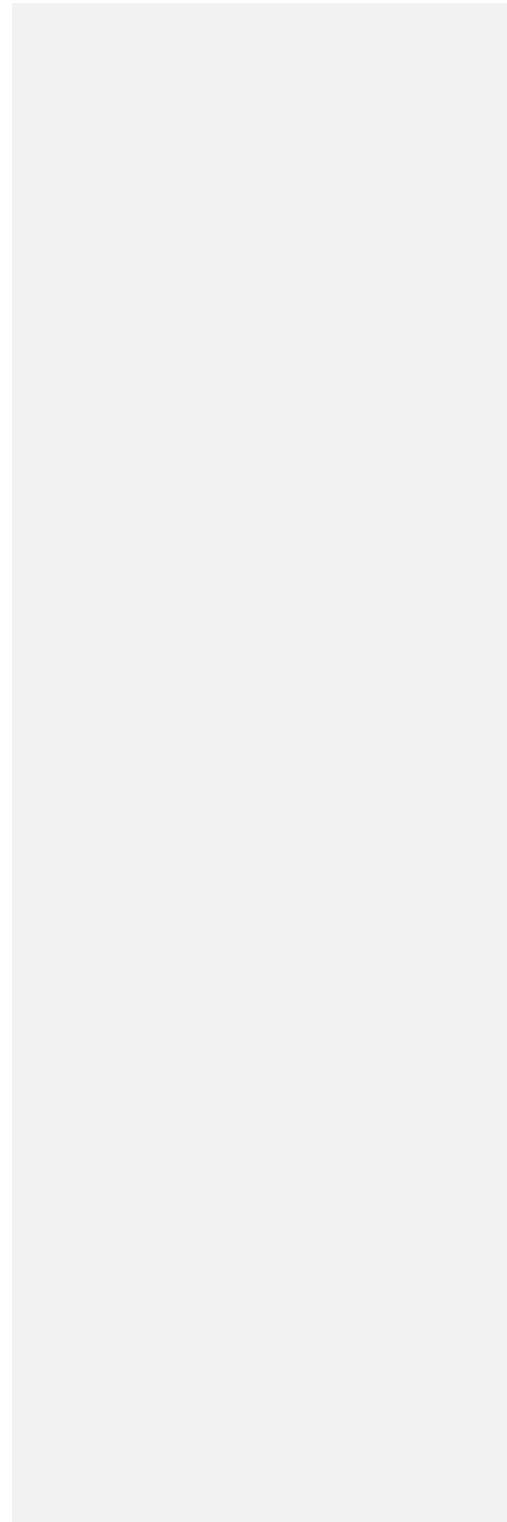
Recovery-the development, coordination and execution of service and site restoration plans; mitigation of a negative impact event on society or business.

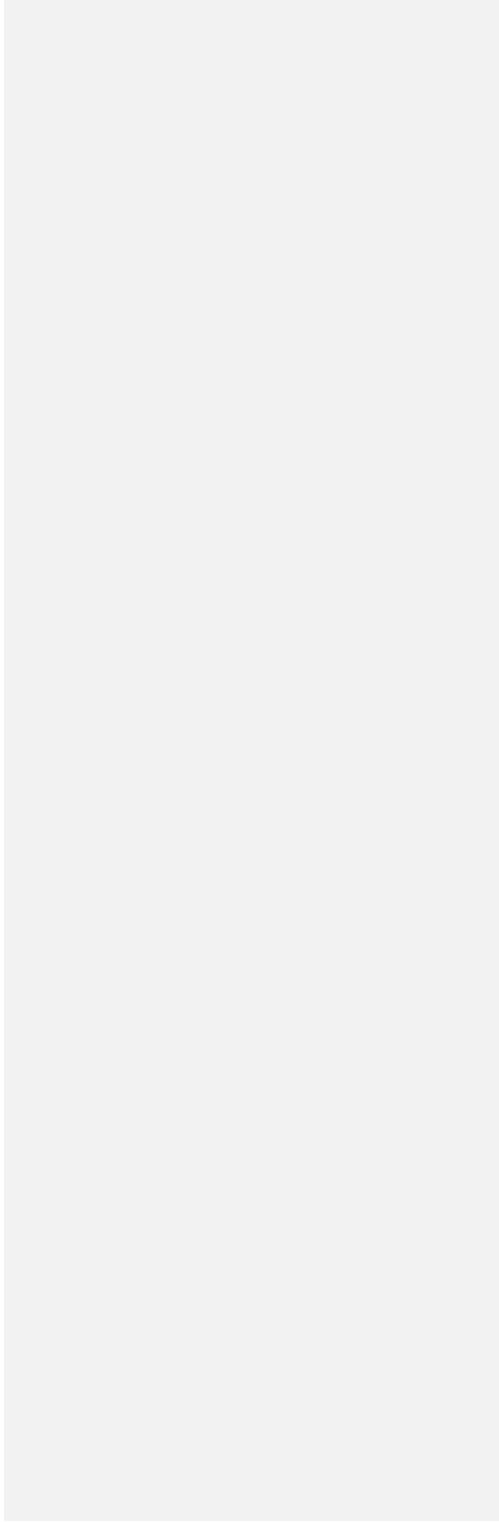
Response-Activities that address the short term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes the immediate actions to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs. Response includes execution of the Emergency Operations Plan and mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, property damage and personal injury.

USFS- U.S. Forest Service

Watershed-A ridge of high land dividing two areas that are drained by different river systems.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)-refers to the area on transition between unoccupied land and human development. Communities that are within 0.5 miles of the zone may also be included. These lands and communities adjacent to and surrounded by wild lands are at risk of wildfires.





6.0 Declaration and Concurrence

The following Partners in the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Howell County Missouri, mutually concur with its contents.

Name	Title	Agency	Date
<i>William Bann</i>	<i>Asst. Chief</i>	<i>11 Point FD</i>	<i>1-15-14</i>
<i>Brian Henshaw</i>	<i>County Commissioner</i>	<i>Howell County</i>	<i>1-15-14</i>
<i>Billy Soto</i>	<i>Co. Commissioner</i>	<i>Howell</i>	<i>1-15-14</i>
<i>Andrew Bries</i>	<i>Resource Forester</i>	<i>MO Dept of Conservation</i>	<i>1-15-14</i>
<i>Reggie Baum</i>	<i>Zone 3 FMO</i>	<i>US Forest Service</i>	<i>1/15/2014</i>
<i>Tim Beard</i>	<i>Fire Chief</i>	<i>West Plains Fire</i>	<i>1/15/2014</i>
<i>Mike Coleman</i>	<i>Howell County Emergency Management Director</i>		<i>11/15/2014</i>
<i>B. W. [Signature]</i>	<i>MDC Fire Supervisor</i>	<i>MDC</i>	<i>7-21-14</i>
Name	Title	Agency	Date

ANNEX G

RESOURCE AND SUPPLY

I. PURPOSE

This annex is designed to give Howell County and local officials the ability to maintain a continuous resource inventory and to allocate these resources in a prompt and orderly manner during an emergency situation.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. As this annex is designed for the management of resources in Howell County, Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs, a priority should be given to those resources which could be used to combat the hazards identified in the Basic Plan, Hazard Analysis.
2. A list of certain resources maintained by Howell County is provided in Appendix 2 to this annex. It also references other resource lists found in this plan.
3. Resource and supply items specific to a terrorist incident are listed in Annex N, Appendix 4, Attachment A of this plan.
4. Local resources must be used first before outside assistance is requested from the State and/or Federal Government. Procedures for requesting state and federal assistance are located in Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan.
5. Resources are available from the surrounding communities (i.e., mutual aid agreements)

B. Assumptions

1. During a disaster, individuals or businesses with private resources will be asked to cooperate with county and city officials.
2. Funds to provide payment for the use of private resources will be available either from local government or, if the disaster is severe enough, from the state and federal government.
3. During the disaster, normal supply requisition procedures may be suspended.

4. Following a major disaster, private and volunteer resources will be available which have not been included in the resource lists.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frame for performing these actions are listed in parentheses.

- A. The first resources to be identified will be those under the control of or readily available to the jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of local government to mobilize these resources to relieve suffering and to protect life and property. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- B. All local resources will be committed/exhausted before assistance from neighboring jurisdictions or upper levels of government is requested. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. The Resource and Supply Coordinator must anticipate resource needs for all types of potential hazards and provide the coordination necessary for the proper allocation of these resources. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. Normal supply requisition procedures will be followed to purchase supplies. These procedures will be bypassed with the approval of the chief elected official and in accordance with local ordinances and state statutes (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)
- E. Field operation facilities (i.e., staging areas, mobilization centers, etc.) will be established as necessary to receive, assemble and distribute resources and supplies. Staging areas will be identified and established as necessary (See Appendix 3 to Annex J of this plan). (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- F. Following a large-scale disaster, the outpouring of donations can overwhelm the ability of local organizations to respond effectively. Local government officials in conjunction with voluntary organizations must establish procedures to coordinate and control donated goods and offers of volunteer assistance. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- G. Transportation of supplies will be provided by municipal/county-owned transportation, or by the requesting agency, or by private sources. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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A. Organization

Appendix 1 to this annex contains the resource and supply functional diagram.

A. Assignment of Responsibilities:

1. The Resource and Supply Coordinator for Howell County will be the joint responsibility of the County Commissioners and the Howell County Health Department Director.
2. For the municipalities, the Resource and Supply Coordinator is the City Clerk for Willow Springs, the City Clerk in Mountain View, and the Purchasing Agent in West Plains.
3. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will oversee the following supply areas:
 - a. Manage/coordinate the procurement, storage and equitable distribution of the following supply areas:
 - 1) Food
 - 2) Sustenance Supplies (water, clothing, sanitary supplies, bedding, etc.)
 - 3) Fuel and Energy
 - 4) Transportation
 - 5) Construction equipment and supplies
 - 6) Manpower
 - 7) Shelter Supplies
 - b. Identify potential resource needs for all types of emergency situations.
 - c. Locate the required resources in the community or find their nearest location.
 - d. Establish agreements of understanding with private sector organizations, neighboring jurisdictions, etc., who can supply needed resources.
 - e. Maintain resource lists.
 - f. Coordinate with individuals, departments, emergency services, etc., for the proper allocation of resources during the emergency.
 - g. Identify staging areas to store and/or distribute resources and

September 2022

supplies (see Appendix 3 to Annex J). Coordinate these locations with the PIO as necessary.

- h. Maintain records of services rendered, resources utilized, unused resources, cost of resources, etc., for the emergency.
4. In some major disasters, including a terrorist attack and/or biological incident, the need for volunteer labor to support a multitude of tasks and operations would be crucial. This would include help with clean-up of debris in a natural disaster, and the unloading and distribution of medicines and mass prophylaxis in a biological emergency.
- a. As noted in the Local Public Health Emergency Plan, the Howell County Health Director has identified sources for the recruitment of medically-trained volunteers, such as nursing students from local colleges, for use in a Public Health Emergency.
 - b. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will have overall responsibility for the recruitment and use of non-medically trained volunteers requested by the county health department or other responding agency in need of volunteer support. The use of spontaneous volunteers offering assistance at the scene will also be under direction of the Resource and Supply Coordinator.
 - c. For the actual emergency, the Resource and Supply Coordinator may delegate control of volunteers and donated goods to a deputy coordinator or coordinating agency, to work in conjunction with the responders in need of those resources. (For more information, see the Basic Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) for Disaster Volunteers in Appendix 5 to this annex.)
 - d. The Emergency Management Directors for Howell County and the cities of Mountain View, West Plains, and Willow Springs, in conjunction with the county health department, other emergency responders, and voluntary organizations, will develop additional procedures to recruit, coordinate and control the use of non-medically trained volunteers and that of donated goods. A basic Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) regarding Disaster Volunteers is contained in Appendix 5 to this annex.

V. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. All Resource and Supply operations will be controlled from the EOC to insure official concurrence for actions taken.

- B. Subordinates of the resource and supply section may operate from their daily offices, but all decisions will come from the EOC.
- C. Should the EOC be forced to relocate, all Resource and Supply personnel will move also.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession for the Resource and Supply Coordinators will be determined by the respective jurisdiction's chief elected officials.
- B. Purchase records will be duplicated and kept on file for use in determining the final cost of the emergency/disaster.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

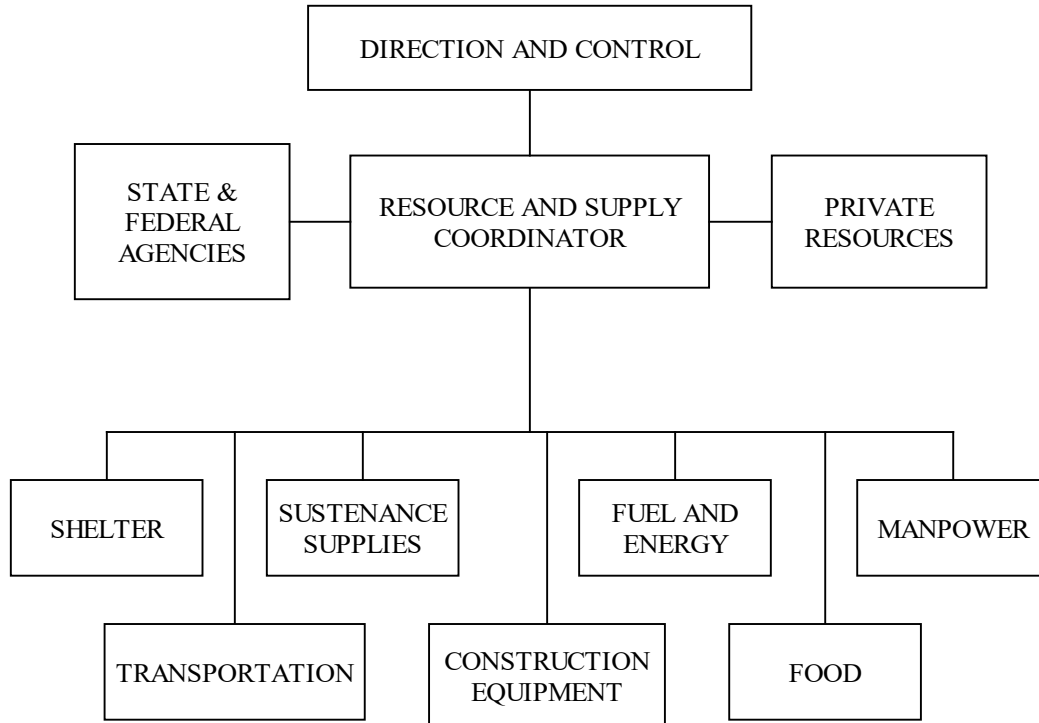
- A. Each county and/or city department is responsible for securing its own supplies through normal procurement channels. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will assist whenever possible.
- B. All purchases must be kept in accordance with local ordinances and purchasing policy. Any deviation from normal procedures must have approval of the chief elected official.

APPENDICES

- 1. Resource and Supply Functional Diagram
- 2. Resource Lists
- 3. Resource Request Form
- 4. Points of Arrival (POAs) and Mobilization Centers
- 5. Aviation Support Resources
- 6. Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) for Disaster Volunteers
- 7. Wheeled Assets

Appendix 1 to Annex G

RESOURCE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Various departments within the county (such as public works, law enforcement) can support the Resource and Supply function with equipment, manpower, fuel, etc. Mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions can provide additional resources. Outside resources from the private sector can also provide support.

Appendix 2 to Annex G

RESOURCE LISTS

(All phone numbers are area code "417", unless otherwise indicated)

FOOD SUPPLIES	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Coca Cola Bottling Co.	1610 Airport Road, West Plains	256-4118
Conleys Grocery	Hwy. 63 S., Pomona	469-3869
Wal-Mart	Mountain View	934-6000
Lakeway Grocery	Hwy. 160, Caulfield	284-3340
Cash Saver	705 Kentucky, West Plains	256-2500
Richard Brothers (Wholesale Groceries)	West Hwy. 60, Mountain View	934-2901
Town & Country Supermarket	Mountain View	934-2360
G & W Foods	1-3 N. Center, Willow Springs	469-3817
Ramey Supermarket	Parkway Shopping Center West Plains	256-6166
Aldi Foods	Missouri Ave	
Town & Country Supermarket	719 E. Main, Willow Springs	469-2666
Wal-Mart	Southern Hills Shopping Center West Plains	257-2800
FUELS	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Brotherton Propane	507 Missouri Ave., West Plains	256-5067
MFA Oil	West Plains Mo	256-2202
M.F.A. Oil Company	709 E Main Willow Springs	469-3444
Amerigas	908 Pine Street, Thayer	264-2583
Smiths Gas & Appliance	328 E. 5th., Mountain View	934-2241
West Plains Propane	508 Lincoln West Plains	256-3470
MFA Oil Company	412 St. Louis West Plains	256-2202
MFA Oil Company	402 E Fifth Mountain View	934-2850
Mountain View Oil & Propane	115 S Elm Mountain View	934-2605
HEAVY EQUIPMENT	LOCATION	TELEPHONE

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Caterpillar Equipment	N. Hwy. 63, West Plains	256-6183
Johnson Bulldozing	Rt.. 3, Willow Springs	469-2763
A-1 Superior Builders	Hwy. 17, Mountain View	934-1081
Adams Construction	908 Missouri, West Plains	256-9000
SMC Construction	Mountain View	934-6569
Speak's Construction	Siloam Springs Rt., West Plains	256-9614
RPC Building Center	West Broadway, west plains	256-3138
Meeks Building center	CC Hwy. & 63 Bypass, West Plains	256-3136
Wagner True Value	723 W bus 60 /63	469-2767
Mountain View Lumber	309 E. St., Mountain view	934-2257
White Industries Inc.	804 E. 2nd., Willow springs	469-2598
Wake Contracting	1168 St. Rte. 76, Willow springs	469-2931
OTHER	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Wal- Mart	101 Hwy. 60 West, Mountain View	934-6000
Falwell's Tree service	Rt. 2, Pomona	256-9286
Ozarko Tire	N Hwy 63	256-9500
Dons Auto	West Plains Mo	256-2752

Other Resource Lists

Additional resource lists can be found in the following annexes:

- Annex B, Appendix 2--Communications and Warning Capabilities
- Annex C, Appendix 4--Media Points of Contact
- Annex E, Appendix 2--Law Enforcement Agencies
- Annex F, Appendix 2--Fire and Rescue Resources
- Annex I, Appendix 2--Public Works Resource Lists
- Annex J,
- Annex L, Appendix 3--Potential Reception and Care Facilities
- Annex M, Appendix 2--Health and Medical Capabilities
- Annex O,

**Local Jurisdiction
RESOURCE REQUEST --- form 2011**

****For Use By Local Jurisdictions ONLY****

Date: _____

Time: _____

Category of Request: (Select ONLY one category per request.)

Air Mission	Communications	Cots/Blankets	Debris Clearance	Fire	Food
Fuel	Generators	Ground Transportation	HazMat	Heavy Equip	Medical
MoNG	Pet Issues	Pumps	Sand Bags	Security	Shelters
Staff (IST, LEOC, etc)	Tarps	Volunteers	Water/Ice		Other

Requestor's Contact Information: (Provide as much information as possible.)

County:	Jurisdiction:
Name:	Title:
Email:	Phone:
	Fax #:
	Cell:

Request/Mission Information: (Be as specific and detailed as possible.)

Local Request Number: _____

SEOC Request Number: _____

Mission: (How will the requested resource be used and what problem will it solve? Be specific.)	
Item (quantity/size): (What do you need, how many, etc?)	
Delivery Location: (Street address, intersection, building name, etc.)	
Point Of Contact: (If different from above.)	
Name:	Title:
Phone/Cell Number:	

*****IMPORTANT:** Requests for different categories of resources **MUST** be submitted on separate Resource Request Forms. (i.e. a request for food and water would be submitted on two separate request forms.) Resource Requests **MUST** be legible and include ALL required information in order to be processed as quickly as possible.***

SEMA FAX #: (573) 634-7966

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Appendix 4 to Annex G

POINTS OF ARRIVAL (POAs) AND MOBILIZATION CENTERS

Points of Arrival (POAs) for resources coming into the county can include:

Any highway/railroad as it enters the county (refer to Basic Plan, Appendix 5)

Mobilization Centers for dispersing resources could be:

Schools throughout the county (see B-10)

Appendix 5 to Annex G

AVIATION SUPPORT RESOURCES

I. PURPOSE

This appendix provides local emergency management officials with guidance for the use of private aircraft and pilots to support emergency activities. This appendix will aid timely emergency response by insuring the availability and coordination of aerial support.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. In the event of a major disaster, there may be a need for aviation support to assist with emergency activities. These activities include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. damage assessments;
 - b. transportation of personnel, equipment and/or supplies into the affected area;
 - c. evacuation of injured from the disaster area;
 - d. aerial search and rescue;
 - e. aerial direction (i.e., directing the diking of rising flood waters).
2. While aerial assistance programs exist at the federal and state level, traditionally there has been no program for immediate emergency aviation support to local governments. Consequently, the Missouri Pilots Association has established a program to provide emergency aerial assistance to local jurisdictions. This program is currently being implemented statewide, sponsored by the MPA and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).
3. Counties wishing to make use of the emergency aerial support program must comply with the standardized regulations set forth by SEMA and the MPA.
4. Howell County is part of the MPA South Central Chapter. For additional information and guidance on aerial support capabilities in the Howell County area contact:

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Jack Bowman, President
4527 C.R. 2340
Pomona, MO 65789
417/257-1530 Office
417/257-1539 Home

OR

Jan James, Coordinator
HCR 01, Box 811
Branson, MO 65616-9603
417/338-2225 Office
417/334-3069

B. Assumptions

1. Most local governments do not have the ability to maintain their own aerial support program and would welcome assistance by volunteer pilots.
2. Local volunteer pilots will be able to respond quickly to requests for assistance. In addition, local pilots will be more familiar with the terrain than pilots responding from a long distance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Since most local authorities are not familiar with the requirements and capabilities of aerial operations, education and planning must be done at the local level prior to the use of the MPA emergency aerial support plan. Once county- wide aviation support plans are developed, implementation of the program will begin in Howell County.
2. Local MPA Coordinators will complete a survey of local aircraft owners and pilots and keep an up to date file of emergency aviation resources, including a call-up/notification list of pilots. This list will also be kept on file with the local Emergency Management Director.
3. The aerial support provided under the MPA program would generally be limited to a period of forty eight to seventy two hours. If the emergency lasts longer, other aerial resources (e.g., National Guard, Civil Air Patrol) will be available.
5. Since most pilots are not familiar with the operations of public safety entities, such as fire, police and emergency medical services, the affected jurisdiction will provide qualified local observers with appropriate equipment to accompany the pilot and assist with communications and coordination.
6. The Incident Commander in charge of ground operations should have a knowledgeable aerial resource person to coordinate aerial support with ground units.

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7. If the emergency requires activation of the EOC, the local aerial support coordinator will operate from the EOC.

8. Potential constraints to the use of emergency aviation operations include:
 - a. Safety MPA pilots must comply with all FAA regulations regardless of mission requirements.
 - b. Time and Distance The emergency situation must allow for adequate time to contact pilots, arrange support, travel to an airfield and fly to the area of operations. The amount of time in the air will be limited by fuel. A large search area will involve greater flying distances and more time.
 - c. Payload: Depending on the available aircraft, passengers other than the local observer or heavy cargo may not be feasibly carried. Payload is a function of the aircraft and must be taken into account when planning the mission.
 - d. Endurance must be considered in terms of both the aircraft and its crew. As a general rule, a single mission should be limited to approximately two hours.
 - e. Weather If the presence of wind, cloud cover, severe weather or darkness impact flying safety, aerial support may be limited.
9. The local Emergency Management Director and the Aviation Support Coordinator will maintain this appendix, as well as hold regularly scheduled exercises to test the emergency aerial support function.

B. Procedures for Local Emergency Management Director

1. The Emergency Management Director of the affected jurisdiction will request aerial support from the County MPA Aerial Coordinator, or if there is no county coordinator, from the appropriate MPA Chapter President. This individual will determine if aviation support is appropriate, activate the local aviation support group and secure available pilots and aircraft to perform the necessary mission(s). The County or Chapter Aerial Coordinator will monitor the situation and request additional assistance if necessary.
2. The following guidelines should be followed by the local Emergency Management Director when requesting emergency aviation support:
 - a. Determine the mission to be performed.
 - 1) Identify the type of mission
 - 2) Identify the area to be covered

- 3) Plot the area to be covered on a map for the air crew and make an additional plotted map for use in the EOC or Incident Command Center

- b. Determine the feasibility of MPA aerial support.
- 1) Consider the constraints and limitations of safety, time, distance, weather and visibility
 - 2) Determine the number and type of aircraft required, as well as the number of available pilots
 - 3) Consider the availability of support from other agencies, i.e. CAP.
- c. If the situation requires emergency aviation support from MPA, call the local aviation coordinator. When the MPA Aviation Coordinator is contacted, brief him/her with the following information:
- 1) The objective of the mission
 - 2) The geographic area of the mission
 - 3) Weather and visibility conditions
 - 4) The estimated duration of the mission
 - 5) Who will direct the mission from the ground
 - 6) Other operations taking place in the mission area, especially other aerial operations
 - 7) The airfield where the pilot and local observer will rendezvous
 - 8) The name, agency and description of the observer
 - 9) A phone number the pilot can call for more information or if problems arise

The MPA Coordinator will then contact an appropriate pilot and obtain the necessary information for the rendezvous at the local jurisdiction and relay this information back to the local official requesting assistance.

- d. Prepare a kit for the observer; as a minimum, the kit should contain:
- 1) A portable or hand held radio and a spare, if available. If no spare is available, an extra charged battery pack should be provided. (For obvious reasons, the radio should be tested before use.)
 - 2) A good set of binoculars
 - 3) A communications assignment list showing the frequencies and channels to be used for communications. The channels should be identified for the radio in the aircraft, as well as those channels for communications with ground units.
 - 4) A stenographer pad and pencils
 - 5) A set of maps--some recommended maps are:

- (a) a map marked with the areas to be covered
 - (b) a county highway map
 - (c) a county plat book
 - (d) topographical maps
 - (e) appropriate city maps
- e. Contact a qualified observer to accompany the pilot and provide this individual with the observer kit. Brief the observer with the following information:
 - 1) The objective of the mission
 - 2) The geographic area of the mission coverage
 - 3) Weather and visibility conditions of the mission area
 - 4) Estimated duration of the mission
 - 5) Who will direct the mission from the ground
 - 6) Other operations taking place in the mission area, especially other aerial operations
 - 7) The airfield where the pilot and observer will rendezvous
 - 8) The aircraft type, identification number and description
 - 9) The pilots estimated time of arrival at the rendezvous airfield
 - 10) The radio frequencies or channels the observer will be using during the mission (direct the observer to perform a radio check with the Incident Command Center and/or EOC as soon as they are airborne.
 - 11) Discuss any anticipated requirements or problems
 - 12) Do not dispatch the observer until he/she indicated that they have all of the necessary information
- f. Dispatch the observer to the designated rendezvous airfield
- g. Repeat the procedure outlined above with additional observers, if more pilots or extended support is needed.
- h. Monitor the situation. Keep the incident commander and/or the EOC advised of the status of aerial operations and monitor communications. Coordinate with other emergency services; maintain a plot of aircraft locations and monitor aircraft status at all times.
- i. Debrief the pilot and observer, when the aircraft returns. Based on their reports, determine conditions, problems, recommendation and any need for follow-up missions.
- j. Restock or replace the observer kit, when the mission is complete

- k. Write an after-action report. When the emergency is over, provide pertinent information to the MPA.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. For incidents that have reached an emergency classification that necessitates activation of the EOC, overall direction and control of aviation support activities will be from the EOC or the Incident Command Center.
- B. The Emergency Management Director or the local jurisdiction's Emergency Aerial Support Coordinator has responsibility for overall direction and control of the aerial support function. Assistance will come from the local MPA Chapter Chair and the MPA Southern Area Coordinator.
- C. Lines of succession for the local Aerial Support Coordinator are currently under development; however, three (3) deputy coordinators will be assigned to fill this line of succession.
- D. For additional information on emergency direction and control procedures in Howell County, see Annex A.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The organizational chart for the Howell County Aerial Support Group is found in Attachment A to this Appendix. For organization of the emergency services (i.e., fire, law enforcement, public works, emergency medical, etc.) that the pilots and aircraft will be supporting, see the appropriate functional annex.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

- 1. County and City Governments will:
 - a. Develop and implement standardized plans and procedure for using MPA aerial support
 - b. Activate aerial support plans and procedures in accordance with established agreements
 - c. Provide qualified local observers
 - d. Provide ground to air communications equipment

- e. Provide incident commander and ground support
 - f. Coordinate ground force operations
 - g. Train local observers and participate in drills and exercises.
2. The MPA Chapter Chair will:
- a. Report to the chapter president monthly on all activities pertaining to the committee
 - b. Appoint three (3) deputies to act on their behalf or in their absence
 - c. Maintain a current list of volunteer pilots and planes, as well as provide this list to the deputies and the Disaster Relief Chair
 - d. Determine whether MPA assistance is appropriate in a disaster situation and if necessary, secure a pilot to fly the mission
 - e. Communicate mission requirements to the pilot and follows the situation to determine if more planes and pilots are needed.
3. MPA Member Volunteer Pilots will:
- a. Provide aircraft and operate the aircraft in performance of the mission
 - b. Insure flight safety and compliance with FAA regulations.
 - c. Communicate and coordinate with other aircraft and Air Traffic Controllers.
 - d. Insure individual compliance with current legalities and be covered by insurance for all volunteer flying.

NOTE: Participation in this program does not relieve the pilot from any FAA or insurance requirements. Each pilot must consult their own insurance company to ascertain that such volunteer flying is covered under their insurance policy.

4. Local Observers will:
- a. Direct pilot(s) in performing mission
 - b. Communicate and coordinate with ground forces.
 - c. Represent the incident commander

5. The Local Aviation Coordinator will:
 - a. Advise the incident commander
 - b. Coordinate with other ground force coordinators
 - c. Represent pilot on the ground
 - d. Coordinate additional aerial assistance, as needed.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Mutual Aid agreements and statements of understanding for aviation support will be developed between Howell County and the jurisdictions surrounding it.
- B. Aircraft owners will be requested to donate two (2) flight hours of their time; beyond two flight hours, the pilots will be compensated at normal rental rates (or gas furnished). The pilots will be compensated for expenses, but not paid for flight time.
- C. If an aircraft owner can donate their aircraft but is not able to fly the mission, with the approval of the aircraft owner, a pilot that is qualified to operate the aircraft will be assigned to fly the mission.
- D. In case of an accident causing personal injury or property damage as a result of a volunteer pilot flying missions at the request of a county or city official, liability coverage is as follows:
 - 1. The pilot and observer will be covered by workman's compensation or county insurance, if provided for in the county's emergency plan.
 - 2. Injuries to bystanders and/or passengers (other than officially appointed observers), as well as damage to the aircraft or private property will be covered by the pilot's insurance. For this reason, each pilot must consult his own insurance company to ascertain that such volunteer flying is covered under his/her insurance policy.

VII. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- 1. Missouri Pilots Association Emergency Aviation Support Plan, December, 1991.
- 2. Federal Aviation Administration Regulations

NOTE: This aviation support appendix is not a stand alone document. The supporting documents listed above were referenced in the development of this appendix; however, this appendix does not include all MPA guidance or FAA regulations. Before implementation of this aviation support plan, both of the documents listed above should be thoroughly.

Appendix 5 to Annex G

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE (SOG) FOR MANAGING DISASTER VOLUNTEERS

I PURPOSE

To provide guidelines for the orderly and coordinated use of volunteer resources to help the county and its communities respond to and recover from the effects of a major disaster, including a terrorist incident/attack and/or any type of Public Health Emergency.

A. Situation

1. Disaster Volunteer Coordination is an essential management function within emergency management and should be fully integrated into emergency management systems at all levels.
2. Disaster Volunteer Coordination may be effectively utilized during all four phases of Emergency Management. (See Concept of Operations).

B. Assumptions

1. Unaffiliated spontaneous volunteers appearing on the scene have been a significant obstacle and posed serious logistical problems in past disaster operations, but;
2. Disaster Volunteering is necessary for the recovery and healing of people and communities following major disasters.
3. Collaborative planning by disaster groups and other organizations can help ensure that the affected county or community avoids creating a “disaster within the disaster” via the unorganized use of volunteer support.
4. First responders can fulfill their duties without the added responsibility of managing volunteers.
5. Experienced volunteer coordinators can manage volunteers to ensure meaningful and quality volunteer experiences.
6. As a result, volunteers are more inclined to seek future community service opportunities.

III CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Note: Time frames for performing these actions are listed in parenthesis.

- A. Volunteers utilized in disaster mitigation include a wide range of activities at the household and community level that aim to reduce the damaging effects of all kinds of disasters. (MITIGATION).
- B. Proactive efforts engaged by individuals, families and whole communities on a volunteer basis can result in placing themselves in a better state of readiness to withstand or avoid the immediate impact of any kind of disaster. (PREPAREDNESS).
- C. Volunteers may be utilized from the moment the incident takes place through the time that basic emergency human and community needs have been met through volunteer support in rescue operations, mass shelter, mass feeding and overall stabilization of the disaster-affected community. (RESPONSE).
- D. Volunteers can play a major role in collaborative efforts as individuals, communities, from all levels of government, the private sector, and others to re-establish a sense of normalcy, development and growth in a community affected by a disaster. (RECOVERY).
- E. Communities will know how to effectively engage citizens as volunteers in all phases of emergency management (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY).
- F. Voluntary organizations active in disasters (VOADs) already using affiliated volunteers in mitigation and preparedness activities can direct them to additional areas of need in the disaster cycle. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY).
- G. Communities can respond to and heal from disasters more effectively when volunteer efforts are well managed. (RECOVERY).

VI ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

- A. The Resource and Supply Coordinator is generally responsible for the recruitment and use of non-medically trained volunteers requested by a responding agency in a disaster. However, this responsibility may be delegated to a deputy coordinator or a coordinating agency for volunteer and donations management.
- B. As noted in the Local Public Health Emergency Plan, the County Health Director has identified sources for the recruitment of medically-trained volunteers, such as nursing students from local colleges and vocational/ technical schools, in a Public Health Emergency.

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- C. The delegated coordinator for volunteers and donations management may expand the local resource network for volunteer support in a disaster to include:
 - 1. local church disaster relief groups
 - 2. local human service agencies
 - 3. voluntary agencies, or
 - 4. Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD), if such a unit is formed.
 - 5. Citizen Corps Councils, if formed
 - 6. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), if available.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Incident Commander in the disaster should locate Volunteer Management to a specific function within the incident management system.
- B. The Incident Commander should coordinate Volunteer Management functions with the local EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for the delegated Volunteer Coordinator will be through that organization's chain of command.
- B. The line of succession for the Health and Medical Coordinator is outlined in Annex M (Health and Medical) to this EOP.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The following information systems, forms, and organizational actions should be considered for development, in conjunction with the County and city Emergency Management Directors.
 - 1. Develop a centralized disaster volunteer information system, to include:
 - a. The number of hours worked and type of equipment used by each volunteer during the disaster itself.

- b. A dollar value assigned to hours and equipment use donated by volunteers.
 - c. If the community is eligible for certain federal disaster assistance programs, these figures might be applied as part of the local match under the volunteer credit provision.
 - 2. Develop a registry of trained volunteers and volunteer roles.
 - 3. Develop a mobile “toolbox” to enable volunteer reception and dispatch center.
 - 4. Develop a Volunteer Waiver of Liability form
 - 5. Consider developing an ongoing Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD) unit.
 - 6. Consider adding a Volunteer/Donations Management annex to this county EOP.
- B. The news media should be engaged throughout the process of volunteer recruitment, training, and deployment in a disaster to publicize and encourage the volunteer process.

Attachment A to Annex G

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Disaster Volunteering: Refers to all volunteer activities performed during any of the four phases of the emergency management (Mitigation, Preparedness, Response or Recovery).

Voluntary Agencies: Organizations that utilize affiliated and often spontaneous volunteers to deliver disaster services.

Affiliated Volunteers: Usually individuals associated with and trained by a host agency prior to a disaster.

Unaffiliated or Spontaneous Volunteers: Individuals or groups that arrive unsolicited at the scene of a disaster. They may or may not be a resident of the affected community. They may or may not possess skills necessary to respond to the current disaster. Also, they usually are not associated with any part of the existing emergency management system.

ANNEX G RESOURCE AND SUPPLY

Appendix 7 WHEELED ASSETS

PURPOSE

To provide a comprehensive plan of action for use during emergencies requiring mobilization of trailers or vehicles in or out of Area G. The plan is to outline the framework and operations for a successful deployment of any response equipment.

Attachments

1. Area G Trailers and Vehicles Map and Chart
2. Science and Technology Recommendations
3. Region G Command and Control Vehicle SOG

CERT Trailer

Reynolds County Health Center
Contacts: Kathy Zimmerman
zimmek@lpha.dhss.mo.gov
(573) 648-2498
(573) 648-2510- Fax
(573) 366-9039- Cell
2323 Green Street
Centerville, Mo 63633

Mass Care Trailer

Carter County Health Center
Contact: Debbie Sandarciero
(573) 323-4413
sandad@lpha.dhss.mo.gov
1611 Health Center Road
P.O. Box 70
Van Buren, Mo 63965

Mass Care Trailer

Ozark County Health Center
Contact: Rhonda Suterr
suterr@lpha.dhss.mo.gov
(573) 679-3334
304 W. 3rd
P.O. Box 180
Gainesville, Mo 65655

Agriculture Response Trailer

Willow Springs Police Department
(417) 469-3158
700 W. Main St.
Willow Springs, Mo 65793

Mass Care Trailer

Texas County Sheriff Department
519 North Grand Ave, #101
Houston, MO 65483
Contact: Harold Bruening (417) 260-0710
Jackie Smith- (417) 932-4988
Sheriff Department Dispatch (417) 967-4165

Mass Care Trailer

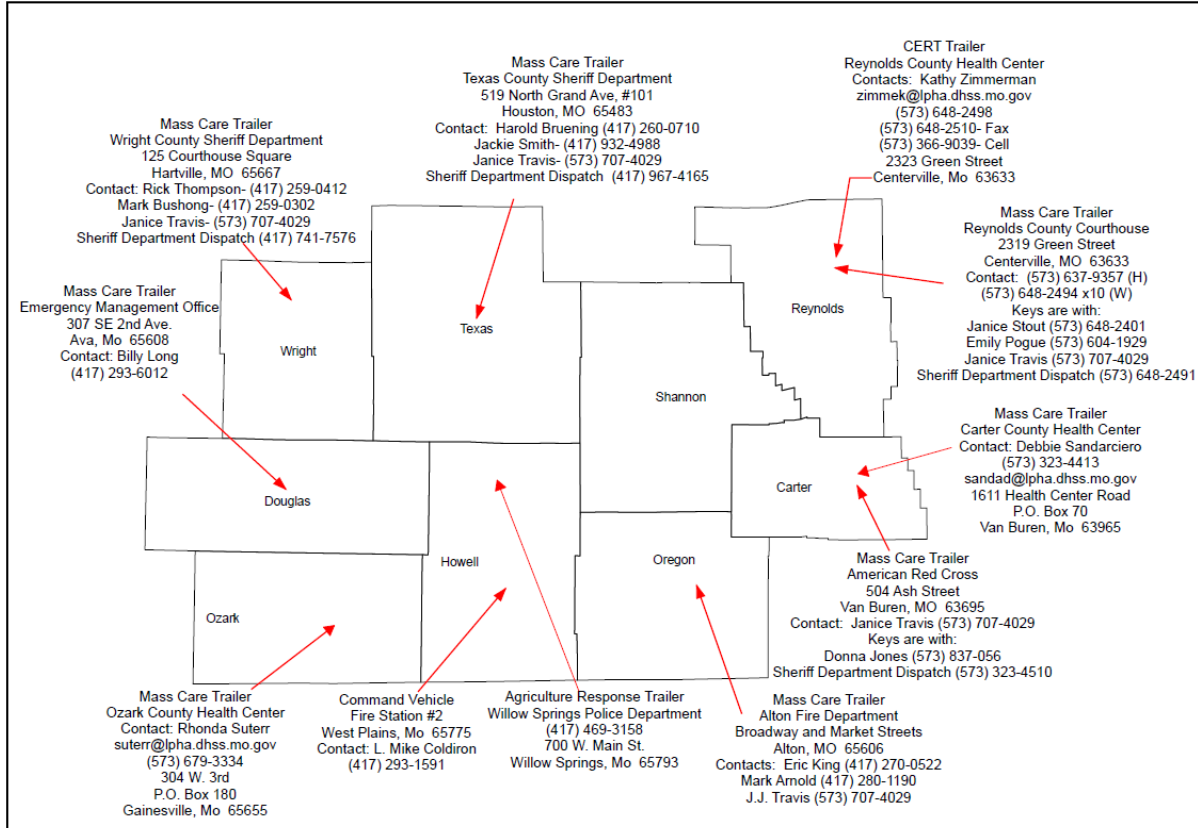
Wright County Sheriff Department
125 Courthouse Square
Hartville, MO 65667

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Contact: Rick Thompson- (417) 259-0412
Sheriff Department Dispatch (417) 741-7576
Mass Care Trailer
Alton Fire Department
Broadway and Market Streets
Alton, MO 65606
Contacts: Eric King (417) 270-0522
Mark Arnold (417) 280-1190
Mass Care Trailer
American Red Cross
Keys are with:
Donna Jones (573) 837-056
Sheriff Department Dispatch (573) 323-4510
Mass Care Trailer
Reynolds County Courthouse
2319 Green Street
Centerville, MO 63633
Contact: (573) 637-9357 (H)
(573) 648-2494 x10 (W)
Keys are with:
Janice Stout (573) 648-2401
Emily Pogue (573) 604-1929
Sheriff Department Dispatch (573) 648-2491
Mass Care Trailer
Emergency Management Office
307 SE 2nd Ave.
Ava, Mo 65608
Contact: Billy Long
(417) 293-6012
Command Vehicle
Fire Station #2
West Plains, Mo 65775
Contact: Mike Coldiron
(417) 293-1591
Texas
Howell
Ozark
Shannon
Wright
Oregon
Douglas
Reynolds
Carter

Area G Emergency Response Trailers

Area G Emergency Response Trailers



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COUNTY	Trailer /Veh	Agency	Title	POC Name	Phone	Address for trailer	City	Zip
Carter	<u>Mass Care</u>	LPHD	Administrator	Debbie Sandarciero	573-323-4413	1611 Health Care Rd	Van Buren	63965
Carter	<u>Mass Care</u>	ARC					Van Buren	63965
Carter	<i>FNSS Cache</i>	EMA	Director	Justin Eudaley	573-429-3550	(pending)	Van Buren	63965
Douglas	<u>Mass Care</u>	EMA	Director			307 SE 2nd Ave	Ava	65608
Douglas	<i>Command Veh</i>	EMA	Director			307 SE 2nd Ave	Ava	65608
Douglas	CERT	EMA	Director			307 SE 2nd Ave	Ava	65608
Douglas	Mass Care	LPHD	Administrator	Sandra Pueppke	417-683-4174	603 NW 12th Ave	Ava	65608
Howell	Mass Care	ARC	Director				West Plains	65775
Howell	HazMat	Fire	Chief	Chris Sterner	417-255-3584	302 Jackie Garret Dr	West Plains	65775
Howell	<i>Command Veh</i>	EMA	Director	Mike Coldiron	417-293-1591	Fire Station #2	West Plains	65775
Oregon	Mass Care	LPHD	Administrator	Sheila Russell	417-778-7450	14 Second St	Thayer	65791
Oregon	<u>Mass Care</u>	Fire	Chief		417-270-0522	Brdwy and Mkt St	Alton	65606
Ozark	<u>Mass Care</u>	LPHD	Administrator	Rhonda Suter	417-679-3334	304 West 3rd St	Gainesville	65655
Reynolds	<u>Mass Care</u>	DSS	Co Manager	Janice Stout	573-648-2401	2319 Green St	Centerville	63633
Reynolds	<i>Command Trlr</i>	EMA	Director	Renee Horn	573-648-2494 x10	2319 Green St	Centerville	63633
Reynolds	CERT	LPHD	Director	Kathy Zimmerman	573-366-9039	2323 Green St	Centerville	63633
Shannon	Mass Care	LPHD	Administrator	Kandra Counts	573-226-3914	East of downtown	Eminence	65466
Texas	<u>Mass Care</u>	ARC	Director	Harold Bruening	417-260-0710	519 N Grand Ave	Houston	65483
Wright	<u>Mass Care</u>	EMA	Director	Rick Thompson	417-259-0412	125 Courthouse Sq	Hartville	65667
Wright	Mass Care	LPHD	Administrator	Tracy Hardcastle	417-741-7791	Hwy 5 - Center	Hartville	65667

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Science and Technology Sub-Committee

Missouri Office of Homeland Security
Department of Public Safety
Recommendations to facilitate equipment compatibility

The purpose of the Science and Technology Sub-Committee is to make recommendation to the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security with regard to operational compatibility of equipment purchased with Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee grant funds that support disaster preparedness. The end result is to enhance maximum field deployment efficiency and to minimize delay in utilizing that equipment.

The Science and Technology Sub-Committee of the Missouri Office of Homeland Security met on January 13, 2010 in Jefferson City, Missouri to discuss and prepare recommendations for part of the equipment purchase criteria beginning with the FY 2010 RHSOC round of grant funding.

1. Issue: There are a large number of different trailer hitch types and sizes that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. During a disaster, the lack of compatibility between the prime mover's hitch and the trailer's tongue connection creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation. In many cases the prime mover that delivered the trailer to a disaster area has returned to its home base. Circumstances many times then require that the trailer be moved to a new location. The receiving agency is then presented with the issue of having to locate a vehicle with the same type, size, and draw bar height hitch receiver to facilitate the move efficiently and safely.

Recommendation: Every trailer that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of the trailer's delivered package, a 2 inch by 2 inch square receiver hitch that is capable of a minimum 5 ½" rise and 5 ½" drop adjustment in distance from the receiver of the prime mover with the matching class, type, and size (ball or pintle) connection as the trailer. In the event that this adjustable receiver hitch requires tools to make the necessary elevation adjustments, those tools shall be part of the bid package and will become part of the adjustable hitch kit. This adjustable receiver hitch kit will then be carried on that trailer to be used exclusively for the movement of that individual trailer.

2. Issue: There are a large number of different types and sizes of prime movers that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. During a disaster, the lack of compatibility between the prime mover's ability to control the braking system on any given trailer creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation. In many cases the prime mover that delivered the trailer to a disaster area has returned to its home base. Circumstances many times then require that the trailer be moved to a new location. The receiving agency is then presented with the issue of having to locate a prime mover with the same type of brake system as the trailer in order to facilitate the move efficiently and safely.

Recommendation: Every prime mover that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of its delivered package, a manual trailer brake control installed on it to insure that it can accommodate any type of trailer braking system (excluding air brakes) it is hooked to. Further, it shall carry on that prime mover, a 7 pin standard RV connection to 4 pin flat electrical adaptor, to insure the complete connection of any automatic braking system the trailer may have.

3. Issue: There are a large number of different types and sizes of trailers that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. In many cases trailers are purchased based on spending as little money as possible and yet being able to meet the need. This in many cases includes buying a trailer that really needed a braking system but with the thought process that our prime mover is, "big enough to handle it anyway". That may work as long as that prime mover does not break down or is not being used someplace else and a lesser prime mover is brought in. During a disaster, mis-sizing a prime mover for a large trailer with no braking

system, creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation. In many cases the prime mover that delivered the trailer to a disaster area has returned to its home base. Circumstances many times then require that the trailer be moved to a new location. The receiving agency is then presented with the issue of having to locate a prime mover of the appropriate size to facilitate the move efficiently and safely.

Recommendation: Every trailer that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of the trailer's delivered package a braking system as per current Federal DOT Standards. This system shall be of the automatic braking system type with a breakaway cable.

4. Issue: There are a large number of different types of trailer to prime mover electrical connections that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. During a disaster, the lack of compatibility between the prime mover's electrical receiver and the trailer's electrical wiring connector creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation. In many cases the prime mover that delivered the trailer to a disaster area has returned to its home base. Circumstances many times then require that trailer to be moved to a new location. The receiving agency is then presented with the issue of having to locate a prime mover with the same electrical connection to facilitate the move efficiently and safely.

Recommendation: Every trailer that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of the trailer's delivered package:

- A. Trailers that are equipped with braking systems as per current Federal Department of Transportation standard, shall be wired with the 7 pin Standard RV connector;
- B. Trailers that are not required to have braking systems as per current Federal Department of Transportation standard, and are wired with the 4 pin flat connector, shall carry on that trailer, a 4 pin flat to 7 pin Standard RV connection adaptor to be used exclusively for the movement of that individual trailer.

5. Issue: There are a large number of different types and sizes of trailers that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. Each of these trailers is loaded with vital supplies and equipment. Each of these trailers typically has some type of locking mechanism (padlocks, cylinder locks, etc.) that requires a key to open them. In many cases the prime mover that delivered the trailer to a disaster area has returned to its home base. In as much as we are all human and will be working under stressful conditions during these times, the potential for not bring, not leaving with the trailer, or having the necessary keys available to open the trailer in the time of need, is great. This creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation to deal with.

Recommendation: Every trailer that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of the trailer's delivered package a small metal key box permanently attached to that trailer. This box will have the minimum dimension of 3" by 5" by 2" deep and will have either an electronic or mechanical combination key pad locked lid. The keys to this specific trailer will then be housed in this key box until they are needed. This will then allow for a single phone call to the supplying agency in the event the locking code is not present or is lost.

6. Issue: There are a large number of different types and sizes of electrical generator sets that are being utilized in our State's disaster preparedness. During a disaster, the lack of appropriately prewired and sized receptacles on those generators creates just one more problem for the agency(s) that is dealing with an already out of control situation.

Recommendation: Every generator that is purchased with FY 2010 and future money have included as part of the generator's delivered package the ability to generate clean power (power that does not damage computers) and be wired according to the current NEC (National Electric Code) specifications. It is further recommended that the custodial agency of that generator have in the MOU (memorandum of understanding) with the receiving agency the specification that any and all electrical hookups that go beyond merely plugging a power cord into the appropriate receptacle shall be done by a qualified electrician who and/or his organization/agency has the appropriate license, bonding, and insurance.

7. Issue: State wide the RHSOCs and the UASIs have practiced good stewardship in their individual purchases of equipment for disaster preparedness and mitigation. Much thought and planning has gone into the writing of the equipment specifications by the various jurisdictions; however; because the RHSOC/UASI system of operation includes a mix of many points of view, not all of the equipment is designed the same thus creating a few areas of incompatibility when this equipment is deployed to an incident. The lack of compatibility in those specific areas listed above illustrates the need to retro fit all the applicable previously purchased equipment.

Recommendation: **Since all the equipment issues that have been addressed in items 1 through 6 (above) have practical and economical recommendations attached to them, it is further recommended that during the period of FY 2010 through FY 2011, the Office of Homeland Security develop and authorize an investment justification that will support the retro fit of this equipment as recommended in items 1 through 6 respectively.**

Annex G Resource and Supply
Appendix 7 Attachment 3
Mobile Command and Communications Vehicle
Standard Operations Guide – SOG - 2005

Purpose

It is the intention of this guide to help understand and cover all procedures as well as technical information on how to operate the vehicle in a uniformly standard way.

The guide will start with initial deployment of the vehicle and end with stowage of the vehicle.

This vehicle is the property of Region G Homeland Security and is maintained by the West Plains Fire Department, Howell County Sheriff's Office and the West Plains Police Department. It is stationed at West Plains Fire Department **Station #2** in West Plains.

Insurance is maintained by the City of West Plains and Subscription services such as satellite and phones are jointly incurred by West Plains Fire and Howell County Sheriff.

Only those who are certified to operate this vehicle will do so after completing the study of this manual and all items on the certification checklist have been covered.

It is the intention and purpose to deploy this vehicle when an emergency or special event is in effect. The Sheriff, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Emergency Management may receive request to deploy, and the designated personnel will be called off a rotating list to respond with vehicle, set up vehicle and assist in operations of the vehicle.

Vehicle Deployment

Upon responding to an incident before leaving the station, visually check the vehicle and note any visible problems.

First start the generator to insure continued power to electronic devices and refrigerator stay in operations. Disconnecting power and re-connecting can result in compressor damage and shutting down the network possibly resulting in loss of data.

Unplug the shore line plug and roll up covering the port hole.

In the network cabinet, unplug the white data cable on the top router labeled "dmz/internet" and plug in the red cable to the port labeled "internet" next to it. This will disconnect the network from the station and will be ready for satellite connection.

Next insure proper clearance and open garage door. There is also a remote garage door opener in the box below am/fm radio. Check mileage log and log

your beginning mileage and enroute location. Turn on key, wait for wait light on dash to go out and start vehicle. Release brake and press down transmission to go. Be aware of vehicle height and length.

Vehicle at Destination

Upon arrival of destination attempt to select a good level location - with no sky obstructions to the south – southwest and Set brake.

Before turning off engine, manually set the jacks by pushing the on/off button and then holding the manual button down till the light on manual blinks. Press the Air Dump valve and while holding it, press the front jack to lower jack till it hits ground and the vehicle moves slightly up. Release air dump button and lower the right rear then left rear till you believe the unit is relatively level or the level indicator lights up on the control in the center. Then turn off ignition.

Check driver side clearance and then slide the side out. **The vehicle is now ready for use.**

Technical Information

All owners manuals and setup guides are kept in the first cabinet above the command station. Please help take care of these guides and protect them for future reference and use.

Fuel

Fuel for the unit may be obtained at West Plains propane. Diesel fuel only. Fuel card in drawer below radio. Log all information into book.

Toilet

The unit is equipped with an incinolet toilet. Special ops apply.

When using this device, always be sure a filter is in place, after usage use right foot to depress lever on right lower side dropping waste down. Insert a new filter and press the start button on the back of device. This will take approximately one hour to incinerate. The ash pan must be emptied after 5 uses. Please clean up after each use and insure the unit has been cleaned out prior to stowage and ready for next deployment.

Note > When activating incinolet turn off rear a/c as generator power may not carry load of all a/c units air or heat and the incinolet.

Water Cooler

The water cooler is capable of producing very hot water. A switch in the back of the unit may be switched on and a red light will light when hot water ready. Approximately 10 minutes. Please make sure the switch is off when vehicle stowed.

Refrigerator

Be sure the door is secured prior to mobilizing.

Satellite Television Operation

In the cabinet above the driver seat turn on the Moto sat box red button then press the power on the direct TV receiver box. The satellite dish will begin to search for Satellite 101 and the green light will indicate a lock. Select desired viewing on the switch box for aux camera; Sat for satellite; ant for antenna; VCR for VCR; cable for DVD.

The unit is equipped with a TV antenna for local stations and a crank handle above the passenger seat will raise and the big handle on the inside of the crank will turn. Be sure when stowing to line up the arrows before lowering antenna. The television must be on Channel 3 to receive signals from the satellite, DVD, VCR or camera. Other channels apply to only the TV Antenna.

Before returning and backing into station #2 be sure to turn off direct TV receiver and Moto sat control box. When shutting off power with signal seems to help acquire a signal when restarting system.

Camera Operation

A control box located outside the passenger compartment has up and down switch to raise and lower the camera. Press up till the camera doesn't go up any higher and lower till the indicator light on the driver side dash is no longer blinking. The camera must be plugged in inside with the black wire to the corner of the control box. The camera may be programmed to auto scan and also for low light vision. See appended.

Be sure to aim camera down to top off unit and unplug power before leaving operations.

Internet / Satellite Operations

The satellite may be deployed in one of two ways, by manually pressing the search button on the d3 positioner or by clicking on Moto sat icon which will open up a dialogue to search or stow satellite. It may take as long as 5 to 10 minutes to get a lock on a satellite, It helps if the unit is completely still during this process. People coming in can rock the unit making it difficult to lock on a signal. Once signal is acquired the unit will have a steady light on "ready" all blue lights no red. If red lights are blinking the satellite is either searching or stowed.

Be sure to stow the satellite before demobilizing and return the white plug to the dmz/internet and unplug the red plug. Visually insure the dish and camera is down prior to demobilizing.

A bag containing that phone, laptop and weather station is located under the bench seat in the rear of the vehicle. A table and chairs may be set up outside for accountability or any other need.

Computers

All computers are networked together and the server is located at the command seat. Switchable to the command computer by tapping scroll lock twice and up arrow once. This will switch computers on the monitor. There should be no real

need to switch to the server for anyone other than IT people. All computers are locked with the password “regiong” and *all should be left on at all times*. Turn monitors off before stowage or deployment so that at night the light will be minimal.

All Router and technical configurations are kept on the command computer in a file on the desktop labeled MCC CONFIG. This folder contains very sensitive information and should not be disclosed to just anybody.

Our wireless access point is available upon request. For those who need internet access with a wireless device may connect to the satellite with a pass key of “regiongmcc” wpa encryption.

We have the option of communicating via yahoo messenger with an account / email being “ howell.mo_emrt@yahoo.com “

Instant messenger should sign in automatically. If it doesn't then sign in with password as “region”.

In the rear is an overhead projection unit. This unit will display screen shots of the laptop and will automatically discover itself once powered up. Turn the on off switch to on, an orange light will light and press the on/standby button and the unit will start. Power off prior to demobilizing by pressing the on/standby button twice, allow 5 minutes to cool down and turn switch off.

Instructions for Data logging and accountability logging

Weather radar software

Weather station software

Radio Operations

Stations are labeled as Com 1, Com 2, Com 3, Com 4.

Com 1 has VHF Hi band and UHF

Com 2 shares UHF and VHF Low

Com 3 has VHF Hi band and VHF Low band

Both VHF Hi bands are programmed the same. Each radio is set up in banks with frequencies from all 9 counties programmed in each bank. Inter op banks contain special interoperable frequencies and state contains Missouri common frequencies.

UHF contains mostly private sector business as well as GMRS and repeater links
VHF Low contains all Missouri State Highway Patrol frequencies and should be only operated by State Personnel.

Com 4 being IC Command position is not equipped with radio, only computer and phone.

At **Com 5** there is a scanner and a Ham 2-meter / HF radio. **ONLY LICENSED OPERATORS ARE PERMITTED TO OPERATE THIS RADIO.**

Com 6 located in the rear only has scanner and computer and phone

Com 7 would be an outside table set up and connections under compartments to phone, network and weather station.

A cross band repeater in the network cabinet is capable of linking phones, and all radios at each com together. Use caution when operating this unit. You can cause a major disruption in communications with other agencies if not properly set up. See appended instructions

Antenna Array

3 satellite receiving antennas, 10 radio antennas

The small black antenna at the driver front is an am/fm radio antenna.

The ¼ wave antenna serves the driver radio.

On the rack beginning with the middle antenna is the ham 2 meter dual band antenna. To the passenger side front corner is a high band vhf antenna. Middle to the rear a vhf low band and to the rear on passenger side is a ¼ wave scanner antenna. To the driver side front rack is an open connection for expansion and in the middle is a uhf stub and the square box is an station for the network connection to the fire station, the rear antenna is vhf high band. The antenna to the outside passenger side in the graphic is the public wireless access point. The am/fm radio is satellite ready but not subscribed. The antenna is near the drivers front in form of small square box. This radio is equipped with National Weather Service Weather frequencies.

The dome on top is the tv satellite and the big dish serves phone and internet.

Cooling and Heating

The unit is equipped with 2 heat pumps / ac units. Heat is from a gas furnace. Heating and Cooling controls are at the galley area. If for any reason the ac units are on and the generator shuts down these units must be turned off prior to starting the generator.

Wait at least 5 minutes before restarting units.

A switch on the bottom of the thermostat controls the on / off of the thermostat.

Zone 1 front and Zone 2 rear are selectable from zone button and mode, ie: Cool, Heat or Off. The gas furnace only operates by selecting Zone 1 and mode furnace.

Set your desired temp.

Panel switches

Voltage and Battery current may be monitored at the panel in the galley.

Awnings

Fuse locations

Generator

Note > When activating incinolet Turn off rear a/c as generator power may not carry load of all a/c units air or heat and the incinolet.

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ANNEX H

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Emergency Response Notification Summary

1. When a hazardous substance spill occurs, notification of the Howell or Oregon County Sheriff's Dispatch, or 9-1-1, may come from several sources:
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Fixed Facilities
 - c. County or City agency such as highway or street department
 - d. County or City response agency
2. The Sheriff's Office, or 9-1-1, receiving this first report must give priority to alert the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction. The dispatcher must then try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder (Appendix 7).
 - a. Identification of caller and how contact may be maintained
 - b. What happened? Where and When?
 - c. Injuries?
 - d. Chemical name or I.D. number
 - e. Estimated quantity
 - f. Type and condition of containers
 - g. Shipping information
 - h. First estimate of incident level
3. The dispatcher then alerts, Region G Haz. Mat., Law Enforcement, EMS and the County LEPCD Coordinator and passes on above information to all responding units (Appendix 2). After notification is made, the dispatcher completes the chemical emergency report form (see Appendix 7).

4. When the Incident Command Post (ICP) is established at the site, the Incident Commander will determine the Response Level for this event and set the Response Functions described in this annex in motion.
- B. Scope of Hazardous Material Response
1. Howell and Oregon Counties are continually at risk for a hazardous materials incident and are vulnerable to accidents involving these materials. Release of hazardous materials can come from fixed sites, but it is more likely to occur from transportation incidents on highways, railroads and pipelines within the counties.
 2. This annex is developed to help Howell and Oregon county officials and first responders prepare for and deal with hazardous materials incidents.
 3. Howell and Oregon Counties have limited resources to respond to a Hazardous Materials Incident. Initial response will be defensive, focusing on the health and safety of the affected area and of first responders at the scene. Defensive actions will be executed until outside response teams with proper equipment arrive at the scene of the incident.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Hazardous Materials Response is written as Annex H to County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan under the guidelines of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act (SARA Title III).
- B. This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Howell and Oregon Counties will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
- C. This plan defines the roles, responsibilities and relationships of government and private organizations in response to a hazardous materials incident.
- D. This plan provides assurance of appropriate response to protect the population, property and the environment Howell and Oregon Counties in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving transportation, use, storage or processing of hazardous materials.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Situation
 1. Howell and Oregon Counties are located in the South central part of Missouri.
 2. The land area for Howell and Oregon Counties is 1,719 square miles according to the 2013 U.S. Census. Howell County's estimated population 40,393 The largest community in Howell County is West Plains (population 12,268), the county seat.
 3. Four major highways cross Howell and Oregon counties:

4. The Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad passes through Howell and Oregon counties, and the cities of Willow Springs, West Plains and Brandsville in Howell County, and Koshkonong and Thayer in Oregon County.
5. There are several rivers and streams flowing through Howell and Oregon counties, to include,
6. There is one (1) pipeline in Howell County. This pipeline carries anhydrous ammonia.
7. There are several fixed facilities in the county that use or store extremely hazardous substances (EHS) (Appendix 5).
8. There are a number of facilities in Howell and Oregon Counties that use or store hazardous substances (Appendix 6).
9. Resources in Howell and Oregon Counties for response to a major HAZMAT incident are limited. Response to a serious incident (Level II or Level III) will, in most cases, require region G HAZMAT with probable assistance of outside resources. Examples of these resources are Ft. Leonard Wood HAZMAT team, Mutual Aid, Department of Natural Resources, and other state or federal assistance.

B. Assumptions

1. Proper implementation of this annex and its supporting procedures will reduce or prevent releases and related exposure to the public and the environment.
2. The greatest threat of a serious hazardous material incident in Howell and Oregon Counties is posed by transportation related accidents. Such incidents are most likely to affect a segment of the general population in the county.
3. There are a small number of fixed sites reporting extremely hazardous substances. Planning for these sites will be carried out using a three-tiered hazard analysis. Present levels of inventories reported annually on Tier II reports by fixed facilities storing and/or processing extremely hazardous materials pose a threat to the general population.
4. Protective action for the general population may include in-place sheltering and/or evacuation. Many of the residents in the risk area will evacuate to private residences or shelters of their own choosing.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Howell and Oregon Counties do not have the resources to neutralize the effects of a serious hazardous substance release and must turn to outside resources for assistance. The counties have the capability to provide logistical support for these outside agencies and to coordinate off-site protective actions.
2. Howell and Oregon Counties have the resources to make a first response to a hazardous substance release through the use of local response agencies. The personnel from these agencies are trained at the awareness level. Because this response will be defensive and is to assess the severity of the incident, classify the level of the emergency as shown below and start the notification procedures and/or response procedures.
3. Howell and Oregon Counties have the resources to make a first response to a terrorism incident, including use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive devices (CBRNE). The West Plains Region G Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) is a State homeland security response asset headquartered in West Plains.

B. Levels of Response

1. LEVEL I - PROBABLE EMERGENCY CONDITION

No evacuation, other than from the immediate scenes. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders in fire service using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of Level I incidents are: minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents, small releases of corrosives, and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances. EOC not activated.

Response required: Local fire department, law enforcement, EMS,

2. LEVEL II - LIMITED EMERGENCY CONDITION

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. These incidents may require outside assistance if it is necessary to stop the release. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation. EOC partially staffed.

Response required: local fire department, region G HAZMAT, EMS, Law Enforcement, consider EOC activation/command post.

3. LEVEL III - FULL EMERGENCY CONDITION

An incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation and the expertise or resources of private industry and state and federal governments. EOC fully staffed.
Response required: local fire department, region G HAZMAT, EMS, Law Enforcement, EOC activated.

V. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS

- A. The organizational chart for the hazardous materials response function in Howell and Oregon Counties is provided in Appendix 1 to this annex. (*Oregon County not in organizational chart.*)
- B. Assignment of Responsibilities
 - 1. Overall responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness in Howell and Oregon Counties rests with the Presiding Commissioner of the respective county.
 - 2. The local Emergency Planning District (LEPD) was formed in accordance with the Missouri Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1987. The LEPD is responsible for developing and maintaining the county hazardous materials plan (Annex H) to the Howell-Oregon County Emergency Operations Plan. A list of LEPD members is given in appendix 2 and is also located at 911 Communications Center.
 - 3. Emergency Services - The appropriate emergency services respond to a HAZMAT incident as directed by the annex. Each agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain SOGs for their task assignments from this annex of the Howell-Oregon County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - 4. The Presiding Commissioner appoints the County Emergency Management Director to handle all HAZMAT incidents and issues and the director works with the facility emergency coordinators.
 - 5. The Presiding Commissioner sets policy to provide support by non-emergency county departments in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
 - 6. Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD)
 - a. The LEPD holds meetings to establish short- and long-range plans regarding the Counties Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program.
 - b. Compile the annual hazardous materials inventory for Howell and Oregon Counties based on Tier II reporting.

- c. Develops and maintains the Hazardous Material Annex.
 - d. Outlines methods and schedules training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with state and local officials.
 - e. Serves as point of contact for Community Right-to-Know activities.
7. County Attorney
- a. Act as legal advisor on items relating to public health and safety.
 - b. Assist in resolution of legal problems relating to SARA Title III implementation or specific chemical release incidents.
 - c. Initiate legal action against parties responsible for the release of chemicals that violate state or federal laws or regulations.
8. Incident Commander (Fire Chief or his designated representative)
- a. Takes charge as On-Site Commander, and implements the Incident Management System. Directs response operations to include:
 - 1) Determine the nature of the hazardous material
 - 2) Establish site security and hazard exclusion zones within the sector.
 - 3) Based on estimates of likely harm, activates the response chain shown in Section B, Response Functions.
 - 4) Coordinates with all, on-site, private and public agencies. Provides information, as necessary, to law enforcement and medical authorities on the hazards and risks associated with the hazardous materials incident.
 - 5) Develops and maintains the Fire Service HAZMAT response SOGs. This should also include Mutual Aid agreements and resources.
9. Fire and Rescue
- a. Provide fire and rescue services consistent with training (minimum operational level training) and protective gear.
 - b. Contain the release from a safe distance, keeping it from spreading and preventing exposure.
 - c. Provide site support for state, federal or privately dispatched HAZMAT teams (consistent with available protective gear) in the Contamination Control and Safe Zones.

10. Law Enforcement
 - a. Provide field operation support to the Incident Command Post consistent with training (Minimum Awareness Level).
 - b. Provide traffic control for the affected area.
 - c. Implement the order for evacuation.
 - d. Maintain security.

11. Emergency Medical Services
 - a. Provide medical support to the Incident Command Post consistent with the training (Minimum Awareness Level).
 - b. Treat, transport and distribute victims to medical facilities.
 - c. Provide medical surveillance of response personnel in the exclusion perimeters.

12. All Emergency Services
 - a. Each emergency responding agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival at the scene for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods, and resolve conflicts.
 - b. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation actions to the EOC. This will be done after close coordination with all agencies involved and discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care to affected evacuees.
 - c. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contamination is the responsibility of the manufacturer or carrier who released the chemical. Assistance in removal and disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
 - d. A post-incident analysis and critique shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander with input solicited from all involved agencies. Copies of all post-incident reports shall be submitted to the LEPD within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, conducting debriefs, plan modifications and future use in training and exercises.
 - e. Provide staff support to the LEPD.

13. Howell and Oregon County Health Departments

- a. Provide health services in shelters, including the distribution of antidotes, vaccines, etc.
- b. Assist in identifying sources of supply to augment expanded medical needs.
- c. Assist in coordinating health and medical activities with state and federal teams, if deployed.
- d. Assist in negotiating, coordinating, and preparing mutual aid agreements.
- f. Provide technical assistance to support cleanup and recovery operations, as necessary.

14. Private Sector Responsibility

- a. Designate Facility Emergency Coordinator responsible in assisting in the preparation of comparable on-site contingency plans. These plans will include specific responsibilities, notification procedures, and emergency response procedures and available resources.
- b. Notify Howell-Oregon County Sheriff's Office, or 9-1-1, of a HAZMAT incident. Provide the dispatcher with all the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7), also provide a safe route of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.
- c. Provide technical support, as requested, in the development of the off-site risk assessment and contingency planning.
- d. Provide technical support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during the incident.
- e. Provide personnel, technical expertise, and equipment support, also participate in HAZMAT exercises and other training activities.
- f. Notify appropriate officials/agencies of a chemical release as directed by state and federal law.

15. Pipeline Operators

- a. Responsible for a plan that outlines the policies and actions to be followed in the event of chemical release.
- b. Provide technical guidance, personnel, and equipment to support the training and exercise directed by the LEPD.

- c. Notify Howell-Oregon County Sheriff's Office, or 9-1-1, in the case of a chemical release incident. Provide their dispatcher with all the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7), also providing a safe route of entry into the designated staging area for emergency response personnel.
16. Rail and Highway Transporters
- a. Notify Howell-Oregon County Sheriff's Office, or 9-1-1, of a HAZMAT incident. Provide the dispatcher with all appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7). Also, provide safe routes of entry into designated staging areas for emergency response personnel.
 - b. Develop a chemical incident response plan.
 - c. Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving their trucks or rail cars.
 - d. Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander in response to a HAZMAT incident involving their equipment.
 - e. Provide proper identification (placarding) of all hazardous materials being transported.
 - f. Provide a list, as requested, of hazardous materials being shipped, and periodically update.

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

- A. The Howell County Emergency Operations Plan is the underlying document for the protection of life, health, property, and the environment of the public in Howell and Oregon counties from all natural and manmade disasters.
- B. Annex H, Hazardous Materials, of the Howell County Emergency Operations Plan provides procedures to protect the public from hazardous materials incidents.
- C. Each fixed facility having extremely hazardous substances is required to develop an on-site contingency plan that specifies notification, response and coordination procedures with outside agencies.
- D. Howell, Oregon and Carter County agencies have entered into mutual aid agreements within the county and adjacent counties that increase the response capability.

- E. The State of Missouri has developed the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan which outlines the responsibilities of the appropriate state agencies in responding to hazardous materials that exceed county capability of Howell and Oregon Counties.
- F. The National Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated federal response to a large-scale hazardous materials incident. This plan is activated by request from the Incident Commander, or private industry, in the case of a fixed facility incident, or through the shipper, or Incident Commander, in the case of a transportation hazardous materials incident.

VII. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

- A. Initial Notification of Response Organizations
 - 1. When a hazardous material spill occurs, notification may come from several sources:
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Fixed Facility
 - c. County or City agency such as highway or street department
 - d. County or City response agency
 - 2. The 9-1-1 dispatcher or Sheriff's Office receiving this first report must give priority to alert the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction. The dispatcher must then try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder (Appendix 7).
 - a. Identification of caller and how contact may be maintained
 - b. What happened? Where and When?
 - c. Number of injuries?
 - d. Chemical name or placard I.D. number
 - e. Estimated quantity
 - f. Type and condition of containers
 - g. Shipping information
 - h. First estimate of incident level

3. The dispatcher then alerts Law Enforcement, EMS and the County Coordinator and provides available information to all responding units (Appendix 2).
- B. Depending on the classification of the incident, there may be the need for many emergency functions to respond to the incident. Notification will be made in accordance with procedures found in Appendix 1 to Annex A. If a spill is determined that the release exceeds the reportable quantity, the spiller must notify the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD).
- C. Public Warnings will be issued in accordance with Annex C.
1. Evacuation can be accomplished effectively if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud (Annex J).
 2. IN-PLACE SHELTERING: In some cases, advising the public to stay indoors and attempting to reduce the air flow into the structure may be the most effective protective action (Annex K).
 3. INGESTION ADVISORY: Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by the chemical release. The public must be warned of this threat to the food and water supply.
 4. SEWAGE AND RUN-OFF: A hazardous materials release may contaminate sewer systems or area lakes and streams. Such contamination could create a public health threat and serious environmental problems.

VIII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A Incident Management System

1. Responders to a hazardous materials incident will operate using the Incident Management System (IMS). IMS is a management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications at the scene of an emergency. Created under the National Response Plan, it replaces what was formerly known as the Incident Command System. (ICS). Howell and Oregon Counties have been subdivided into response zones according to Fire District and Fire Association boundaries corresponding with the following fire departments.
2. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the Fire Chief of the responding fire department will be the Incident Commander. In his absence, incident management will be assumed by the highest-ranking department official present at the scene. Incident Commanders must receive training in ICS procedures.
3. First responders from the above agencies must be qualified at the awareness level. The maximum level of personal protection available to these responders is structural fire fighting protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). This protection is very limited. As a minimum, the North American Emergency Response Guidebook must be referred to for a

determination of the level of protection required. Because of the limitations of the protective equipment available, Howell and Oregon agencies will respond defensively and not compromise the safety of the responders (see Fire and Rescue, page H-16). When an incident is classified level II or III (beyond local response capability) the Incident Commander will immediately request assistance from state and federal agencies (see Fire and Rescue, page H-16).

4. In preparation for requests for support the Incident Commander will request activation of the EOC.

B. Direction And Control Procedures

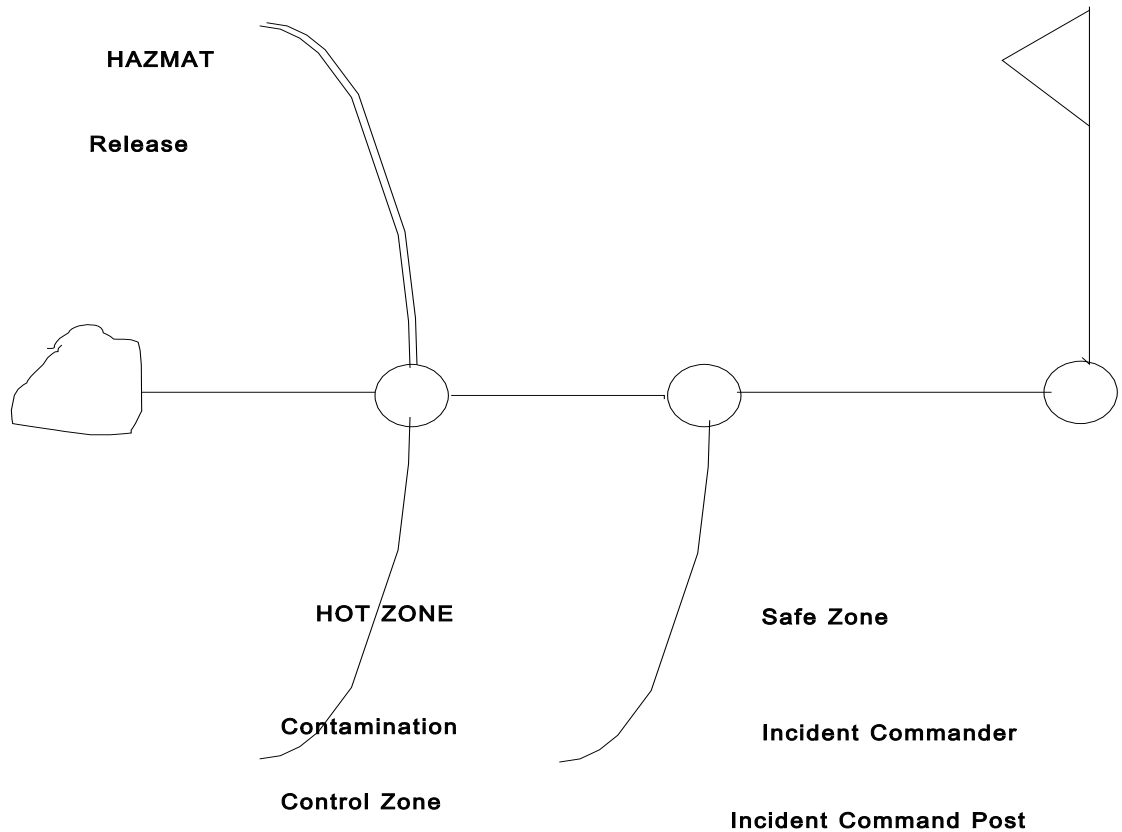
1. The direction and control function is the combination of the Incident Command Post (ICP) and the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) as determined by the level of the incident. The command structure linking the ICP and the EOC is the ICS system. The Incident Commander will maintain control on scene and coordinate all actions relating to the incident at the ICP, and request specific tasks from the EOC.
2. Incident Command Post: The purpose of the ICP is to provide an on-scene unified command of all participating agencies to insure a coordinated operation, simplification of communications, performance of logistical tasks, and to assist the Incident Commander with the overall management of the incident activities.
3. Emergency Operations Center: The EOC, which is isolated by some distance from the incident scene, is the focal point for coordination of resource requirements in support of both on-scene and off-site activities.
4. Typical on-site requirements - coordination of local resources with HAZMAT teams en route to the incident, transmittal and follow-up of requests for mutual aid or public works assistance, and tracking incoming resources.
5. The EOC is a single point for collection, evaluation, display and dissemination of information. The EOC also aids in decision making, tracks cost, and provides documentation for investigative follow-up.
6. The EOC for Howell County is located in the 9-1-1 office. The EOC for Oregon County is located in the Sheriff's office.
7. The Chief Elected Official of Howell and Oregon Counties is in charge of EOC operations. The Incident Commander, at his discretion, may assign ICS personnel to the EOC for liaison or functional assignments.
8. For overall Direction and Control Procedures, see Annex A.

C. Communications

During emergency operations, all departments will use their existing equipment and utilize established communications procedures to communicate within each agency network (Annex B).

D. Responder Safety

1. To reduce the risk to first responders in the event of a hazardous materials incident, health and safety procedures have been developed that include:
 - a. Medical surveillance in the Safe Zone.
 - b. Establishment of exclusion zones.
 - c. Personnel protective equipment.
2. Medical Surveillance: An EMT (or Paramedic) from the Emergency Medical Service will be charged with the responsibility for surveillance of the first responder team. The team will be checked for any indication of the effects of toxic exposure.
3. Exclusion Zone: Exclusion zones are perimeters established around a hazardous materials release. They are shown schematically in the following figure and are defined as follows:
 - a. Incident Hot Zone: The area of maximum hazard. All personnel entering the hot zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment. A single entry and exit checkpoint must be established at the perimeter of the hot zone to regulate and account for the flow of personnel and equipment into, and out of, the hot zone.
 - b. Contamination Zone: Surrounds the hot zone and is also a restricted area. The level of protective equipment may be less stringent than that of the hot zone. The decontamination unit (if needed) is located here, as is the safety officer and immediate support and security personnel.
 - c. Safe Zone: The unrestricted area beyond the outer perimeter of the contamination zone. The Command Post, the HAZMAT Response Team and support agencies are located here.
 - d. Exclusion zones must be set up for any HAZMAT incident. For a Level I incident this can be accomplished with a minimum of a Hot Zone and an informal command post. The North American Emergency Response Guidebook lists many chemicals where SCBA and structural protective clothing provide some protection to permit control of a small release. A release of a chemical, where the guidebook shows that the above-mentioned protective equipment is not effective, must be treated as a level II incident. Level II and III incidents require establishment of a three-tiered exclusion zone, (Hot Zone, Contamination Zone, and Safe Zone). The size of each perimeter must be determined based on the nature of the chemical involved, atmospheric conditions and magnitude of the incident.



E. Personal Protective Equipment

1. Protective equipment available to Howell and Oregon Counties' first responders are structural fire fighters protective clothing and SCBA. This combination provides only limited protection for many of the chemicals shown in the guidebook.
1. Members of HAZMAT teams dispatched to enter the exclusion zones of an incident have Level A and Level B protective equipment at their disposal. Maximum respiratory protection is required when entering an area containing unknown substances, or known substances in unknown concentrations.
3. Level A protection will be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is required.

4. Level B protection will be utilized when the highest level of respiratory protection is required, but with a lower level of skin and eye protection. Level B protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entry until the hazard has been further identified.

F. Fire and Rescue

When the Sheriff's Office, or 9-1-1, dispatcher has notified the fire department, in the appropriate jurisdiction, of an incident involving a release of a hazardous material, the officer in charge of the first unit at the scene shall implement the command structure of the Incident Management System.

1. During the initial phase of the incident, the Incident Commander shall determine the level of the incident and initiate response activities commensurate with the severity of the situation. Response to a Level II or III incident in Howell or Oregon County will always require outside assistance by state, federal, or private agencies. The rules for notification are summarized as follows:
2. Transportation Incidents: It is the responsibility of the shipper to initiate emergency response! The Incident Commander must call the emergency response number given on the shipping papers. If shipping papers are not available, call CHEMTREC and give as much information as is available. (Placard ID number, labels on containers, how to contact the ICP and EOC, etc.). CHEMTREC will track down and notify the shipper or manufacturer of the emergency. At this point, responsibility for further action passes to the shipper or manufacturer who will initiate on-scene assistance, including notifying the National Response Center. In the interim, the shipper or CHEMTREC can provide guidance to the Incident Commander for mitigation at the scene.
3. Fixed Site Incidents: Chemical incidents occurring within a fixed facility are the responsibility of the facility. If control is transferred to the local jurisdiction, or if the incident poses a threat outside the facility, the fire department is in charge and will proceed using IMS. The Incident Commander can direct facility personnel to remove any chemical that may increase or catalyze the fire, cause explosions, create toxic gas releases, or cause environmental damage. The Incident Commander can request outside federal assistance by contacting the National Response Center. State assistance can be requested by contacting the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Response Office. The NRC will initiate response through the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) assigned to Missouri. The OSC determines the federal course of action, together with support from the state. CHEMTREC is used for transportation related incidents.
4. Federal On-Scene Coordinator: The OSC acts as a consultant to the Incident Commander. The OSC, however, is in control and directs all Federal and State agencies that are committed as part of the National Contingency Plan. The OSC has a large checkbook for immediate disbursement of Superfund moneys.

5. The following table reviews incident levels and appropriate response activities. Note: For a list of Response Agencies for Hazardous Materials Incidents, see Appendix 3 in this annex.
6. Response Level I - Potential Emergency Condition: An incident, or threat of a release, which can be controlled by first responders, does not require evacuation of other than the structure or immediate outdoor area. This incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

Response:	Active	Fire Department and Law Enforcement
	Standby	EMS, Partial EOC, LEPC Coordinator
	Notify	Missouri DNR (by spiller) if required: (Transportation) Shipper or CHEMTREC, (Fixed Facility) NRC

7. Response Level II - Limited Emergency Situation: An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.

Response:	Active	Fire Department, Law Enforcement, EMS, EOC, and LEPS Coordinator
	Standby	Mutual Aid, Public Works, County Sanitarian, Social Services
	Notify	Missouri DNR (by spiller) (Transportation) Shipper or CHEMTREC, (Fixed Facility) NRC

8. Response Level III - Full Emergency Condition: An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area which poses an extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation. An Incident requiring the combined expertise or resources of county, state, federal and private industry.

Response:	Active	All Level I and II plus mutual aid, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, U.S. EPA; Missouri DNR has regional response capability from Poplar Bluff, Missouri. For the point of contact, see Appendix 3 to this annex. SEMA to assist in support functions, i.e., mass evacuation
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Establish exclusion zones (see Responder Safety)

9. Because personnel protective equipment available to Howell and Oregon Counties are limited, operations in the Hot Zone and Contamination Zone are restricted. Outside responders will be either HAZMAT teams that have trained a unit or contract specialists working together with individual HAZMAT technicians.

A typical HAZMAT team is composed of the following:

Entry team	2 members	Hot Zone
Safety Backup Team	2 members	Decon
Safety Officer	1 member	Decon
HAZMAT Officer	1 member	Decon
Decontamination Team	2 members	Decon
Equipment Removal Team	2 members	Decon

G. Law Enforcement

1. Law enforcement (Awareness Level recommended) is handled by the Howell-Oregon County Sheriff's Office or by the West Plains Police Department. The Sheriff's Office has the capability of dispatching local highway and water patrol officers, as well as, conservation officers. Mutual aid agreements are in force between all law enforcement agencies in the county, as well as some outside agencies.
2. On-scene Control: Establishes scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points. Provides additional resources for traffic and crowd control.
3. Evacuation: The order to evacuate must come from the chief elected official. When there are time restraints, limited evacuation can be ordered by the Incident Commander. The Law Enforcement agency designated by the ICP or EOC is in charge and will direct the evacuation effort (see Annex J).

H. Emergency Medical Services (minimum awareness level)

1. (Awareness Level training recommended) assigns priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency, and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities. Only members of the HAZMAT Team under the direction of the Safety Officer can remove victims from the HOT ZONE and supervise appropriate decontamination procedures.
2. Provide a liaison between medical personnel and the Incident Commander. Notify area hospitals of what chemicals are involved and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.
3. Provide medical assistance to Incident Commander on signs and symptoms of chemicals involved. Monitor decontamination (from SAFE ZONE) to ensure victims are properly decontaminated, before accepting victims.

I. On-going Incident Assessment

1. During the active period of a continuing major release, resources dispatched by MDNR are responsible to monitor on-site quantity, concentration and movement of spilled material. Based on their recommendations, the Incident Commander

must initiate immediate actions in terms of response personnel safety and citizens' protection.

2. Decisions dealing with citizens' protection on a large scale, particularly those dealing with residual effects such as short- or long-term contamination of food and water supplies, as well as structures and soil, must rely on input from specialized resources dispatched by state and federal agencies.

J. Emergency Public Notification

Procedures for providing the public with accurate information concerning the hazardous material incident are found in Annex C.

K. Public Information

1. In-place Sheltering

- a. When the situation involving a HAZMAT incident indicates that segments of the population need to be isolated from the spreading chemical plume, in-place sheltering is a first consideration for a protective action (see Annex K).
- b. In place sheltering is viable when:
 - 1) The nature and the concentration of the chemical in the plume is not life threatening.
 - 2) The size of the release and the given atmospheric conditions indicate a rapid dispersal of the chemical
 - 3) When a toxic plume approaches so rapidly that a timely evacuation cannot be carried out
- c. In-place sheltering gets people out of the open and into buildings with doors and windows closed. In older buildings that have relatively high air leakage rates, it is advisable to shut down air circulation systems (heating and air conditioning systems, particularly window mounted units). In modern energy efficient buildings, air circulation systems tend to build up positive pressure inside the building which counteracts air leakage inside. This is effective only if the fresh air supply is shut off.

2. Evacuation Procedures

The hazardous materials incident of significant magnitude to trigger an evacuation will, most probably, come from a transportation related incident. For that reason, Howell and Oregon Counties are not subdivided into pre-assigned risk zones. The area at risk must be determined based on the site of the incident, taking into account the toxicity and magnitude of the release and atmospheric conditions. The risk area can be determined using the North American Emergency Response Handbook and/or CAMEO.

Evacuation procedures can be found in Annex J.

3. Other Public Protection Strategies

- a. Relocation: Some hazardous materials incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to the public. It may be necessary for people to move out of the area for a substantial period of time. The area will require decontamination or waiting until natural forces reduce the hazard.
- b. Water Supply Protection: Surface and underground water supplies can be contaminated by a hazardous materials release. Local public water officials must provide quick identification of a threat to the drinking water supply and notify the public. Alternate water supply sources should be identified and the public notified.
- c. Sewage System Protection: A hazardous chemical entering the sewage system can cause long-term problems for a treatment plant. It may be necessary to divert sewage which could cause additional health threats and environmental problems.

L. Human Services

The various aspects of human services are coordinated through the EOC. Services, on a small scale, can be provided by local volunteer organizations. Larger scale requirements can be met by the Disaster Assistance Organization through their state or regional organization (American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.).

See Annex L for additional information.

M. Health and Medical

The County Health Department can respond to an incident, at the request of the EOC or the Incident Commander:

1. To assist in assessment of a hazard and to initiate contact with appropriate state and federal agencies.
2. To test, or provide for testing of water, air, soil, or food.
3. Provide local representation with state and federal agencies dealing with containment of the hazardous materials spill.
4. To advise public works, and other agencies, on implementing procedures for containment of the hazardous materials spill as directed by DNR.
5. Advise on appropriate cleanup.

6. Work with public works, or other organizations, to implement procedures for disposal of hazardous materials as directed by DNR.

N. Public Works

The county road department or the appropriate city public works will assist the Incident Commander or the EOC staff, as needed. The public works activities can extend to all or some of the following activities:

1. Debris removal
2. Construction of earthen dikes to contain spills or reroute them around critical areas such as water supplies and sewer inlets
3. Road and bridge repair
4. Emergency utility services to critical facilities
5. Installation of barricades
6. Assist in evacuation procedures

For additional information see Annex I.

O. Resource Management

Mitigation of problems caused by a HAZMAT incident may require resources found in the public or private sector.

For additional information see Annex G.

IX. CONTAINMENT AND RESTORATION

A. Responsibilities

1. The Incident Commander is responsible for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures. He coordinates with the EOC and appropriate technical resources.
2. The spiller is responsible, by law, for the cost of the cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, is responsible for determining those measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated material. State and federal agencies have contractors to respond to HAZMAT incidents if the responsible parties are unknown, or are unwilling, or unable to respond correctly.

3. The Incident Commander is responsible for monitoring the response activity to ensure that appropriate containment and control techniques are implemented.
4. Containment methods may include:
 - a. Dikes
 - b. Berms and drains
 - c. Trenches
 - d. Booms
 - e. Barriers in soil
 - f. Stream diversion
 - g. Patching and plugging of containers and vessels
 - h. Portable catch basins
 - i. Overpacking of drums or other forms of containerization
 - j. Reorientation of the container
5. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with the EOC, will secure private contractors for displacement techniques. These may include:
 - a. Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
 - b. Excavating
 - c. Skimming
 - d. Pumping
 - e. Dispersion/dilution
 - f. Vacuuming
6. Treatment of spilled hazardous materials can be either physical, chemical or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the operator. Monitoring responsibility is assigned to Missouri DNR.

B. Restoration

1. The spiller, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, is responsible for the restoration process.

2. Treatment of contaminated soils and sediment is the responsibility of the spiller.
3. When feasible, contaminated soils and sediment will be treated on-site. Techniques available include:
 - a. Incineration
 - b. Wet air oxidation
 - c. Solidification
 - d. Encapsulation
 - e. Solution mining (soil washing or soil flushing)
 - f. Neutralization/detoxification
 - g. Micro degradation
4. Off-site transportation or storage, destruction, or secure disposition must be provided by the spiller in cases where state or federal agencies determine such action.

X. DOCUMENTATION AND INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP

A. Level I HAZMAT Incident

1. In case of a Level I HAZMAT incident the Incident Commander must submit to the County LEPD Coordinator a brief description of the incident and response rendered. Where the spill exceeds reporting requirements the Incident Commander must ascertain that the spiller has notified the appropriate state and/or federal agencies.
2. The County LEPD Coordinator will compile a list of all HAZMAT incidents in Howell and Oregon Counties.

B. Level II and III HAZMAT Incidents

1. The County LEPD Coordinator is responsible for preparation of a report that summarizes the entire incident including cause of incident, damage assessment, actual cost of response activities, incident critique and conclusions.
2. To assist the County LEPD Coordinator, the 9-1-1 dispatcher or the local sheriff's office and the Incident Commander are responsible for documenting the communications between the Incident Command Post, 9-1-1 dispatcher and all supporting response agencies. This documentation must contain location,

material and quantity released; owner or operator; source of spill; health or physical hazards generated; and response activities.

3. The owner or operator of a fixed facility is required to submit a follow-up report similar to the above to the County LEPD Coordinator and the appropriate state and federal agencies.
4. The County Prosecutor or City Attorney is responsible for preparing an investigative report in order to facilitate cost recovery.

XI. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training will be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, or those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in an actual emergency operations on an incident. Responders who participate in a HAZMAT incident shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

B. To achieve the necessary training levels, emergency response personnel should take advantage of training courses offered through local, state and federal agencies (i.e., State Emergency Management Agency, The Missouri Emergency Response Commission, Department of Natural Resources, etc.).

1. First Responder Training - Awareness Level

This category pertains to individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate a response sequence of events by notifying 9-1-1 or the local sheriff's office of the release. They will take no further action beyond notifying 9-1-1 or the local sheriff's office of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following area:

- a. An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an accident.
- b. An understanding of the potential outcomes of an emergency where hazardous materials are present.
- c. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.
- d. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.

- e. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the agencies emergency response plan and the North American Emergency Response Guidebook.
 - f. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources.
2. First Responder Training - Operations

First Responders at the operation level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting lives, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, and prevent exposure. First Responders trained at the operational level shall have received, at least eight (8) hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for awareness level training and the department so shall certify:

- a. Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
 - b. Know how to select and the proper use of protective clothing and equipment provided to operation level first responders.
 - c. An understanding of basic hazardous material terms.
 - d. Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
 - e. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
 - f. An understanding of the relevant SOGs.
3. Hazardous Materials Specialist

This category of responder is defined as an individual whose duties require a direct or specific knowledge of the various substances that they may be called on to contain. Hazardous materials specialists should have at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and have employer certification that they are able to perform specialized control, containment, or confinement functions.

4. Incident Management System - IMS

5. Refresher Training

- a. Those responders who are trained in accordance with 29CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competency, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas, at least yearly.
- b. A state shall be made indicating the date of demonstrated competency, and if a statement is made, the appropriate department shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate proficiency.

XII. EXERCISING

- A. The Howell-Oregon-Carter County LEPD is responsible for designing, scheduling and evaluating all exercises and drills. (See Appendix 11 for proposed training schedule.)
- B. Each exercise will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of the annex and its supporting annexes. This annex will be revised on the basis of this exercise critique.

XIII. ANNEX MAINTENANCE

- A. Updating the plan
 - 1. Recommended changes to this plan will be made to the Howell-Oregon-Carter County LEPD for their recommendations to the Howell-Oregon-Carter County Commission.
 - 2. This plan will be reviewed annually and a statement verifying the review along with updates sent to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission annually.
 - 3. All revisions will be dated, recorded and provided to all holders on record.

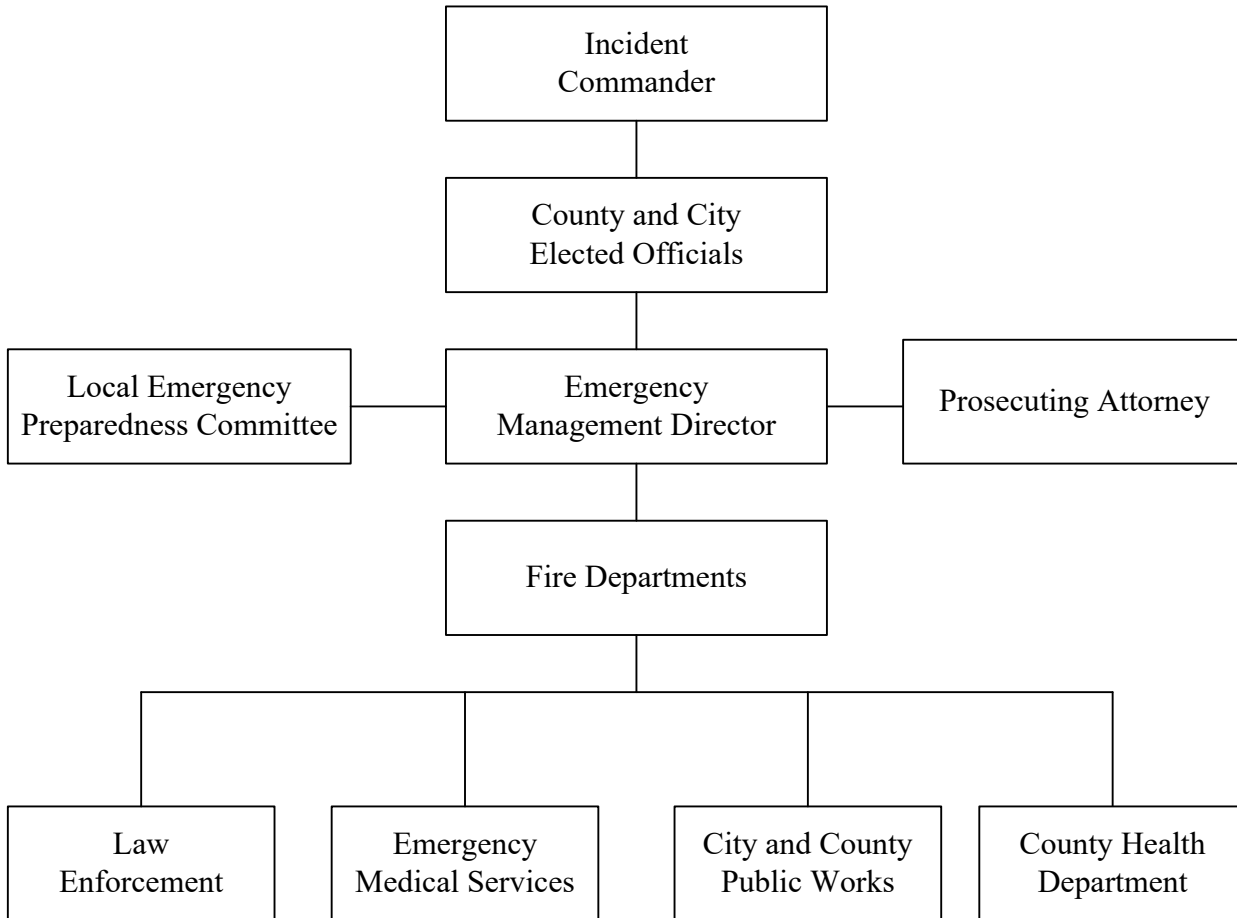
CHANGE #	DATE OF CHANGE	SIGNATURE	REMARKS

APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1 - Hazardous Materials Response Organizational Chart
2. Appendix 2 - LEPD Members and Howell-Oregon County Emergency Contact Numbers
3. Appendix 3 - Response Agencies for Hazardous Materials Incidents
4. Appendix 4 - Transportation Routes and Pipeline Locations
Attachment A - Highway Transportation Survey
Attachment B - Railroad Transportation Survey
5. Appendix 5 - Fixed Facilities with Hazardous Materials
6. Appendix 6 - Fixed Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Materials
7. Appendix 7 - Chemical Emergency Notification Form
8. Appendix 8 - Howell-Oregon County LEPD Training Schedule
9. Appendix 9 - Radiological Incidents
10. Appendix 10 - Proposed Exercise Schedule
11. Appendix 11 - Proposed Training Schedule

Appendix 1 to Annex H

HOWELL-OREGON COUNTIES
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Appendix 3 to Annex H

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS RESPONSE AGENCIES

State Assistance

West Plains Region G Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT)

West Plains Fire Department
1901 Kissenger, West Plains, MO 65775
(417)256-2424
(417)257-2194 (FAX)

For Deployment as a State asset, contact SEMA Area Coordinator for Region G Coordinator

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Response Office
573/634-2436 (24 hours)

DNR Area G Regional Response
Jackson Bostic, DNR Southeast Regional Office
2155 N. Westwood Boulevard
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
573 840-9750 e-mail (nrbostj@dnr.state.mo.us)

Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)

800/780-1014

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology
573/751-6160 (normal working areas)
573/751-4674 (24 hours)

Missouri Department of Highway and Transportation

District 9

District Engineer
910 Springfield Rd
Willow Springs, MO 65793
417-469-3134

Federal Assistance

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII
913/281-0991 (24 hours)

National Response Center
800/424-8802 (24 hours)

National Weather Service (Springfield)
800-762-4363 417/863-8028

Other

CHEMTREC
800/424-9300 (24 hours)

CHEM-TEL
800/255-3924 (24 hours)

Office of Railroad Safety
Railroad Emergency/Accident Notification
573/751-4291

Appendix 4 to Annex H

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND PIPELINE LOCATIONS

(CAMEO to provide mapping of area and identify facilities, schools hospitals, etc.)
(Local mapping is contained in the HSRT computers and on G-Comm)

Attachment A to Appendix 4 of Annex H
HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

(To be developed.)

Attachment B to Appendix 4 of Annex H
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

(To be developed.)

Appendix 5 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

(See attached.)

COUNTY: HOWELL

Reporting Facilities for

ASSOCIATED MILK PRODUCERS INC	515 EAST 5TH STREET	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65548	ASSOCIATED MILK PRODUCERS,
BEST FEEDS & FARM SUPPLIES OF BROTHERTON PROPANE INC	1205 BRATTON AVENUE	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	BEST FEEDS & FARM SUPPLIES,
BRUCE HARDWARE FLOORS	507 MISSOURI AVENUE	WEST PLAINS	MO	65793	RONALD ADAMS
CASEYS GENERAL STORES	508 THORNBURG	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	TRIANGLE PACIFIC CORPORATION
CASEYS GENERAL STORES	211 WEST 2ND STREET	WILLOW SPRINGS	MO	65548	CASEY'S GENERAL STORES
CASEYS GENERAL STORES	403 EAST BROADWAY	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	CASEY'S GENERAL STORES
CASEYS GENERAL STORES	816 ST LOUIS STREET	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	CASEY'S GENERAL STORES
CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW	233 WEST SECOND HIGHWAY 63 NORTH	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65775	CITY OF MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED
CONSOLIDATED NUTRITION LC	HIGHWAY 17 & 60 HIGHWAY 60 EAST	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	NUTRITION LC
CRAIG INDUSTRIES	HOWELL COUNTY ROAD #4300	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65775	IMPERIAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
CUSTOM METALCRAFT INC	JUNCTION 160 & BB	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65775	JERRY COWEN
DOSS & HARPER QUARRY	210 ALLEN STREET	MOUNTAIN VIEW	MO	65789	RALPH L. HARPER
DOSS & HARPER STONE SHOP	542 BRATTON AVENUE	WEST PLAINS	MO	65793	RALPH L. HARPER
EMPIREGAS INC OF WEST PLAINS	502 PORTER WAGONER BLVD	WEST PLAINS	MO	65793	EMPIREGAS INCORPORATED
FAS SER MARKET #1	1702 GIBSON	WEST PLAINS	MO	65548	ANNA KEISSINGER
FAS SER MARKET #2	520 BRATOON AVENUE	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	ANNA KEISSINGER
	4749 US HIGHWAY	WEST PLAINS	MO	65775	WILLIAM C & LENA ISOM
					ALAN HESELTON
					LACEFIELD OIL CO

GRO MORE FERTILIZER INC	160 N HWY 63	PLAINS WEST	MO MO	65041 65041	DIANE & FLOYD HENSON
HENSON STATION	4303 STATE RT N	PLAINS	MO	65777	JERRY SWANSON
HOWELL-OREGON ELECTRIC COOP	HIGHWAY 60/63 SOUTH	WEST PLAINS	MO MO	65656 65775	
JERRYS STATION & GROCERY	120 WEST SECOND 501 EAST 5TH	WEST PLAINS	MO MO	65793 65775	
JUNCTION HILL SMART INC	703 PORTER WAGONER BLVD	WEST PLAINS	MO MO	65793 65793	DAVID SULLIVANT ANNA KISSINGER
KISSINGER OIL COMPANY	6327 US HIGHWAY 63 HIGHWAY 3 & 142	POMONA POMONA	MO MO	65775 65793	JIM KOCH PIPELINE COMPANY
KOCH PIPELINE CO	7198 E U.S.	WILLOW	MO	65775	JIM KOCH PIPELINE COMPANY
KOCH PIPELINE/PEACE VALLEY	HIGHWAY 160 521 LINCOLN	SPRINGS WILLOW	MO MO	65775 65548	PEGGY DESHAZO
KOUNTRY KORNER STORE	AVENUE ONE DANUSER	SPRINGS MOUNTAIN	MO MO	65775 65775	RICHARD SMULSKI MARATHON ELECTRIC
LAKEWAY GROVERY AND STATION	DRIVE ONE DANUSER	VIEW WEST	MO	65793	NICK MATHERLY MFA OIL COMPANY
MARATHON ELECTRIC	DRIVE	PLAINS			MFA OIL COMPANY
MATHERLY CONCRETE COMPANY	JCT 142 & E HIGHWAY	WEST PLAINS			MFA OIL COMPANY MFA OIL COMPANY
MFA OIL CO	PO BOX 141	MOODY			MFA OIL COMPANY
MFA OIL CO	1000 LANTON	WEST			LACEFIELD OIL CO
MFA OIL CO	137 VIADUCT	PLAINS			LACEFIELD OIL CO INC
MFA OIL CO	412 ST LOUIS	WEST			LACEFIELD OIL CO INC
MFA OIL CO	STREET	PLAINS			LACEFIELD OIL CO
MINI MART #8	709 EAST SECOND	HERMANN			LACEFIELD OIL CO
MO DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	FRISCO AVENUE HIGHWAY 160	HERMANN MOODY			MO DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
	SOUTH WEST WELCH STREET	CAULFIELD WEST			

	1101 E MAIN STREET BUSINESS 60	PLAINS WILLOW SPRINGS				
--	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--	--	--

SNAPPY MART #11 SNAPPY MART #130 SNAPPY MART #9 STEWART BROS CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS AND ELECTRONICS INC TRI LAKES PETROLEUM UNITED PARCEL SERVICE WEST PLAINS CHARCOAL WEST PLAINS PROPANE WILLOW SPRINGS CONOCO			MO MO MO MO MO	65775 65793 65775 65775 65793	WILBUR SMITH BENNY BENNY BENNY CLYDE STEWART, JR. ESCO ELECTRONICS TERRY UMFLEET UNITED PARCEL SERVICE KINDRED ROBERT W. STAUFFER SCOTT BRAKE	
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COUNTY: OREGON

Reporting Facilities for _____

FACILITY	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	OWNER NAME	TIERII DATE 312 96
BILLMORE STATION	ROUTE 1 BOX 1764	COUCH	MO	65690	DONALD DOOD	3/6/97
CITY OF THAYER	SECOND & MARKET	THAYER	MO	65791	CITY OF THAYER	3/3/97
EMPIREGAS INC OF	STREET	ALTON	MO	65606	EMPIREGAS	3/3/97
ALTON	HIGHWAY 160 EAST	THAYER	MO	65791	INCORPORATED	2/28/97
HOCKER OIL COMPANY	HIGHWAY 63	MYRTLE	MO	65778	HOCKER OIL COMPANY	6/9/97
GAS+	HWY 1420 E	MYRTLE	MO	65778	ROBERT	3/6/97
INDIAN COUNTRY	HWY V	KOSHKONO	MO	65692	NOEL & HUTCH	4/14/97
JUNCTION	HWY 63	NG	MO	65791	LACEFIELD OIL CO INC	3/6/97
MCFANN BROTHERS	ROUTE E	GARFIELD	MO	65606	MO DEPT OF	3/6/97
GARAGE	ROUTE 160	ALTON	MO	65791	TRANSPORTATION	3/6/97
MINI MART #7	ROUTE E	GARFIELD	MO	65791	MO DEPT OF	3/6/97
MO HIGHWAY &	ROUTE OO	THAYER	MO	65791	TRANSPORTATION	2/26/97
TRANSPORTATION	908 PINE	THAYER	MO	65606	MO DEPT OF	3/3/97
MO DEPT OF	ROUTE 2 BOX 2515	ALTON	MO	65791	TRANSPORTATION	3/3/97
TRANSPORTATION	130 STATE ROUTE	THAYER	MO	65791	MO DEPT OF	3/3/97
MO DEPT OF	FRONT STREET &	THAYER	MO	65791	TRANSPORTATION	3/3/97
TRANSPORTATION	HWY 63 & 19 JCT	THAYER	MO	65791	NATIONAL PROPANE	4/11/97
MO DEPT OF	708 OAK DRIVE	THAYER	MO	65791	CORPORATION	1/27/97
TRANSPORTATION	336 FRONT STREET	THAYER	MO	65791	ROGER WILLIAMS	1/10/97
NATIONAL PROPANE	400 EAST WALNUT	THAYER	MO	65791	MATHERLY OIL	1/7/97
COMPANY	ROUTE 3	ALTON			COMPANY	
OZARK SCENIC RIVERS					MATHERLY OIL	
CAMPGROU					COMPANY	
PUMP 'N' PANTRY					WATSON FUEL CO. INC	
ROGRES CONOCO					JERRY D.	
STATION					WEATHERFORD	

THAYER FUEL CENTER INC THAYER LP GAS THAYER PLANT FOODS INC THAYER R-11 PUBLIC SCHOOLS WRIGHTS STATION						
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Appendix 6 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Note: The list of Extremely Hazardous Materials is maintained by and kept on file with the Howell/Oregon County Local Emergency Planning District (LEPDC).

Appendix 7 to Annex H

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

1. Date: _____ Time: _____ Rec'd by: _____
2. Call-back numbers: _____ Emergency Contact (name) _____
3. Material(s) Released (spell) _____ EHS yes/no
4. Amount Released _____ lb/gal. Potential release _____
5. Date of Release _____ Time _____:_____ Duration _____ hr _____ min _____
6. Release Medium: Air _____ Water _____ Soil _____ Sewer _____ Drains _____
7. Location: City or County _____
Facility: Name _____
Address _____
8. Health Risks: _____
9. Precautions (Public Safety Concerns) _____

10. Incident Description: Fire _____ Gas Vapor _____ Spill _____ Explosion _____ Other _____
11. Type of Container: Truck _____ Railroad Car _____ Drum _____ Storage Tank _____
Above Ground _____ Under Ground _____
12. 4-digit I.D. No. _____ Placard/label Info. _____
13. Weather Conditions _____ Wind Direction _____ Temp. _____
14. Agencies Notified:
Local Fire _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
Local Emergency Director _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
Mo. Dept. of Natural Resources _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
314/634-2436
National Response Center _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
800/424-8802
CHEMTREC _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
800/424-9300
Other _____ Yes ___ No ___ Time
15. Remarks _____

Appendix 8 to Annex H

CHECKLIST OF ACTIONS BY OPERATING TIME FRAME

Mitigation

1. Develop after-action reports to include:
 - a. Actions taken
 - b. Personnel costs and materials expended
 - c. Assistance received from and given to other agencies
 - d. Problem areas to address corrective measures
2. Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
3. Develop safety programs that include disaster situations for presentation to the public.
4. Develop training programs for local fire departments and emergency medical services.
5. Identify facilities, such as hospitals, nursing homes and adult congregate living facilities (ACLFs) that could create special problems before or during a disaster.
6. Participate in tests, exercises and drills.
7. Establish liaison with private area resources that could be useful in the event of a HAZMAT incident.
8. Develop SOPs to meet anticipated needs.
9. Review and update the annex and SOPs at least annually. Call-up list should be reviewed twice a year.
10. Initiate and conduct training programs.

Preparedness

1. Alert key personnel according to the procedures established in department call-up lists.
2. Determine the status of equipment and resources.

Response

1. Initiate the hazardous materials annex to include possible evacuation, area control and cleanup.
2. Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as the emergency requires.

3. Notify DNR at 800/334-6946 or 573/634-2436.
4. Coordinate activities with other agencies.
5. Coordinate the response of those responding from outside the incident area.
6. Activate mutual aid agreements, if needed.
7. Relay the damage reports. Advance warning of all potential problem areas should be included in the report to the SEOC.
8. Maintain records of action, problems and costs.

Recovery

1. Continue to participate in cleanup. Assist in damage assessment.
2. Report on all activities to direction and control.
3. Submit expense report on personnel, resources and supplies expended.
4. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.

Appendix 9 to Annex H

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

I. PURPOSE

This document provides Howell and Oregon Counties with the organized effort necessary to minimize the effects of radiation on the people, resources and environment through detection and implementation of preventative and remedial measures.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

There are several types of situation that have the potential to cause a radiological incident.

1. Fixed Facilities - facilities that produce, process, or store radiological materials should be identified as well as facilities for treatment, storage or disposal of radiological wastes. The Breach Medical Center, Lebanon, Ozarks Health Care, West Plains, Missouri, and the Cox Medical Centers. Hospitals have nuclear medicine departments.
2. Transportation Routes - areas at risk for transportation incidents lie along highways, rail lines and at airports. Information should be obtained on spent fuel shipment routes and the routes for other radiological shipments. There is also the risk of incidents involving an airline crash. Accidents involving vehicles can occur on the highways, waterways, and in the air or near the ground.
3. Nuclear Detonation - Nuclear weapons are maintained by the United States and a number of foreign powers. The possibility of one or more of these weapons being detonated accidentally or deliberately by terrorists or a full-scale strike against the U.S. should be considered. Even if nuclear detonations are distant from the area, a protection system would be necessary to detect and assess the radiation hazard. Nuclear attack planning has been completed for every county in Missouri. This information is referenced in the all-hazard EOP and can be obtained from the local emergency management director or SEMA.

B. Assumptions

1. In the event of a peacetime radiological incident, assistance will be available from the state and federal governments and from the nuclear industry to detect radiation, monitor it, and predict its spread.

2. First responder organizations, particularly fire and law enforcement, will be part of the local radiological emergency support program and will accept appropriate training for such response.
3. Based on previous history, the chance of a radiological incident is not a significant threat to people or the environment.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In an emergency involving radioactive materials the following elements must be considered:

A. Reporting Requirements

Radioactive materials are closely regulated by federal laws for reporting, handling, and transporting these kinds of materials.

1. Fixed facilities are required to report their radioactive materials under SARA Title III (CERCLA) to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC), the Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD), and the local fire department.
2. Highway and railway shipments of radioactive materials are also required to report the material to be shipped, when it will be shipped, and the shipment route to either the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) or the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

B. Response Capability

1. State

a. Notification of an Incident - Point of Contact

- 1) Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Environmental Health and Epidemiology - Primary contact for radiological incidents. 24-hour number: 573/751-4674.
- 2) Department of Natural Resources - Primary notification point for a hazardous materials incident. 24-hour number: 573/634-2436.
- 3) State Emergency Management Agency - 24-hour Duty Officer: 573/751-2748.

- ##### **b. Response Teams - Trained radiological response teams are available from the state to respond to an incident.**

- c. Additional State Agency Assistance
 - 1) Missouri State Highway Patrol - The Troop G Headquarters in Willow Springs and all zone offices maintain a self-support kit to use for a radiological incident. Officers have received orientation training through SEMA.
 - 2) Missouri Highway and Transportation Department - Self-support kits are available in the district offices that are along identified radiological highway corridors. Personnel are trained at the radiological monitor level through SEMA.

2. Local

Identify trained response agencies and personnel. Note if no capability is available.

- a. Fire departments and law enforcement agencies - fire and law enforcement personnel receive as a minimum the awareness level training for hazardous materials as required under SARA Title III. To date, no fire fighters have received radiological training in Howell and Oregon Counties.

b. Health and Medical Services - Breech Medical Center, Lebanon; Cox Medical Center, Springfield; and OZARKS HEALTH CARE

, West Plains can handle victims involved in a radiological incident. Identify ambulance services trained to respond to an incident. This information can be obtained from the Department of Health.

- c. Emergency Management - SEMA can provide a list of people who have received radiological training through SEMA.

C. Monitoring Equipment

- 1. Radiological monitoring equipment for local organizations is provided, calibrated and maintained by the State Emergency Management Agency. The following types of equipment are available:
 - a. A self-support kit used by emergency response personnel to respond to a peacetime radiological incident. Radiological monitor training is required to operate these kits.
 - b. Each kit contains one CDV-715 high-range survey instrument, one CDV-700 low-range survey instrument, one CDV-750 dosimeter charger, two CDV-742 high-range personal pocket dosimeters, one CDV-730 low-range personal pocket dosimeter. Guidance manuals are included in each kit.

- c. Information on how many self-support kits are available and where they are located is available from SEMA.
2. Shelter Kits
 - a. A shelter kit is primarily used for nuclear attack. Radiological monitor training is required to operate these kits.
 - b. The instruments in these kits will vary. Most of the kits contain high-range survey instruments and dosimeters to be used in a nuclear attack situation in which the radiation exposure would be extremely high. These instruments would not be suitable for use in peacetime radiological incidents in which the radiation exposure would be very low.
 - c. Shelter kits are bulk-stored in each county and should not be taken out and used in place of a self-support kit. Distribution of shelter kits will be the responsibility of the local Emergency Management Director.
 - d. Information on how many shelter kits are available and where they are located is available from SEMA.

D. Accident Assessment

1. First on-the-scene responders should follow the appropriate “Action Guides” for radioactive and other hazardous materials in the DOT North American Emergency Response Guidebook. These Action Guides conservatively assume minimal specialized training by first responders; hence, response actions beyond those indicated in this guide would depend on the particular accident contingencies and the expertise of the responders.
2. Since specialists with the expertise to assess the degree of the radiological hazards in an accident will seldom be at the scene of the accident in the initial response phase, provision should be made for rapid and reliable communication linkages between emergency first responders and radiological authorities not at the scene.
3. Trained state and local radiological response teams should be established. Provisions should be made for rapid notification and deployment capabilities of these teams on a 24-hour basis. Procedures for response by adequately trained teams from appropriate jurisdictions (i.e., state, local) should have responsibility for the following functions:
 - a. Assess need for first aid and lifesaving efforts, as appropriate;
 - b. Determine if radioactive materials and other non-radioactive hazardous materials, such as flammables and corrosives, are involved and, if so, which are separate hazards or which might interact with radioactive materials or their packaging;

- c. Develop procedures for controlling access to and egress from the accident scene;
- d. Develop and adopt safety measures for response team members to prevent injury from environmental factors not related to radioactive or other hazardous materials, such as avoiding electric shock, falls, and fire;
- e. Develop methods for obtaining all possible information regarding the type of packaging; the information from marking, labeling and placarding the type, quantity and chemical form of the radioactive materials involved; and the observable indicators of release of radioactive materials from packaging;
- f. Obtain information on the accident including location, condition of radioactive materials packages, fire potential, weather conditions, and any other relevant information.
- g. Determine capability of commonly available radiological survey instruments to measure specific radio nuclides identified on shipping papers or labels;
- h. Measure radiation levels, as appropriate, if capability exists (see f and g above);
- i. Perform preliminary dose projections, if needed, based on observation, measurements, and actual or potential radioactive releases; and,
- j. Develop criteria for determining need and methods for taking environmental samples.

E. Protective Actions for the Public

The three options for protecting the population are access control, evacuation and shelter. Local officials will implement one or more options, depending on the best available estimate of the disaster situation.

1. Controlling access to the area should be included as a method here. It is the most likely action to be taken until experts from the Department of Health and Department of Natural Resources arrive.
2. Evacuation will be considered based on the condition of the area to be evacuated, the condition at the selected destination, and any risk of exposure while en route. Evacuation operations are discussed in Annex J.
3. Sheltering in place will depend on the relative protection from potential disaster agents provided by the available residential, commercial, and recreational structures in the community. People will be advised to stay indoors and reduce the air flow into the structure. In-place shelter is discussed in Annex K.

F. Decontamination

For decontamination procedures for personnel, contact the State Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) or the local hospital, or the local hospital that has radiological capabilities. DHSS should be contacted regarding decontamination of facilities, and the environment.

G. Cleanup

1. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate counter-measures is assigned to the Incident Commander in coordination with appropriate technical resources.
2. The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law, for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources (DNR and EPA), is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

H. Terrorism Incidents/Dirty Bomb Action Plan Considerations

The new terrorism worries are radiological encapsulated explosion commonly referred to as “dirty bombs.” The following points need to be considered in developing a response plan.

1. Secure the area in and around the explosion as you would any bomb site
2. This is crime scene. Be aware terrorists might plant a secondary device to explode after first responders arrive. Incident Management should be located upwind.
3. Life safety measures should be paramount. Assist the injured and removed them to a safe area. The amount of radiation you could encounter in this form of attack would not be an immediate life risk to either the rescuer or the victim.
4. Anyone entering the immediate explosion area and downwind area should wear protective clothing. At a minimum, tyvek suits, rubber gloves (double sets), rubber boots – standard gear for radiological monitoring. A particulate mask would be helpful but not mandatory.
5. Victims needing immediate hospitalization should be evacuated from the area using standard radiological protocols where available. Cocoon the patient, remove the outer clothing and bag it for disposal. By removing the outer clothing, you will remove most of the radiological materials. Please note: cocooning the patient is wrapping the patient in blankets so that contamination will not spread.
6. Use a hot zone /cold zone to transport patients from a hot zone to an uncontaminated area. Scan patients leaving the hot zone with a radiological

survey instrument. Make sure anything you use in the hot zone stays in the hot zone.

7. Do not try to remove/recover bodies without a coroner/medical examiner available, unless it is to get a living person to medical attention. Remember this is a crime scene and crucial evidence may be lodged in the bodies.
8. Animals coming out of the contaminated area should be impounded as they may be contaminated and will have to be decontaminated prior to release to their owners (or to the wild).
9. Responding departments should monitor the area in a manner similar to hazardous materials spills and prevent where possible, streams and other liquids from flowing into critical areas.

I. Considerations for the area downwind from the explosion:

1. Radiological monitors (using CDV-700s or equivalent equipment) should plot out the deposition curves of the radiological fallout. If you don't have trained radiological monitors please contact SEMA or the Department of Health and Senior Services. These agencies have trained monitors for assistance or technical advice.
2. Isolate the area that is determined to have radiological fallout from the bomb. The radiological monitors should set up perimeter controls to the area.
3. After consulting with health physicists concerning the zone of contamination and whether to shelter in place or evacuate, citizens should be advised of decision and appropriate safety actions.
4. Stress the response team needs to stress to the public to remain calm in order to minimize loss of life from things other than the direct effects of the explosion.
5. Public needs to be reassured they will be allowed to return to the area. It may take a while to decontaminate the area, but eventually they will be allowed to return once radiological levels are brought below levels stipulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The chain of command at the accident scene should be stated explicitly. There should be one person or agency with overall authority and responsibility for radiological assessment and control.

See Appendix 1 to this annex.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Incident Management will be used for on-scene management of a response to a hazardous materials (radiological) incident, as discussed in this annex or the LEPD plan.

VI. TRAINING

A. SEMA offers the following radiological training:

1. Radiological Monitor (RM) training gives an overview of ionizing radiation, the biological effects of radiation exposure, an overview of radiological hazards, and enables you to properly select and use radiological instruments. This training also enables participants to take self-protective actions. This is an 8- to 12- hour course. Home Study 3 (HS 3) is a prerequisite.
2. Refresher Radiological Monitor training offers an overview of the RM course and can be obtained through SEMA. This is a 2- to 4-hour course.
3. Radiological Response Team (RAT) course provides a review of the RM course. It also provides an understanding of the roles and responsibilities and the framework of a radiological response team's function in the state and local radiological protection system (RPS). It enables participants to make proper decisions in a nuclear threat emergency and to implement protective actions. This is a 32-hour course. The RM course is a prerequisite.
4. A refresher RAT course is available through SEMA and is an 8-hour course.
5. Radiological Officer (OR) training qualifies selected individuals to serve as local radiological officers (ROs) who are responsible for developing, managing, evaluating and exercising their local radiological protection system. This is a 24-hour course. The RAT course is a prerequisite.

B. Department of Health and Senior Services provides radiological training to hospitals and ambulance services. They offer the following course:

The Hospital Radiation Accident (HRA) course provides participants with a basic understanding of radiation and its biological effects and provides basic procedures for managing medical emergencies due to radiation accidents.

C. SEMA and the Division of Fire Safety will assist with arranging for hazardous materials awareness level courses for all first responders.

D. Home-study courses for radiological incidents are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by contacting SEMA.

1. HS 3 - Radiological Emergency Management.

2. IS 301 - Radiological Emergency Response: An Independent Study

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Provision should be made for record keeping and documentation of key data obtained or developed related to accident assessment.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III, 1986
- B. U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook
- C. Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Radiological Emergency Response (Department of Natural Resources, Department of Health, and SEMA)
- D. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- E. 40 CFR, Part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification Issues for Hazardous Materials
- F. 44 CFR, Part 10, Environmental Considerations
- G. Chapter 292, Health and Safety of Employees, Missouri Emergency Response Commission, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1993
- H. Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning, Revised 1995
- I. Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear power plant accident.
- J. Missouri Nuclear Accident Plans, Callaway and Cooper, SEMA

Appendix 10 to Annex H

PROPOSED EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Exercise

Type

Schedule

Appendix 11 to Annex H

PROPOSED TRAINING

Type	Schedule
Awareness	Ongoing
Operational	Ongoing
IC	Ongoing
Plan Review	Ongoing

ANNEX I

PUBLIC WORKS

I. PURPOSE

This annex will organize local public works resources to effectively perform tasks (i.e., restoration of utilities, clearing debris, inspecting and opening traffic ways, etc.) necessary for an effective emergency response.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The residents of Howell County are served by several different utility services. (See Appendix 4 to this annex for a listing.)
2. Outside and private resources are available to assist in public works activities should all local resources become committed.
3. "Public works", for the purposes of this plan, refers to electric, natural gas, water, streets, sewer, sanitation, and telephone services.
4. The critical systems that generally comprise public works are potential targets for terrorists (i.e., electrical systems, power stations, reservoirs, water plants, etc.). For further information regarding targets and other terrorism information, see Appendix 4 to Annex E (Law Enforcement), and Annex N (Terrorism).
5. In Howell County, all municipal, community and/or public drinking water systems (with the exception of West Plains' municipal water system) serve less than 3,300 customers.
 - a. Under federal requirements established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), each water system serving less than 3,300 customers has been required to maintain its own Emergency Operations Plan to effectively deal with various incidents and disasters which could damage or contaminate the water supply.
 - b. Under new EPA requirements, all public drinking water systems with less than 3,300 customers are to update their existing emergency operations plans, by Dec. 31, 2004, to include security components to protect them against, and/or help them recover from, acts of terrorism.
 - c. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Counter-Terrorism Office for Water Systems) can provide guidance to these smaller water systems in updating their EOPs for terrorism preparedness.

6. West Plains' city water system serves some 9000 customers. As required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for water systems serving more than 3,300 customers, the city is in the process of conducting a vulnerability assessment for the municipal water system to protect against damage and contamination resulting from acts of terrorism, and/or natural and technological disasters.
 - a. The vulnerability assessment is to be completed by June 30, 2004, for submittal to the EPA, under its federal requirements
 - b. Results of the vulnerability assessment will be incorporated into the city water system's emergency operations plan by Dec. 31, 2004, according to EPA requirements.
 - c. Training and technical support in completing these assessments is being provided by the Missouri Rural Water Association, in conjunction with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Counter-Terrorism Office for Water Systems).

B. Assumptions

1. When a disaster occurs, all public works equipment and personnel will be available for response.
2. Private resources are available to assist in public works activities. Should all local resources become committed, outside resources are available.
3. State and federal assistance will respond when called upon, but their ability to respond may be limited.
4. Private utilities will cooperate with the Public Works Coordinator and the EOC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these activities are listed in parentheses.

- A. Both the local government and private utilities have the responsibility for providing the various public works services mentioned in Section II-A of this annex. (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- B. The Public Works Coordinator will coordinate all public works activities (both public and private) from the EOC. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- C. The public works section will play a major role in damage assessment activities. (RECOVERY)

- D. The various public works organizations maintain personnel call-up lists. (MITIGATION)
- E. All community/public water supply systems in Oregon County maintain emergency operations plans, to include counter-terrorism preparedness measures, in accordance with state and federal regulations (MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE and RECOVERY).
- F. According to the Howell/Oregon County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), public works personnel will be trained at the Awareness Level for hazardous materials situations. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The functional diagram for the public works function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Public Works Coordinator for Howell County will be the joint responsibility of the County Commission and the County Highway Department. The Public Works Coordinator for the City of Mountain View will be the City Administrator, West Plains and Willow Springs will be the Public Works Director.
- C. This coordinator will coordinate the various public works services (both public and private) from the EOC during an emergency or disaster. The Public Works Coordinator is also responsible for the following:
 - 1. Developing mutual aid agreements with other public works services and contractors.
 - 2. Training public works response personnel in emergency operations.
 - 3. Maintaining personnel call-up lists.
 - 4. Maintaining the resource lists located in Appendix 2 to this annex.
 - 5. Clearing debris.
 - 6. Providing backup electrical power to the EOC, when necessary, as well as transport fuel for this backup power, if necessary.
 - 7. Inspecting the EOC, shelters, and reception centers after an earthquake has occurred and before utilizing these facilities. Also after an earthquake, inspect evacuation routes (including airstrips) to determine their safety.
 - 8. Inspecting, designating, and demolishing hazardous structures.
 - 9. Restoring utilities to essential facilities.

- 10. Protecting the water supply and sewage system when threatened by a hazardous materials incident.
 - 11. Draining flooded areas.
 - 12. Obtaining the necessary protective respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
 - 13. Providing sanitation services.
 - 14. Protecting vital documents.
 - 15. Supporting cleanup and recovery operations.
- C. Propane LPG is provided by Brotherton Propane Inc, West Plains, Mountain View Oil and Propane, Mountain View, MFA Propane West Plains, Willow Springs, and Mt. View, West Plains, Smith's Gas and Appliance, Mountain View, Amerigas, Thayer and West Plains Propane Inc, West Plains.
 - D. Natural gas is provided by Southern Missouri Gas Co.
 - E. Howell-Oregon Electric Coop. Inc. And Show-Me Electric Coop. provide electricity to Howell County.
 - F. The municipalities are responsible for providing water and sewer services in their jurisdictions.
 - G. The Howell County Road and Bridge Department, special road districts, and municipal street departments are responsible for their respective roads and bridges.
 - H. Century Link is responsible for providing telephone service to Howell County.
 - I. The municipalities maintain roads and streets within the city limits; the county has two road districts to the roads and bridges in their respective districts; the state maintains state owned roads and bridges.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All public works operations will be coordinated from the EOC.
- B. The Public Works Coordinator will operate from the EOC, while public works personnel in the field will keep this Coordinator informed of their activities.
- C. Outside resources will be under the direct control of their sponsors, but will be deployed by the EOC and assigned tasks by the site commanders as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession for the Public Works Coordinators will be according to their jurisdictions' chief elected officials.
- B. Vital records, such as billing files, should be duplicated and stored at another location from the originals.

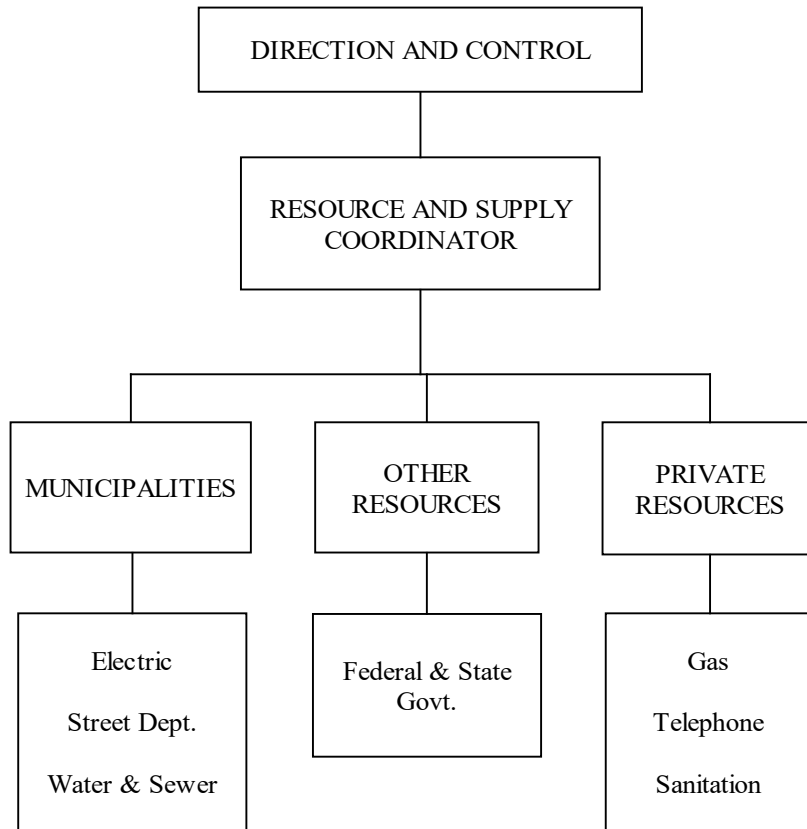
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Overall administration of public works emergency response will be by normal day-to-day procedures. Any deviation from normal procedures must have approval of the chief elected official (i.e., hiring outside contractors, emergency supply purchases, etc.). County and/or city purchasing procedures will be followed as appropriate.
- B. Public works services will provide limited logistical support for emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations. The Resource and Supply Section (Annex G) will assist with supply matters.

APPENDICES

- 1. Public Works Functional Diagram
- 2. Public Works Resource Lists
- 3. SOG for Emergency Repairs
- 4. Utilities Serving Howell County

PUBLIC WORKS FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex I

RESOURCE LIST

HOWELL COUNTY

Motor Vehicles

Heavy Equipment

Equipment

CITY of Mountain View

Motor Vehicles

(Admin.) --

(Police) --

(Parks) --

(Electric) --

(Streets) --

(Waste Water) --

(Water) --

Motorized Equipment & Assets.

(Electric) --

(Streets) --

Chain Saws

(Electric) --

(Streets) --

Ladders

(Electric) --

(Parks) --

Compressors

(Electric) --

(Streets) --

(Waste Water) -

Generators

(Electric) --

Chargers

(Streets) --

(Waste Water) --

Jacks

(Streets) --

Radios

(Electric) --

(Police) --

(Waste Water Plant) --

Flashlights

(Electric) --

Hard Hats

CITY OF WEST PLAINS

Motor Vehicles

Heavy Equipment

Equipment

CITY OF WILLOW SPRINGS

Motor vehicle

Utilities Department

1981 Chevrolet Bucket Truck
1966 Ford 2 ton Bucket Truck
1979 Chevrolet Polecat
1986 Chevrolet Pickup 3/4 ton
1985 Chevrolet Pickup 1/2 ton
1994 Chevrolet Sludge
1994 Ford 1 ton Bucket
1995 GMC 1 ton Pickup with Utility Bed
1994 Nissan Pickup
1994 Ford 1/2 ton Pickup

Police Department

1993 Chevrolet Caprice
1992 Ford Crown Victoria
1995 Ford Crown Victoria

Cemetery Department

1987 Dodge Pickup

Fire Department

1977 Chevrolet Mini-pumper
1961 Ford 2 Ton Truck
1978 Ford Fire Truck
1970 Ford fire Truck
1955 International fire truck
1975 Ford Rescue Vehicle

Street Department

1977 Chevrolet 2 1/2 ton dump
1995 International 10 Yard dump truck
1984 Chevrolet Dump truck
1984 Chevrolet Dump truck
1962 Chevrolet 2 ton Oil distributor
1983 Chevrolet Chasis w/ 1989 Dump Body
1989 Chevrolet Pickup
1980 Ford Asphalt Distributor

1984 Chevrolet Dump Truck
1983 Chevrolet Flat Bed
1982 Ford 1 ton truck
1976 Trailer

Maintenance Shed

1984 GMC Pickup

Dog Catcher

1984 GMC Pickup

Trash

1979 Chevrolet Garbage truck
1986 Chevrolet Garbage Truck
1986 chevrolet 1 ton Pickup
1994 Freightliner Refuse Truck

Recycling

1976 Tandem Trailer - 18'
1997 Ford Crown Victoria

Heavy Equipment

1985 Caterpillar Motor Grader
Rex Roller
1989 case Backhoe
1989 John Deere Mower
1992 John Deere Mower
Onan Jen Set Backup Generator Set
1968 Ford Tractor
1953 Ford Tractor
1989 Sweepster Street Sweeping Trailer
1987 Ram Jet (Myers) Sewer Machine
1987 Wisconsin Mulcher
1994 Cub Cadet Mower
Asplundh Wood Chipper
1995 Case Backhoe
1992 Case Loader
1993 Long Tractor
Generator
Kinsey Skid Loader w/Trailer
Chicago Pneumatic Air Compressor
Detroit Generator
1995 cub Cadet Mower
1996 Wizzard Mower

Appendix 3 to Annex I

SOG FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS

- A. It is assumed that each public works organization will have its own specialized priorities for emergency repairs. Part B below consists of general guidelines for such repairs following a disaster.
- B. Guidelines:
1. Clear debris and make repairs to roads and bridges that are impeding rescue crews and equipment (lifesaving).
 2. Restore services to facilities with special needs (hospital, nursing homes, temporary shelters, etc.).
 3. Repair roads and bridges which have isolated people.
 4. Restore services to schools, critical facilities, and businesses.
 5. Make any necessary repairs to expedite recovery.
- C. **AGAIN, THESE ARE JUST GENERAL GUIDELINES AND EACH DISASTER WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES SO EACH PROBLEM MUST BE JUDGED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED AT THAT TIME.**

Appendix 4 to Annex I

UTILITIES SERVING HOWELL COUNTY

Water/Sewer

City of West Plains	256-7176
City of Mountain View	934-2601
City of Willow Springs	469-3292
Brandsville Public Water	
Howell County Public Water Supply District #1	469-4990
Howell County Public Water Supply District #2	256-8871
Howell County Public Water Supply District #3	469-2028

Electric

Howell-Oregon Electric Coop. Inc..	256-2131
City of West Plains	256-7176
City of Willow Springs	469-3292
City of Mountain View	934-2601
Sho-Me Power, Willow Springs	469-3471

Propane LPG

Brotherton Propane Inc. (West Plains)	256-5067
Mt. View Oil and Propane (Mountain View)	934-2605
MFA Propane (Willow Springs,)	469-3444
MFA Propane (West Plains)	256-8064
MFA Propane (Mt. View)	934-2850
Amerigas (Thayer)	264-2583
PB's Propane Service (West Plains)	256-7984
Smith's Gas and Appliances Inc.(Mountain View)	934-2241
West Plains Propane Inc. (West Plains)	256-3470

Natural Gas

Southern Missouri Gas Company (Mtn. Grove)	417-926-7533
(Emergency)	800-909-7642

Telephone

Centurylink.	1-800-483-1000
Peace Valley	417-277-5550

ANNEX J

EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

This annex will outline evacuation operations for Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs which would be applicable to either small, localized situations, as well as large-scale evacuations.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County is vulnerable to flooding, dam failure, earthquake, hazardous materials incidents, and terrorist incidents/attacks, including the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). All of these hazards could require an evacuation.
2. Howell County has identified facilities, which store, use, or produce hazardous materials. This listing is kept on file with the local fire departments and with the LEPC Coordinator.
3. The nursing homes, schools, etc. will require special planning considerations if an evacuation is ordered.
4. In the event that an evacuation is necessitated by a hazardous materials incident, see Appendix 4, Attachment A to this annex for special evacuation procedures.
5. Should an evacuation ever be necessitated by a terrorist incident/attack, procedures in Appendix 4, Attachment A, section III B (for hazardous materials) may be followed as general guidelines. Also, see Terrorism Incidents/Dirty Bomb Action Plan in Appendix 9 to Annex H (Hazardous Materials), and Protection Against Terrorism procedures in Appendix 4 to Annex N (Terrorism).

B. Assumptions

1. In almost every emergency situation requiring an evacuation, a number of people will evacuate on their own volition.
1. Most of the persons in the affected area will receive and follow the evacuation instructions. However, a certain portion of the population will not get the information, will not understand it, or purposely not follow directions.
3. Panic by evacuees will not be a problem as long as adequate information is furnished by the government.

4. Evacuation will be primarily by family groups using privately-owned vehicles, while those persons without automobiles will be provided transportation.
5. Persons evacuating will potentially be bringing their pets and animals with them. For a list of Veterinary facilities in Howell County to keep pets during an evacuation, see Appendix 2 to Annex M (Health and Medical) in this EOP.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these actions are listed in parentheses.

- A. The ultimate responsibility for ordering an evacuation, except for hazardous materials incidents, rests with local government; hence, it should only be implemented by the chief elected official or a designated successor. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- B. The duration of the evacuation will be determined by the chief elected officials present based on technical information furnished by federal, state, and local agencies. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- C. Certain day-to-day governmental activities will be curtailed during evacuation operations. The degree to which this is necessary will depend upon the amount of local resources which have been committed to the emergency. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- D. Transportation will be provided for patients/residents of institutions requiring special care or attention (i.e., hospital, nursing homes, schools, etc.). Appendix 2 to this Annex lists these facilities in Howell County. Also, transportation will be provided for other residents with mobility impairments and who do not reside in the above facilities. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- E. During the evacuation, staging areas and pickup points will be identified to provide transportation for those persons without any means of transportation (see Appendix 3 to this Annex). (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- F. If necessary, relocate personnel, supplies, and equipment to a reception area. Make provisions for transporting essential personnel to and from the risk area. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- G. Rest areas should be established along the movement routes if necessary so that evacuees can obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, information, and comfort facilities. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- H. Private organizations such as service stations, fuel distributors, and bus companies will facilitate evacuation operations. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- I. Reentry into the evacuated area will begin after the area has been declared safe by local, state, and/or federal officials. (RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The diagram for the evacuation function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The chief elected official is ultimately responsible for ordering an evacuation.
- C. The Evacuation Coordinator for Howell County will be the Sheriff's Office. The Coordinator for the City of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs is the Police Chief for that respective jurisdiction. These Coordinators will control evacuation operations from the EOC when it has been activated, or on-scene in a limited evacuation. The Evacuation Coordinator is also responsible for:
 - 1. Designating primary and alternate evacuation routes with traffic control points indicating these routes on a map.
 - 2. Estimating traffic capacities for the evacuation routes and the amount of time for completing the evacuation.
 - 3. Estimating the number of people requiring transportation from the evacuation area and identifying the means to transport them.
 - 4. Identifying potential problem areas along the evacuation routes (i.e., narrow bridges, weight restrictions, etc.).
- D. The Public Information Officer will coordinate with the Evacuation Coordinator and release evacuation information to the public.
- E. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining transportation to be used in the evacuation.
- F. The Public Works Coordinator will be responsible for assisting in the traffic movement by constructing barricades and removing debris from the roadways.
- G. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will be responsible for providing security in the evacuated area, as well as for vehicle security in the reception area (if this is within their jurisdiction).
- H. The Evacuation Coordinator and the Reception and Care Coordinator will coordinate the opening and closing of shelters.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All evacuation operations will be coordinated through the EOC when activated.
- B. Should the order be given to evacuate the entire jurisdiction, evacuation operations will be controlled from a nearby, safe location.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Line of succession - Howell County Evacuation Coordinator

Sheriff - The line of succession will be through the chain of command in Sheriff's Office, according to their standard operating guidelines.

- B. Line of succession – Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs Evacuation Coordinator.

Police Chiefs - The line of succession will be through the chain of command in the Police Department, according to their standard operating guidelines.

- C. Lines of succession for the agencies supporting evacuation operations will be according to the standard operating guidelines established by each.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the procurement of its own essential supplies needed for evacuation operations, through normal procurement channels. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide support

- B. Requisition of privately-owned property will be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 44, RSMo.

- C. All county and city-owned transportation will be utilized to evacuate people and relocate essential resources as necessary. Formal arrangements for outside resources should be made (i.e., school buses, church buses).

APPENDICES

1. Evacuation Functional Diagram

2. Special Facilities

3. Staging Areas

4. Limited Evacuation Situations

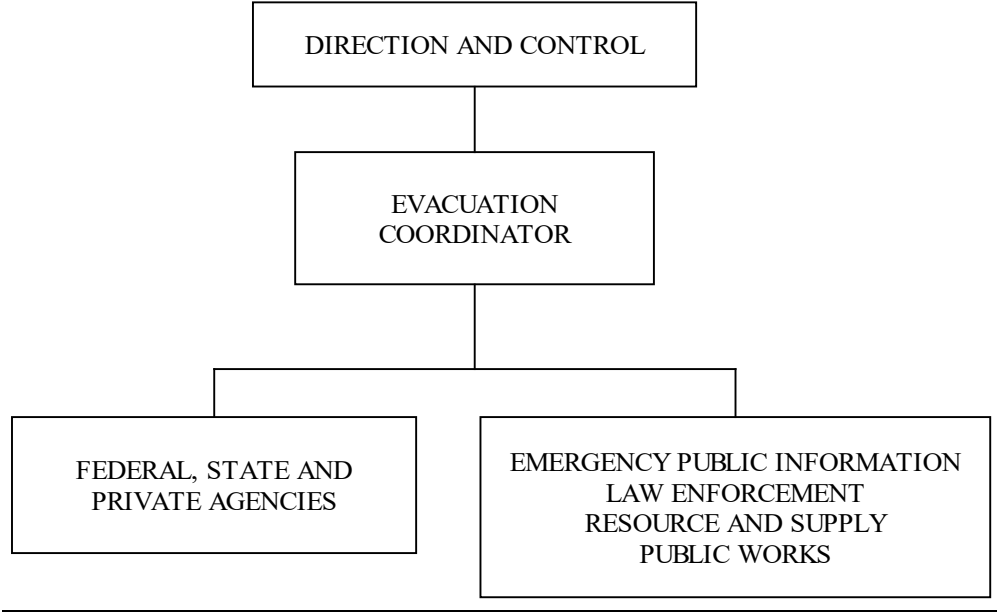
Attachment A - Hazardous Materials Incident Evacuation

Attachment B - Flood Evacuation

5. Record of Notification

Appendix 1 to Annex J

EVACUATION FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex J

SPECIAL FACILITIES

The following lists of facilities may require special considerations should an evacuation be ordered.

NURSING HOMES/RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

Mountain View Health Care (Mountain View).....	934-6818
Newton’s Residential Care (West Plains)	256-2749
Brookhaven (West Plains).....	256-7975
Pleasant Valley Manor (West Plains).....	257-0179
Townhouse Residential Care (West Plains)	256-2101
West Plains health Care Center (West Plains)	256-0798
West Plains Residential Care (West Plains).....	256-3354
West Vue Home Inc. (West Plains)	256-2152
Willow Care Nursing Home (Willow Springs).....	469-3152
Willow West Apartments (Willow Springs)	469-3152
Country Living Care Facility (Moody)	284-7547
Southview Assisted Living.....	255-9322

CHILD CARE CENTERS/PRESCHOOLS

Adventure Time.....	256-4334
1439 Preacher Roe Blvd., West Plains, MO 65775	
For Kids Only Preschool and Day Care Center	256-4482
804 Webster, West Plains, MO 65775	
Jack and Jill Daycare Inc.....	256-9302
4177 State Rt. K, West Plains, MO 65775	
Learning Tree Ltd.....	256-7718
995 Preacher Roe Blvd. West Plains, MO 65775	
Mountain View Head Start.....	934-6918
Mountain View, MO 65548	
Willow Springs Head Start.....	469-2893
409 W. Main, Willow Springs, MO 65793	
Wee Day Care	469-3896
508 W. Main, Willow Springs, MO 65793	
Olive’s Day Care	469-3771
700 N. Ash, Willow Springs, MO 65793	
Tigger Time Daycare	469-4543

313 Hill Street, Willow Springs, MO 65793

Wonderland Day Care Center256-9682
704 E. Main St., West Plains, MO 65775

End of the Rainbow Preschool & Daycare.....469-3986
107 E. 3rd, Willow Springs, MO 65793

SCHOOLS

Howell Valley R-I Elementary256-5570
6461 State Rt. ZZ, West Plains, MO 65775-6016

Mountain View R-III Elementary934-2550
Hwy 60 E. PO Box 464, Mountain View, MO 65548-0464

Mountain View-Birchtree R-III High School.....934-5404
Hwy 60 E. PO Box 464, Mountain View, MO 65548-0464

Willow Springs R-IV Elementary469-2474
215 W. Fourth, Willow Springs, MO 65793-1118

Willow Springs R-IV Junior High.....469-3211
215 W. Fourth, Willow Springs, MO 65793-1118

Willow Springs R-IV High School.....469-2114
215 W. Fourth, Willow Springs, MO 65793-1118

Richards R-V Elementary.....256-5239
3461 County Rd. 1710, West plains, MO 65775-5333

West Plains R-VII Elementary (South Fork Elementary)256-2836
3209 US Hwy 160, West Plains, MO 65775-7700

West Plains R-VII Elementary256-6150
1136 Allen St., West Plains, MO 65775-4004

West Plains R-VII Middle School.....256-6150
730 E. Olden, West Plains, MO 65775-3348

West Plains R-VII High School256-6150
602 E. Olden, West Plains, MO 65775-3334

South Central Area Vocational School.....256-6150
610 E. Olden, West Plains, MO 65775-3334

Glenwood R-VIII Elementary256-4849
10286 state Rt. 17, West Plains, MO 65775-5711

Junction Hills C-12 Elementary256-4265
8004 County Rd. 3010, West Plains, MO 65775-4949

Fairview R-XI Elementary256-3868
4036 State Rt. K, West Plains, MO 65775-6671

VET CLINICS

Animal Clinic of West Plains
Jct 17 & 63, West Plains.....256-6145

Animal Clinic of Willow Springs
South Hwy 76, Willow Springs.....469-3930

Talbert Animal Health Center
3001 Porter Wagoner, West Plains.....256-2838

West Plains Veterinary Clinic
West Hwy 160, West Plains.....256-6308

Willow Springs Animal Health Center
3881 CR 5640, Willow Springs.....469-4138

Appendix 3 to Annex J

STAGING AREAS

Staging areas are locations which may be used in the event an evacuation has been ordered which would require evacuees to relocate to a safe area, possibly outside their community. Those evacuees who do not have transportation would go to these staging areas where transportation will be provided to move them to a designated safe area.

- A. West Plains Schools
 - 1. Senior High school
 - 2. Junior High School
 - 3. Elementary School
- B. Mountain View Schools
- C. Willow Springs Schools

Appendix 4 to Annex J

LIMITED EVACUATION SITUATIONS

Attachment A

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of those people who are exposed to hazardous materials accidents and those people who may be endangered by in-place hazardous materials.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County is exposed daily to hazardous materials which are transported across its highways, railroads and also from the storage of these materials in more permanent containers.
2. See Attachment C to Appendix 5 of the Basic Plan for a map of Howell County which details the major highways, waterways, and pipelines which cross the county.

B. Assumptions

1. One out of ten motor vehicles is engaged in the transport of hazardous materials.
2. Hazardous materials incidents may occur without any other emergencies being involved, such as a structural failure in a container or a leaking valve.
3. Such incidents could pose a significant threat to the health and safety of response personnel, as well as others in the immediate area.

III. EVACUATION RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. If No Evacuation Is Required:

1. Secure the area. Since law enforcement personnel are able to respond quickly, they would cordon-off the affected area.
2. Dispatch a "hazardous materials team". This would normally be a part of a fire department or a task force composed of members of several different services within local government.

3. Alert other departments. Other governmental units, such as fire, water, sewer, and street departments should be informed of the situation. Also, notify the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as required and CHEMTREC, if necessary.
- B. If Evacuation Is Required And An Order Is Made To Evacuate:
1. Designate the area to be evacuated. This information should be as clear and concise as possible in order to aid those who are assisting in the evacuation and for those who are being evacuated.
 2. Establish a perimeter security. The purpose is to limit or prohibit entry into the affected area.
 3. Activate an emergency shelter plan, if necessary. Many evacuees will stay with friends or neighbors for short periods of time; if duration is longer, the affected community would relocate and make ready areas for long-term occupancy.
 4. Notify affected persons. All persons within the affected area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, loud speakers, or government-manned telephones, depending upon the situation. Records should be kept of location of visits, times and dates, and results of attempted visits. (See Appendix 5 to this annex). The notification should consider individuals concerned evacuating their pets and animals.
 5. Return of affected persons. Once the area is declared safe, a public information program should so inform the evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn utilities back on), and how to request additional information. Also, the local government would warn of other related hazards so persons would be alert to changes in their environment.

Attachment B

FLOOD EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of people from those areas which are vulnerable to flash flooding, slow-developing flooding, and levee failure.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County is vulnerable to a wide range of atmospheric conditions that produce weather which is variable and subject to rapid change.
2. Howell County faces other flooding problems from various creeks and rivers which wind through the county, as well as from flash flooding.
3. The Eleven Point River crosses the northern part of Howell County and is vulnerable to occasional flooding.

B. Assumptions

1. Howell County is vulnerable to damage and loss of life resulting from flash floods.
2. Floods are generally caused by rainstorms lasting several days and moving northeastward across the area and occur frequently from January to May.
3. Floods may occur as two distinct types of flooding or they may occur singly or in combination. The types are commonly referred to as backwater and headwater flooding.
4. Local authorities will take immediate steps to warn and evacuate citizens, alleviate suffering, protect life and property, and commit available resources before requesting assistance from the next higher level of government.

III. INITIAL EVACUATION RESPONSE

A. Receive Warning

1. The National Weather Service, through a monitoring and warning system, is able to give advanced notice of gradual flooding hours and even days before it results in serious loss of life and property.

2. The National Weather Service also may issue a Flash Flood Watch, which means:

Heavy rains may result in flash flooding in a specified area. Residents should be alert and prepared for the possibility of a flood emergency which may require immediate action.
3. The National Weather Service may also issue a Flash Flood Warning which means:

Flash flooding is occurring or is imminent in a specified area. Residents should move to safe ground immediately.

B. Notify Public

It is the joint responsibility of the National Weather Service and/or the local government entity to issue a warning via radio, television, etc. Early warning, if possible, would enable those in flood hazard areas to move or safeguard their property, thus, simplifying evacuation should it become eminent.

V. EVACUATION

- A. Designate the flood hazard area to be evacuated. Use the flood hazard maps for street description and to determine areas to be evacuated.
- B. Establish a perimeter security. The purpose is to limit access to looters and sightseers, but to allow egress by victims.
- C. Establish shelter areas/relief services for victims. It must be decided when to open such facilities and where they should be located. Location of shelter areas and assistance in the form of food and clothing could be supplied by the local Red Cross and Salvation Army. (Plans should be considered for handling pets and animals).
- D. Notify affected persons. If early warning is not effective, all remaining persons within the designated flood area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, loud speakers on patrol cars, or government-manned telephones. A method to record location of visits, times, dates, and results of attempted visits should be devised. (See Appendix 5 to this annex.)
- E. Return of flood victims. Once the flood waters recede, a public information program should so inform the evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn the utilities back on, how to purify water, etc.), and of services being offered by local government, such as pumping basements and debris removal. Also, local government would warn of other related hazards so persons would be alert to changes in their environment.
- F. Implement the Red Cross Program Safe and Well

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ANNEX K

IN-PLACE SHELTER

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to enhance the ability of Howell County and the Cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs to protect their residents in or near their homes when an incident has occurred with little or no warning and/or it would not be safe for residents to leave their current locations.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. In-place shelter will be used in a situation requiring protection for residents from the effects of a tornado, earthquake, hazardous materials incident, or a terrorist incident/attack, particularly with the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), when evacuation is not an appropriate action.
2. In some disaster situations, such as earthquakes and tornadoes, local government has a very limited role in providing protection to its residents. In cases such as these, proper warning and immediate sheltering instructions are essential.
3. Potential shelters have been identified in Annex L for public use in an emergency/disaster situation.
4. For All-Hazard In-Place Shelter Guidance, see Appendix 2 to this annex. Note: Should a terrorist incident/attack ever occur requiring the use of in-place shelter, the procedures in Appendix 2 for hazardous materials incidents may be used as general guidelines. Also, see Protection Against Terrorism procedures in Attachment B to Appendix 4 in Annex N, Terrorism.

B. Assumptions

1. Most homes have at least a one-week supply of food available.
2. Shelters will have an adequate amount of food available.
3. Persons will arrive at shelters with their pets, animals, or other items. For a list of Veterinary facilities in Howell County to keep pets during an evacuation, see Appendix 2 to Annex M (Health and Medical) in this EOP.
4. Those persons with specific personal requirements (i.e., medications, food, diapers, etc.) will arrive at the shelters with these items.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these activities are listed in parentheses.

- A. Distribution of in-place shelter information to all residents of Howell County should be done prior to an emergency or disaster. (See Appendix 2 to this Annex.) (MITIGATION)
- B. When possible, the In-Place Shelter Coordinator will operate from the EOC. The decision to evacuate or shelter in-place will be made by the chief elected official or his/her designated successor. If residents are advised to evacuate from their homes, etc., they will need shelter. Annex L covers reception and care, while Annex J details evacuation operations. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- C. If applicable to the situation, the public will be warned to seek appropriate protective shelter and to follow the information from the previously distributed brochures, as well as to stay tuned to their EAS station for further instructions. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- D. Presenting accurate information to residents in protective shelter is one of the most important tasks local government will perform in this function. Therefore, residents will be encouraged to have a radio or television available to receive this information while in protective shelter. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- E. Should in-place shelter be required for an extended period of time, arrangements will be made to deliver residents any essential medications, foods, etc., which they may need. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The in-place shelter functional diagram is located in Appendix 1 to this Annex.
- B. The chief elected official, or his/her designated successor will make the decision to shelter in-place. However, in hazardous materials situations, the Incident Commander will make this decision.
- C. The Emergency Management Director will be the In-Place Shelter Coordinator for Howell County. For the cities of Mountain View and West Plains, the In-Place Shelter Coordinator will be the joint responsibility of the Emergency Management Directors and the American Red Cross. The Willow Springs Emergency Management Director will be the city In-Place Shelter Coordinator. This Coordinator will operate from the EOC and will coordinate with other EOC Direction and Control Staff.
- D. The In-Place Shelter Coordinator and the PIO are responsible for ensuring the public receives timely and accurate in-place shelter information.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All in-place shelter operations will be controlled from the EOC, when possible.
- B. If lines of communication between the EOC and the public shelters are not functioning, the shelter managers have control of their shelter until this contact can be reestablished.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the In-Place Shelter Coordinator is the same as those listed in Section VI of the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The status of public shelters should be updated regularly by the In-Place Shelter Coordinator.

APPENDICES

- 1. All-Hazard In-Place Shelter Guidance

Appendix 1 to Annex K

ALL-HAZARD IN-PLACE SHELTER GUIDANCE

(excludes nuclear attack)

The following information should be formulated into public information brochures and distributed to all residents prior to an emergency situation requiring in-place shelter.

Warning for these hazards should be accomplished in accordance with Annex B.

Information should be provided to the local media for broadcast during an emergency and a public awareness program should be developed to encourage residents to keep emergency supplies on hand and develop a family disaster plan. Pets and animals also need to be considered.

TORNADO

If a tornado WARNING is issued and time does not permit residents to travel to public shelters, the best protection during a tornado is to quickly go to the lowest level in the building. The following protective actions should be relayed to the public:

DURING A TORNADO, THE SAFEST PLACE TO BE IS IN THE BASEMENT UNDER SOMETHING STURDY.

IF THERE IS NO BASEMENT, SEEK SHELTER IN A SMALL INTERIOR ROOM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUILDING, SUCH AS A CLOSET OR BATHROOM.

STAY AWAY FROM OUTSIDE DOORS AND WINDOWS.

REMAIN IN SHELTER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS GIVEN FROM AUTHORITIES.

EARTHQUAKE

Since earthquakes happen with no warning, residents should be prepared to take in-place shelter in their homes for the first 72 hours following a seismic event. (See Attachment B to Appendix 5 of the Basic Plan.) These in-place protective actions should be relayed to the public:

WHEN THE SHAKING STARTS, STAY WHERE YOU ARE -- IF INDOORS, STAY INDOORS; IF OUTSIDE, STAY OUTSIDE.

IF YOU ARE INDOORS, GET UNDER A DESK, BED, OR OTHER HEAVY PIECE OF FURNITURE. STAY AWAY FROM GLASS AND WINDOWS.

IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE, GET AWAY FROM BUILDINGS AND UTILITY WIRES UNTIL THE SHAKING STOPS.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/ WMD INCIDENT

If evacuation cannot be accomplished prior to the formation/arrival of a toxic cloud, advising residents to stay indoors and reduce the air flow into these buildings may be the most effective protective action. The following protective action instructions should be relayed to the public:

TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF TOXIC VAPORS ENTERING YOUR HOME:

TURN OFF ALL VENTILATION SYSTEMS, INCLUDING FURNACES, AIR CONDITIONERS, FANS, AND VENTS.

SEAL ALL ENTRY ROUTES AS EFFICIENTLY AS POSSIBLE. CLOSE AND LOCK WINDOWS AND DOORS. SEAL GAPS UNDER DOORS AND WINDOWS WITH WET TOWELS AND THICK TAPE.

SEAL GAPS AROUND AIR CONDITIONING UNITS, BATHROOM AND KITCHEN EXHAUST FANS, STOVE AND GRILL VENTS, AND DRYER VENTS WITH TAPE AND PLASTIC SHEETING.

CLOSE ALL FIRE PLACE DAMPERS.

CLOSE AS MANY INTERNAL DOORS AS POSSIBLE.

IF AUTHORITIES WARN OF EXPLOSION, CLOSE ALL DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, AND SHADES; STAY AWAY FROM WINDOWS.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENTS SHOULD SET ALL VENTILATION SYSTEMS AT 100% RECIRCULATING SO THAT NO OUTSIDE AIR IS DRAWN INTO THE STRUCTURE.

IF YOU SUSPECT THAT GAS OR OTHER VAPORS HAVE ENTERED YOUR BUILDING, TAKE SHALLOW BREATHS THROUGH A PIECE OF CLOTH OR TOWEL.

REMAIN IN PROTECTED, INTERIOR AREAS OF THE BUILDING WHERE TOXIC VAPORS ARE REDUCED UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO OTHERWISE.

OTHER

Additional hazards which may require in-place shelter include flooding and winter storms. For more information on these hazards, as well as in-place sheltering, see "Are You Ready?--Your Guide to Disaster Preparedness" (H-34 September 1990), published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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ANNEX L

RECEPTION AND CARE

I. PURPOSE

This annex will establish an organization and procedures to provide for the temporary reception and care of people displaced or evacuated from their residence because of an emergency or disaster situation.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Localized temporary evacuation within **Howell County** is possible because of the various hazards that could confront the population, thus requiring the implementation of Reception and Care operations and the use of public shelters. These hazards include flooding, hazardous materials incidents, etc.
2. Facilities are available in **Howell County** and its municipalities to temporarily shelter and feed those persons evacuated or displaced by an emergency or disaster. (See Appendix 2 to this Annex).
3. Outside assistance is available from both private and governmental sources.

B. Assumptions

1. Affected persons will respond as directed by local government officials.
2. A percentage of the evacuees will stay with friends or relatives.
3. All persons or groups who control or own potential shelters will cooperate and make their facilities available.
4. Assistance by relief agencies along with assistance from outside the county will be available if required and/or requested.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Local government has the responsibility for providing reception and care services.
2. Reception and Care operations will be directed and controlled by the **Emd and support services**. Operations will be directed and coordinated from the primary EOC or a facility designated at the time reception and care becomes necessary.
3. Support to Reception and Care operations will be provided by other County and/or City departments/agencies as required and private relief organizations as available. Such support would include law enforcement, public information, communication between shelters and the EOC, mass feeding, temporary housing, handlers for pets/service animals, etc.
4. The role of local government will be to:
 - a. Monitor Reception and Care operations and provide coordination.
 - b. Assist in locating and opening shelters.
 - c. Assist in locating animal shelters – preferably in close proximity to mass care shelters.
 - d. Identify shelters and care givers to support Functional Needs and Support Services populations.
 - e. Resource assistance.
5. The Emergency Management Director will assist the Reception and Care Coordinator in:
 - a. Emergency mass feeding operations.
 - b. Assigning and managing reception and care center teams.

B. Actions to be Taken by Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation & Prevention

- a. Identify suitable shelter to protect people from the risk conditions assumed. Keep current records on facility locations, capacity, feeding capabilities, ownership, contact person, etc. (see Appendix 2 to this Annex).
- b. Work with supporting county/city departments and private relief agencies to develop Reception and Care SOGs that establish registration procedures, develop necessary registration forms, etc.
- c. Identify facilities appropriate for mass feeding.
- d. Identify population groups that would require special assistance (i.e., Institutionalized, handicapped and/or disabled person, etc.) and make special plans for them, including identifying appropriate lodging/shelter facilities.
- e. Recruit and enlist other organized groups (religious, civic, fraternal, etc.) to assist in Reception and Care operations.
- f. Provide necessary training for Reception and Care personnel.
- g. Maintain list of potential sources of supplies such as cots, blankets, food, eating utensils, etc.
- h. Develop procedures to allocate people to lodging and feeding facilities.
- i. Develop methods for managing reception and care activities (registration, staffing, lodging, feeding, pertinent evacuee information, etc.).

2. Preparedness

- a. Analyze pending emergency and alert appropriate Reception and Care personnel and/or groups and organizations.
- b. Establish contact with shelter owners/operators to determine the availability of identified shelters.
- c. Check on status of available supplies.
- d. Ensure forms are ready for registration.
- e. Report to Direction and Control on the situation status of Reception and Care operations.

- f. Participate in tests, exercises, and drills.
- g. Identify facilities within commuting distance of the hazardous area for essential workers and their families if appropriate.
- h. Identify facilities appropriate for sheltering pets/service animals and agencies capable of providing assistance.
- i. Identify medical, mental health and animal care functions that may be necessary at mass care facilities.

3. Response

- a. Open shelters and activate personnel to staff them as required by the situation. Upgrade shelters if necessary and where appropriate.
- b. Provide listing of shelters that have been activated to Direction and Control and the PIO for release to the news media.
- c. Register evacuees, assign shelters, and maintain listing of shelter population.
- d. Urge residents to share homes with evacuees (if applicable).
- e. Conduct feeding operations (this could be just assisting private agencies).
- f. Provide for rescue, care, shelter and essential needs of household pets/service animals owned by disaster victims. Provide these services prior to, during and following a disaster.
- g. Monitor sheltering operations to ensure an even distribution of victims to all shelters.
- h. Provide an information service for victims needing additional services (i.e., locating and reuniting them with their families/relatives).
- i. Compile records for use in Damage Assessment and recovery (i.e., statements of charges for supplies, damage to shelter, problems encountered with victims, etc.).
- j. Maintain contact and coordination with the EOC.

4. Recovery

- a. Maintain level of Reception and Care operations as required by the situation.
- b. Continue to assist in locating and reuniting victims and their relatives.
- c. Assist as required in the administering of federal and state disaster assistance.
- d. Continue operations until situation returns to normal.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The organizational chart for the reception and care function is shown in Appendix 1 to this annex.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Overall responsibility for reception and care operations rests with local government. The **EMD and Support Agencies** have been assigned joint responsibility for Reception and Care operations in **Howell County**.
2. The Reception and Care coordinator is responsible for seeing that necessary plans and procedures are developed to ensure a capability for Reception and Care operations which will include shelter and feeding operations.
3. Supplies and other resources will be the responsibility of the Resource and Supply section.
4. Medical care and public health measures in the shelters will be provided by the Health and Medical section.
5. Communications will be provided by the **Howell County** Sheriff's Department / 911 and the various police departments in the county and Web EOC.
6. Clerical support for compiling data will be provided by the **Howell County** Emergency Management Office.
7. MOVOAD, the Humane Society of Missouri and the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association will assist with providing for animal needs outlined in this Annex.
 - a. The MO Humane Society will coordinate rescue, care and shelter for household pets and service animals owned by disaster victims.
 - b. The MO Veterinary Medical Association will assist with communication and coordination of private sector veterinarians.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Direction and control of Reception and Care operations will vary according to the extent of the disaster or emergency situation. In a large-scale disaster, operations will be coordinated from the primary EOC.
- B. In a limited disaster or emergency situation, Reception and Care operations will be controlled from normal day-to-day office locations if possible, or at a site designated at that time.
- C. All requests for outside assistance will be made by the EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for each operating reception and care organization/agency will be as explained in the standard operating guidelines established by each.
- B. Records of actions taken and resources expended will be maintained in the EOC and will be transferred with the EOC should it be moved.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

- 1. Reception and Care personnel will complete the necessary forms and compile essential information to include:
 - a. A record of shelters used (including name of owner/operator)
 - b. Category (elderly, disabled, FNSS) of people/shelter
 - c. Number of people sheltered
 - d. Number of meals served
 - e. Public information releases
 - f. Supplies ordered and receipts for all goods obtained
 - g. Any damage to shelters
 - h. Shelter registration form (see sample in Appendix 3 to this Annex.)
 - i. Staff names and schedules
- 2. Procedures should be developed for using all forms, compiling information, and providing data to the local EOC.
- 3. Shelter management training should be instituted to train a small cadre of managers. COAD / VOAD (volunteers offering assistance in disasters) need periodic briefings.

B. Logistics

1. If possible, procurement of necessary supplies will be accomplished through normal acquisition channels.
2. During unusual or life-threatening situations, normal purchasing procedures may be set aside and emergency procedures as set forth in County Court orders and/or City ordinances will be implemented.
3. Local firms will be given preference when contracting for resources to cope with an emergency situation.

VIII. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

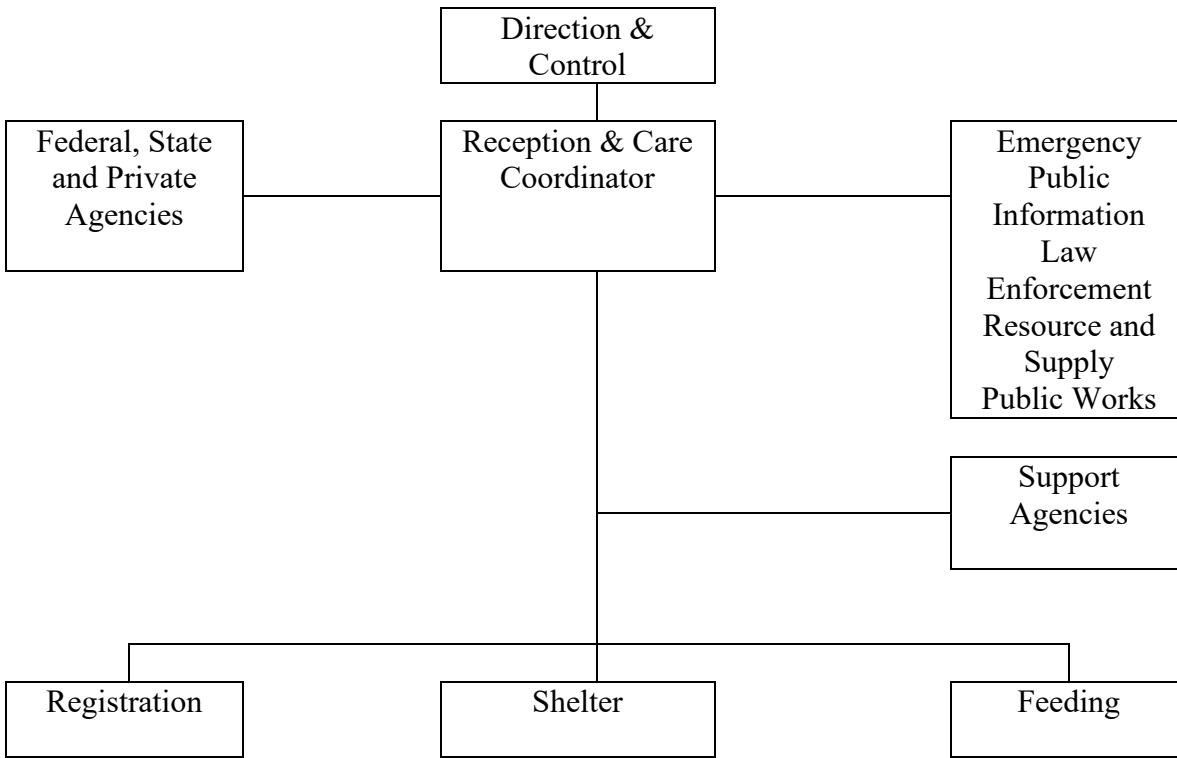
- A. Completed annually by the Reception and Care Coordinators in cooperation with the **Howell County** Emergency Management Director.

Appendices

1. Reception and Care Organizational Chart
2. Reception and Care Resources
3. Shelter registration Form
4. Pets in Disaster Standard Operating Guide
5. Functional Needs and Support Services

Appendix 1 to Annex L

RECEPTION AND CARE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Reception and care operations will depend largely upon the cooperation of shelter owners and various church, civic, and volunteer organizations

Appendix 2 to Annex L

RECEPTION AND CARE FACILITIES & RESOURCES

In an emergency, which results in a limited amount of people being evacuated, the Red Cross and Salvation Army have identified the following facilities as potential lodging and mass feeding sites in **Howell County**. List phone number of contact person.

FACILITIES:

RESOURCES:

American Red Cross		816-931-8400
http://www.redcross.org	FAX	816-531-7306
Salvation Army		816-471-4337
http://www.salvationarmy.usa.org	Pager	816-840-2404

Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MOVOAD)
SEMA Statewide Volunteer Coordinator.....573-526-9132

ADD MORE FOR YOUR JURISDICTION – AS APPLICABLE ie

Humane Society of Missouri	http://www.hsm.org
Missouri Veterinary Medical Association	http://www.mvma.us
American Veterinary Medical Association	http://www.avma.org
Search and Rescue Council of Missouri	http://www.sarcom.org
University of Missouri Extension	http://outreach.missouri.edu

Appendix 3 to Annex L

SHELTER REGISTRATION FORM - DATE/TIME

FAMILY NAME _____					
HOME ADDRESS _____					
CELL PHONE of LEADER _____					
FIRST NAMES	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	OTHER SKILLS	DISABILITIES
1. Head of family					
2. Others					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
DATE RECEIVED _____					
ASSIGNED SHELTER _____					

Appendix 4 to Annex L

PETS IN DISASTER STANDARD OPERATING GUIDE OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

1. Coordinate shelter facilities using available facilities, confinement areas or develop temporary shelter areas in cooperation with local jurisdictions based on Humane Society of Missouri (HSM) standard operating guideline.
2. Coordinate the animal medical service needed for animal shelter and confinement areas based on HSM's standard operating guideline.
3. Coordinate disposition of unclaimed animals and shelter overflow based on HSM standard operating guideline.
4. Coordinate efforts to rescue and capture animals including relocation before the disaster.
5. Coordinate with local agencies to establish a system to register identification data in an effort to reunite animals with their owners based on HSM's standard operating guideline.
6. Track animal rescue and capture activities based on HSM's tracking system and information provided by local jurisdictions.
7. Track activities of animal shelter and confinement facilities based on HSM's tracking system and information provided by local jurisdictions.
8. Coordinate volunteer services for animal rescue, shelter and health care based on HSM's standard operating guideline.
9. Coordinate storage and distribution of animal food, water and medical supplies with the EOC.
10. Coordinate the consolidation or closing of animal shelters or confinement areas, personnel and supplies as the need diminishes.
11. Coordinate with Donations/Volunteer Management to provide water, food, shelter and other physical needs to animals; and store and distribute animal food and medical supplies to the requesting jurisdiction.

Appendix 5 to Annex L

ANNEX L FUNCTIONAL NEEDS SUPPORT AND SERVICES APPENDIX

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to assist local communities/counties in the development of their own emergency operations plan annex for assisting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services. Persons with Functional Needs and Support Services include individuals with physical, mental, sensory, cognitive, cultural, ethnic, socio-economic, age, citizenship status, or any other circumstance that creates barriers to understanding or the ability to act/react as the general population would during all phases of emergency management. A broad definition of persons with Functional Needs and Support Services should result in planning, preparedness and response capabilities for a variety of diverse individuals, including individuals who are: hospitalized, homebound, homeless, transient, tourists or visitors; people who have mental disorders, visual impairments, and hearing impairments; those persons living in long-term and residential care facilities; people with limited English proficiency or literacy; people of diverse cultural backgrounds, and so on.

The plan shall provide only a general framework within which the various entities shall function in a disaster situation, while promoting flexible and creative strategies and solutions that are consistent with a community's strengths and resources.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Local communities are subject to many potential disasters that could endanger large numbers of people. Among these are people with Functional Needs and Support Services who comprise approximately 20 percent of the population. People with Functional Needs and Support Services may require additional assistance in emergency situations with medical services, equipment, and supplies; shelter and transportation; communication equipment, support and adaptive equipment; and so on. Adequate preparation and empowerment of individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services and their families can improve response capacities and effectiveness in emergencies.

1. It is important to understand that the responsibility of assisting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services is primarily local. Local agencies involved in emergency response need to design specific awareness, prevention, preparedness, and response and recovery operations to accommodate those requiring additional assistance. Activities and preparedness designed to accommodate the needs of individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services can also benefit the general population and improve response to the entire community.
2. This plan provides the necessary guidance for local communities and counties to develop compatible plans and procedures, thereby establishing a common direction toward achieving congruent goals.

B. Assumptions

1. Using local emergency plans that are currently in place, and supplementing these plans with a section on persons with Functional Needs and Support Services such as this will support populations more effectively during an emergency situation. Particularly important will be communication, evacuation, mass care, shelter-in-place, and other emergency operations.
2. Populations with Functional Needs and Support Services will be assisted directly at the local level because local personnel have the most contact with and knowledge of resources in their own communities. State and Federal government agencies can be used as resources if appropriate situations arise.
3. Individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services will require assistance after exhausting their usual resources and support network. Since this level of support varies among individuals, proper pre-event planning will improve the effectiveness of the jurisdiction's emergency response.
4. Health care and social service providers are accustomed to addressing individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services. They will continue to support the needs of individuals as part of this critical support network and, in the event of an emergency, as outlined in local emergency plans.
5. Failure of public officials, human service agencies, and local communities to consider and incorporate planning and preparedness for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services into emergency operation plans will contribute to adverse outcomes for those persons with Functional Needs and Support Services, and shortcomings in response and recovery operations.
6. Proper implementation (execution) of this plan may prevent or reduce emotional distress, physical injury, fatalities, and damage to property of persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

1. Each entity within the local community is responsible for using all its resources to form a comprehensive emergency response program that addresses citizens with Functional Needs and Support Services within the community who either have been or might be affected by an emergency or major disaster.
2. Local jurisdictions provide the first and most important level of response in a disaster. Until routine assistance is re-established, using local resources and providing emergency services that recognize and accommodate those persons with Functional Needs and Support Services expedites access to needed services.
3. Private industry and service organizations are key partners for government agencies in responding to emergencies affecting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services within their jurisdictions. Volunteer organizations with specific training and experience supporting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services, such as the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and church groups are uniquely suited to assist when emergencies happen. Including these organizations in the local planning process is critical to the success of the subsequent response effort.
4. People who have disabilities and other Functional Needs and Support Services, agencies and organizations that provide support to people with disabilities, are valuable resources in their local

jurisdictions. Individuals with disabilities have first hand experience regarding the assistance they require when in a variety of situations. Including people with disabilities at all level of emergency response planning is critical to the development of a comprehensive response plan.

Types of Emergency Situations

For this section, insert the most common type of emergency that may occur in the local community as it pertains to persons with Functional Needs and Support Services. This list should be defined in the jurisdiction's emergency operations Basic Plan.

Examples of these would include:

Flood

Tornado

Hazardous Material Incident

Response Priorities in a Major Emergency Disaster

Response priorities may vary among jurisdictions; however, these response priorities will be clearly outlined in each jurisdiction's emergency operations plan. This annex will relate these priorities to the unique challenges of assisting the jurisdiction's populations with Functional Needs and Support Services.

Examples of response priorities include:

Self Preservation

Lifesaving/Protection of Property

Unit Reconstitution

Emergency Food and Shelter Provision

Restoration of Infrastructure

Statutory Response

Recovery Restoration

Local Jurisdiction

1. Local jurisdictions using local resources will provide emergency services that recognize and accommodate persons with Functional Needs and Support Services and expedite access to needed services until routine assistance is re-established.
2. Local jurisdictions will develop and maintain emergency planning and response capabilities that accommodate the diverse and Functional Needs and Support Services represented in their communities. Allowances include but are not limited to interpreter and translation services, adaptive equipment and services, access and referral to medical and specialized support services in shelter and

feeding environments, transportation, crisis counseling, and culturally sensitive accommodations.

3. Local jurisdictions will develop a communications plan that will ensure people with disabilities and other Functional Needs and Support Services are familiar with local emergency preparedness plans.
4. Local jurisdictions will perform the following:
 - a. Identify and designate individuals with special skills available to assist the population with Functional Needs and Support Services. For example, the local government can survey all employees and maintain a roster of those who speak Spanish or know sign language. This roster may include the following information: contact information with emergency numbers, any related training or certifications, availability (hours), etc.
 - b. Coordinate with private sector vendors to provide essential adaptive equipment and supplies (e.g., pharmaceuticals, in-home medical equipment, wheelchairs at temporary shelters) to assist individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services.
 - c. Develop Standard Operating Guides (SOG) that anticipate potential impediments to providing assistance for populations with Functional Needs and Support Services. Barriers include limited staff resources, language, and ignorance of cultural norms. A potential barrier exists in reaching undocumented residents who avoid self-identification and tend not to seek out services.
 - d. Local jurisdictions will develop the capability to disseminate information and instructions to the populations with Functional Needs and Support Services via radio, television, and other available media as necessary. Special measures to reach individuals with special communication needs (including hearing impairment, inability to comprehend the English language, and so on), must be developed. Information to be communicated includes immediate actions people should take and other pertinent information
 - e. If individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services are affected by an incident, both the individual and the local jurisdiction share responsibility to ensure the needs of the populations with Functional Needs and Support Services are met. The local authority must respond and address needs beyond the capabilities of the individuals. Needs of some individuals may be met within their current residence. Others may need assistance with evacuation. Mass care shelters are generally not set up to handle individuals with Functional Needs and Support Services displaced from their homes. Coordination is necessary among officials to ensure shelters for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services are open, have sufficient resources to

assist people with Functional Needs and Support Services, and are ready to receive evacuees.

State Government

The State will assist local jurisdictions in responding to an emergency situation affecting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services. State assistance will include but is not limited to:

Developing local plans

Identifying barriers affecting various populations with Functional Needs and Support Services and developing mediation strategies

Conducting specialized training for local officials regarding persons with Functional Needs and Support Services

Preparing and disseminating culturally appropriate emergency public information

Developing specialized materials tailored to specific populations with Functional Needs and Support Services

Coordinating and distributing essential resources, supplies, or services

Developing policy and resources to assist local jurisdictions

Using regulations and funding requirements to promote local offices participation and educational planning with the populations with Functional Needs and Support Services

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Functional responsibilities assigned to local officials in an emergency shall be in accordance with the Constitution of Missouri and with the ordinances of their individual city/county governments, and should fall within the guidelines acceptable for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services. Should the assignments within this plan for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services conflict with the law, the law shall take precedence.
 1. Law enforcement, fire departments, health departments, public works, and all other local government agencies are responsible for conducting their routine and emergency services in ways that promote assistance to persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.
 2. The emergency management agency for local jurisdiction exercises has primary staff responsibility within the jurisdiction for advising and coordinating overall activities during the four phases of a comprehensive emergency management program for assisting the population with Functional Needs and Support Services.
 3. The law enforcement agency for the jurisdiction is responsible for law enforcement activities, and communication of needs for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

4. In an emergency, fire departments are responsible for organizing, integrating, and coordinating operation of all fire fighting forces throughout the jurisdiction, including responses that accommodate the population with Functional Needs and Support Services.
5. The city or county health department is responsible for coordinating health and medical services required to cope with disasters in its area.
6. City/county public works is responsible for maintenance and delivery of transportation and engineering services.
7. The American Red Cross or other similar not-for-profit organizations may assist with the mass care needs of the affected population, such as sheltering, feeding, providing first aid, and reuniting families. This is especially true for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

*****These tasks may be different for various jurisdictions;
please change them as needed for each community*****

Task Assignments

Note: Below is a list of potential state and local persons or agencies that may contribute to development of roles and plans to assist persons with Functional Needs and Support Services. These will vary for each city/county. This is the section of the plan where tasks, roles, and responsibilities will be assigned to each entity for assisting persons with Functional Needs and Support Services in emergencies. Please delete as appropriate from this list, or add other agencies or city/county officials with roles in persons with Functional Needs and Support Services care.

City/County Executive(s)
Office of Emergency Management
Department of Administration
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Highways and Traffic
Department of Human Services
Department of Judicial Administration
Department of Justice Services
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Planning
Department of Public Works
Department of Police
Department of Mental Health
Local Hospital Officials
Volunteer Organizations (local VOAD)
Public Information Officers
Fire Department
Emergency Medical Services
Department of Social Services
Local Public Health Agencies
Centers for Independent Living
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
School Districts
MO Association of Co. Developmental Disabilities Services
Other

When inserting other agencies or positions important in assisting persons or populations with Functional Needs and Support Services, consider organizations that communicate and cooperate with groups who deal with special populations daily or weekly—such as Area Agencies on Aging/Senior Centers, Sheltered Workshops, Visiting Nurses, Homeless Shelters, Cultural Activity Centers, etc. These organizations play important roles in assisting particular populations.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The local jurisdiction has ultimate responsibility to protect the health and well being of populations with Functional Needs and Support Services. If a disaster or emergency does occur, injuries can be lessened and lives can be saved with proper pre-event planning that addresses those persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.
- B. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, along with the Department of Social Services and the Department of Mental Health, will assist local jurisdictions in supporting the populations with Functional Needs and Support Services within their communities.

Note: In this section, responsibilities are outlined for the various local officials and the delegation of authority and planning.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Note: This section in the Annex should address line of succession for the agency/organization that has been assigned primary responsibility for the function for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The city/county is explicitly prohibited from denying facilities, services, or benefits of the city/county emergency management programs to any person on the grounds of that person's race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

Note: This section is reserved for administrative functions, other applicable Annexes such as Mass Care, In-place Sheltering, Transportation, and the Basic Plan, as well as strategies and planning. An example of an administrative function is cost tracking. Tracking costs of care associated with persons with Functional Needs and Support Services is necessary to obtain more funding if funding is not sufficient. All general administrative functions included in the Basic Plan need not be repeated in this annex. Please include all administration and logistics in this section.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

As with any emergency plan, this annex requires review on a regular basis and changes if necessary. For this section, discuss how the plan will be reviewed and modified to assure that the plan provides accurate information for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

- A. The plan needs to be understood by those who implement it. Training on the specific elements of this plan is an essential component of an effective response. This training is a responsibility of the local government.
- B. This plan may be revised at any time by authorized personnel.
- C. This annex will be updated in response to deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, changes in local jurisdiction structure, demographics, technological changes, and actual operations.

- D. This plan shall be exercised at least once a year in the form of a simulated emergency within the city/county or the simulated impending threat of such an emergency, regardless of actual events, to provide practical, controlled, operations experience to those with emergency management responsibilities outlined herein.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This plan shall include authorities granted to individuals required to make decisions regarding assistance to the affected population with Functional Needs and Support Services.

The below references are to be used for assisting local communities in the creation of their own annex for persons with Functional Needs and Support Services.

- A. Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). “Annex X—Functional Needs and Support Services.” *Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (MO SEOP)*. Under review by the State Functional Needs and Support Services Population Steering Committee.
- B. National Organization on Disability. *Guide on the Functional Needs and Support Services of People with Disabilities for Emergency Managers, Planners, & Responders*. <http://www.nod.org/pdffiles/epiguide2004.pdf>. Accessed on August 12, 2004.
- C. St. Louis County. *Basic Emergency Operations Plan*. http://www.co.st-louis.mo.us/police/oem/beop_1.html. Accessed August 12, 2004.
- D. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and United States Fire Administration (USFA). *Emergency Procedures for Employees with Disabilities in Office Occupancies*. Copies available by writing to the USFA, 16825 Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727.

ANNEX M

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

I. PURPOSE

This annex was developed to establish an organization and procedures to provide needed health and medical services following a disaster of any type.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell County has 2 hospitals. Ozarks Healthcare in West Plains, a 144 bed facility, and Mercy St. Francis hospital in Mountain View, a small 25 bed facility.
2. Public health for Howell County is the responsibility of the Howell County Health Department located in West Plains. This department handles problems such as communicable diseases, environmental sanitation problems, contamination of food and water, and other health matters.
3. Ambulance service for Howell County is provided by the South Howell County ambulance district located and dispatched by the Ozarks Healthcare in West Plains. The Air Evac Life Team Center, with medical helicopter ambulance capabilities, is headquartered in West Plains and serves all 9 counties in Area G, including Howell.
4. Public Health Emergencies: The global threat of bio-terrorism and other public health emergencies is serious, and the potential for devastating casualties is high, particularly for certain biological agents. The Howell County Health Department has a significant part to play because of its surveillance role to detect organisms in time to enable an effective response. The Howell County Health Department, has developed a Local Public Health Emergency Plan (LPHEP, June 2007) to guide emergency operations for the county in a public health emergency. That plan and this annex will be the basis for activities performed and led by the Howell County Health Department regarding public health issues. For volunteer resources needed in a Public Health Emergency, see Annex G (Resources and Supply) to this EOP. For information on terrorism, see Annex N.

The Local Public Health Emergency Plan is incorporated in this annex as Appendix 3. The plan is also kept on file with the Howell County Health Department and the emergency management directors for Howell County and its incorporated cities, as well as other appropriate officials.

- B. Assumptions
 - 1. A major disaster will create medical problems beyond the normal day-to-day capabilities of the medical system.
 - 2. Outside assistance is available and will respond when needed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

NOTE: The time frames for performing these actions are listed in parentheses.

- A. The Health and Medical Coordinator will conduct operations from the EOC. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- B. Each health and medical service maintains his or her internal personnel call-up lists. (MITIGATION)
- C. The local fire departments can provide decontamination services (through the use of a qualified Haz-mat team) for victims of hazardous materials incidents. (RESPONSE)
- D. Requests for outside medical assistance need not go through the EOC, unless it is to the state or federal government. However, all requests should be reported to the EOC immediately after they are made. (MITIGATION, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- E. Emergency medical care centers will be established when necessary for essential workers in an evacuated area, if possible. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- F. The patient population in the nursing homes will be evacuated should an evacuation be required. (See Appendix 2 to Annex J for a list of these facilities.) Those patients who cannot be evacuated will continue to receive care in their facility with a minimal staff remaining. (PREPAREDNESS and RESPONSE)
- G. Crisis augmentation of health and medical personnel will be performed when needed. (PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, and RECOVERY)
- H. Patients injured in the disaster will be tracked from the disaster site on. (RESPONSE and RECOVERY)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The health and medical functional diagram is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Health and Medical Coordinator for Howell County will be responsibility of the Howell County Health Department Administrator. This coordinator will be responsible

for the coordinated response of all health and medical services in a disaster situation. The Health and Medical Coordinator is also responsible for the following:

1. Make every effort to obtain the necessary protective respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
 2. Maintain radiation dose records and ensure that dose records are read at appropriate intervals when personnel are responding to a radiological incident.
 3. Assist in the establishment of decontamination procedures for victims, response personnel, and equipment.
 4. Protect health and medical records, when possible.
 5. Negotiate, coordinate, and prepare mutual aid agreements.
 6. Support cleanup and recovery operations, as necessary.
 7. Train personnel in emergency operations procedures.
 8. Provide health and medical services in shelters, including the distribution of antidotes, vaccines, etc.
 9. Identify existing medical facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.
 10. Identify sources of supply to augment expanded medical needs.
 11. Maintain and update recall rosters for all health and medical services.
 12. Coordinate health and medical activities with state and federal teams, if deployed.
 13. Develop a triage coding system for disaster victims.
- C. The ambulance districts will be responsible for first responder medical care, as well as patient transport.
- D. The surrounding hospitals will provide patient care.
- E. The Howell County Health Department is responsible for public health, including the inoculation of individuals to prevent the threat of disease, and water purification.
- F. The Howell County Coroner will be responsible for the expansion of mortuary services in a mass casualty incident.

- G. Ozarks Healthcare's Behavioral Healthcare/MOCARS department can provide crisis counseling for emergency workers and disaster victims.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Health and Medical Coordinator will coordinate operations from the EOC.
- B. The EOC will not interfere with the internal operations of the health and medical services, but will monitor dispatches and provide support as needed.
- C. Decisions to evacuate the nursing homes will be made by the institution's staff and will be controlled from the EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the Health and Medical Coordinators will be according to the Howell County Health Department's SOGs.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

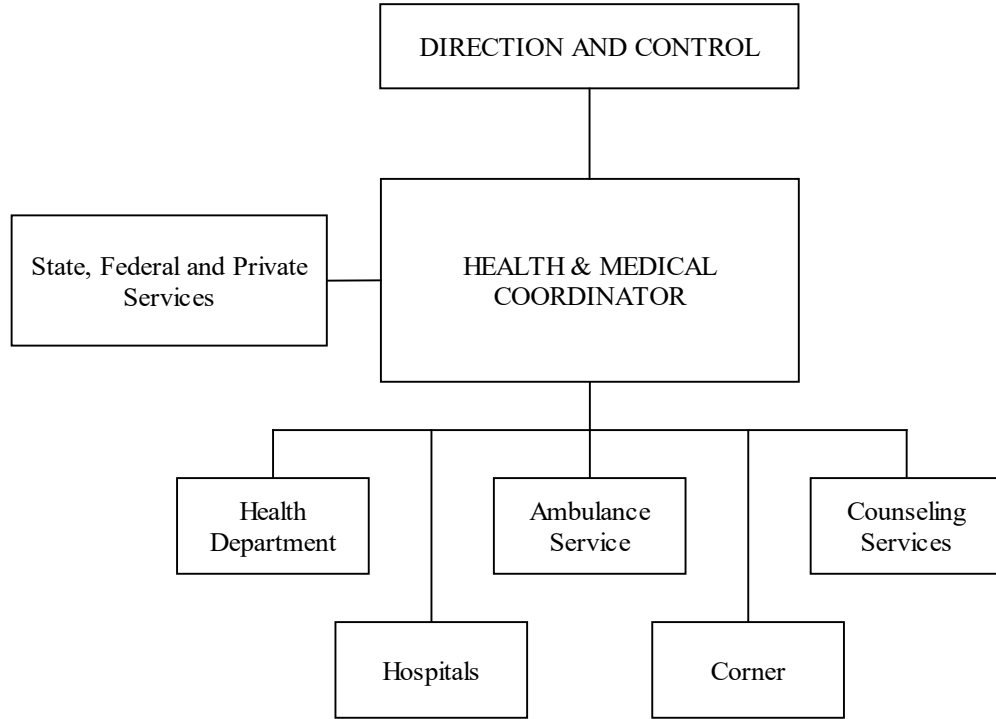
- A. Statistics of various types will be very important during a disaster. Some of those, which should be kept and reported to the EOC, include:
 - 1. Deaths
 - 2. Injuries
 - 3. Inoculations given
 - 4. Blood supply
 - 5. Incidence of disease
 - 6. Hospital census
- B. Records of hours worked and supplies used must be reported to the EOC for use in determining the total cost of the disaster.
- C. Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels as much as possible, but will be made through the EOC when necessary.

APPENDICES

1. Health and Medical Functional Diagram
2. Health and Medical Capabilities
3. Local Public Health Emergency Plan (Executive Summary)
4. Howell County Mortuary Plan

Appendix 1 to Annex M

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex M

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CAPABILITIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CONTACTS & CAPABILITIES

Hospitals

Ozark Medical Center	
West Plains.....	417/256-9111
St. Francis Hospital	
Mountain View.....	417/934-2246
Texas County Memorial Hospital	
Houston.....	417/967-3311
Breech Medical Center	
Lebanon.....	417/532-2136
Cox Medical Centers	
Springfield, MO	417/269-3000
Phelps County Hospital	
Rolla.....	(573) 364-8899

County Health Department

Howell County Health Department, West Plains.....	(417) 256-7078
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Clinics

Burton Creek Medical Clinic (West Plain).....	(417) 256-2110
Community Health Clinic (Mountain View).....	(417) 934-6375
Dialysis Clinic Inc. (West Plains).....	(417).257-1683
Family Clinic Inc. (West Plains).....	(417) 256-7137

Family Medical Clinic (Mountain View) (417) 934-5059

Mountain View Medical Clinic (417) 934-2251

Ozarks Family Care.....(417) 255-8645

Urgent Care Clinic of the Ozarks (West Plains) (417) 257-5911

Medical Clinic of Willow Springs (Willow springs)..... (417) 469-3116

Southern Missouri Community Health (West Plains).....(417) 255-8464

McVicker Family Health Clinic..... (417) 934-2273

Ambulance Services

South Howell County Ambulance (West Plains)..... (417) 256-2490
 Emergency 9-1-1

Personnel:

Units:

Communications: Dispatched by Howell County 911

Training: employees are trained at the haz-mat awareness level

Mountain View Ambulance (Mountain View) (417) 934-6222
 Emergency..... 9-1-1

Personnel:

Units:

Communications:

Training:

Willow Springs Ambulance Service (Willow Springs) (417) 469-2273
 Emergency..... 9-1-1

Personnel: 8

Units: 2 ALS Units

Communications: Dispatched by Ozarks Healthcare. Freqs. Trans. 154.385 Rec. 155.400
Tone 103.5

Training: EMT and Paramedic

Air Evac Lifeteam (West Plains).....(417) 255-1172
Emergency.....800-247-3822

Howell County Coroner

Tim Cherry.....Work (417) 256-2121
Alternate number.....(417) 256-7358

Mortuary Services

Carter Funeral Home Inc..... (417) 256-4141
1316 Porter Wagoner West Plains

Robertson-Drago Funeral Directors (417) 256-2121
211 W Main West Plains

Duncan funeral Home (417) 934-2222
Mountain View

Yarber Mortuary.....(417) 934-1234
621 Fifth Mountain View

Willow Funeral Home..... (417) 469-3141
106 E Third Willow Springs

Veterinarians

- Animal Clinic and Equine Center (417) 256-9235
1376 County Road 8490 West Plains

- Animal Clinic of West Plains..... (417) 256-6145
1101 State Rt. 17 West Plains

- Animal Clinic of Willow Springs..... (417) 469-3930
South Hwy 76 Willow Springs

- Kramer Animal Hospital (417) 256-2014
109 St. Louis West Plains

- Talbert Animal Health Center.....(417) 256-2838
3001 Porter Wagoner West Plains

- West Plains Veterinary Clinic (417) 256-4515
1716 Hwy 160 W West Plains

- Willow Springs Animal Health Center (417) 469-3138
3881 County Rd 5640 Willow Springs

Mental Health

- Missouri Department of Mental Health..... (573) 751-8094
- Behavioral Health Unit.....(417) 257-6762
- Springfield Area Critical Response Team.....(417) 269-3026
- Pager (417) 287-1812

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PLAN

The Howell County Health Department has developed a Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan (July 2005) to respond to, recover from, and reduce the threat of bio-terrorism and other public health emergencies. The Forward to the plan is outlined below. A full copy of the plan is maintained by the Howell County Health Department. Copies are also on file with the Emergency Management Directors for Howell County, and cities of Mountain View, West Plains, and Willow Springs.

HOWELL COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

180 Kentucky Avenue
West Plains, MO 65775

PH: 417-256-7078

FAX: 417-256-1179

Cell Numbers: 417-293-4360
 417-293-9854
 417-293-5064
 417-293-8885
 417-293-2015

E-Mail: chris.gilliam@lpha.mo.gov

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A. The intent of this document is to serve as a guide during times of disaster or local emergency for the employees of and agencies that collaborate with the Howell County Health Department and to delineate specific public health policies and procedures. This plan will outline actions to be taken by the Howell County Health Department in conjunction with local governmental officials and cooperating private or volunteer organizations to; 1) prevent avoidable disasters and reduce the vulnerability of citizens to any disasters that create a local public health emergency; 2) establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of a local public health emergency; 3) respond effectively to the actual occurrence of disasters; and 4) provide for recovery in the aftermath of any local public health emergency.

- B. It is not the intent of this plan to attempt to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the Howell

County Health Department. It will, however, attempt to deal with those occurrences that create a local public health emergency, which creates needs and causes suffering to citizens that cannot be alleviated without the assistance of governmental, private and voluntary resources.

- C. The Howell County Health Department Local Public Health Emergency Plan (LPHEP) was developed through the efforts of the Howell County Health Department. During the development, various agencies, organizations and county and city governments were interviewed to discuss their roles, responsibilities, and capabilities in a local public health emergency. This plan is a result of their input.
- D. The Howell County Health Department LPHEP is a multi-hazard, functional plan, broken into three components: (1) a basic plan that serves as an overview of the LPHA's approach to a local public health emergency, (2) annexes that address specific activities critical to emergency response and recovery, and (3) appendices which support each annex and contain technical information, details, and methods for use in emergency operations.
- E. The LPHEP is to be used primarily by the HCHD, but all agencies involved in the LPHEP should be familiar with it. The annexes and appendices are for staff.
- F. The contents of this plan must be understood by those who will implement it, or it will not be effective. Thus, the LPHA administrator will brief staff on their roles in emergency management when responding to a local public health emergency. New employees, board members and government officials must be briefed as they assume their duties.
- G. Staff with assigned task will assist in the maintenance of their respective segments of the plan (See Part IV of the Local Public Health Emergency Plan). The plan will be updated as needed based on after actions reports from public health emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in the LPHA.

Appendix 4 to Annex M

HOWELL COUNTY MORTUARY PLAN

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

To establish means and methods for the most reasonable and proper care and handling of the dead in multi-death disaster situations. The Mortuary Disaster Response Team is responsible for aiding the Howell County Coroner in the recovery, evacuation, identification, sanitation and preservation (such as embalming if necessary), notification of the next of kin and facilitating means for release of the identified dead to the next of kin or their agent.

COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES:

Upon the event of a disaster of any nature, which has caused multiple deaths the following persons should be notified immediately. Preferably in the order shown below but not limited to this order of priority:

1. Tim Cherry, County Coroner
211 West Main St.
West Plains, MO
(417) 256-2121 (wk)
(417) 256-7358 (hm)

2. Mike Coldiron, Howell County Emergency Management Director
1106 Missouri Ave.
West Plains, MO
(417) 255-0515 (wk)
(417) 293-1591 (cell)

3. Chief Stephen Monticelli, West Plains Emergency Management Director
1910 Holiday Lane
West Plains, MO
(417) 256-7176
(417) 256-2244

4. Nick Heavrin, Mountain View Emergency Management Director
Mountain View, MO
(417) 277-5621 (home)
(417) 274-1395 (cell)

5. Beverly Hicks Willow Springs Emergency Management Director
Willow Springs, MO
(417) 469-2107 (wk)
(417) 252-0129 (cell)

6. Alternate contact is through the Howell County Central Communications Center, 9-1-1

One of the above persons will immediately notify the Certified Disaster Coordinator listed below:

Department of Health and Senior Services
912 Wildwood Drive
PO Box 570
Jefferson City Missouri, 65109
DHSS Hotline; 1-800-392-0272

MFDA Disaster Response Teams –
DMAT-1 for Medical
DMORT-for Mass Fatality
(417)358-4221
mosema@sema.dps.mo.gov

This Coordinator has been trained at the national level by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and by the National Funeral Directors Association. This individual will go immediately to the site to lend their expertise and to act as liaison between the Missouri Funeral Directors Disaster Teams and the National Association should the scope of the disaster require supplies or personnel beyond our resources.

The Disaster Coordinator will notify the Missouri State Funeral Directors Association and will from time to time as conditions will permit issue briefings to the M.F.D.A. office with regard to additional supplies and as to progress with the mission.

Shelly Anderson
Executive Director
PO Box 688
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4688
1-800-748-7661
Pager 1-888-229-5314

AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMISSION OF DISASTER WORKERS INTO DISASTER SITE

All disaster workers must have in their possession the necessary identification card or pass, etc., as developed by the Emergency Management Director or responsible official to gain admission into the immediate disaster site area. These workers and members of the Mortuary Disaster Response Team will be required to register their name and address at the EOC or area designated for such purpose.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS GUIDELINES:

1. None of the dead shall be moved or touched by workers until approval has been given by the Coroner.
2. Operations will be coordinated by the Coroner and DMORT-1 Disaster Response Team Coordinator.
3. A survey and assessment of the situation will be made by the Coroner and Mortuary Disaster Response Team Coordinator. They will note the approximate number of dead, equipment and personnel needed.
4. Once workers have reported to the scene a briefing will be held, assignments will be given at this time, and workers will be divided into teams if necessary.
5. Photos or a sketch will be made of the disaster site, and if desired the scene will be divided into sections with the recovery teams assigned to particular sections.
6. Suitable stakes or markings will be placed at the location of each body and numbers will be assigned to each body.
7. Bodies will be tagged and records kept noting the location in which the body was found. (This tag numbering system will be developed by the County Coroner.)

8. Personal effects of the dead will be tagged and data recorded noting location found.
9. When necessary, bodies will be placed in a body pouch and a tag with corresponding numbers will be placed on the pouch.
10. Valuables such as wallets, attached jewelry, etc. will not be removed at the disaster site. These will remain on the body.
11. Bodies will be removed from immediate disaster site via litter or stretcher into the evacuation area.
12. The major support group for this recovery task will be members of the MFDA Disaster Response Team.

BODY EVACUATION OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES:

1. Evacuation operations will be coordinated by the Coroner and the DMORT Disaster Response Team Coordinator.
2. A survey and assessment of the situation will be made by the Coroner and Mortuary Disaster Response Team Coordinator. They will note the approximate number of dead, type of terrain, necessary personnel and equipment needed.
3. Before operations begin, a briefing will be held, assignments given and teams formed if desired.
4. Bodies will be covered when transported.
5. All vehicles used for transport will be covered except when not possible.
6. Vehicles should travel the same route from disaster site to morgue site. This route will be established in coordination with local traffic control agencies.
7. Vehicles should travel at a moderate pace and in convoy style.
8. Records will be kept noting vehicle ID and body tag number, as well as driver ID.
9. Evacuation teams will take care not to overload the morgue site with incoming bodies.

10. The major support group for this task will be the DMORT Disaster Response Team.

MORGUE SITE:

1. A list of possible morgue sites will be maintained for use in the event of a disaster.
2. Once a morgue site has been selected the Coroner and the DMORT Disaster Response Team Coordinator will organize its operations and assign personnel to some or all of the following job titles:

(Uniformed Guards, information clerks, counselors, interviewers, telephone communicators, admissions clerk, general supervisor, ID personnel, orderlies, personal effects custodian, embalming supervisor, embalmers, secretaries, inventory clerk, distribution clerk, etc.)
3. The morgue site will be used for the storage, identification, sanitation, preservation if desired, as well as the distribution point for release of the dead to their next of kin or their agent.
4. Refrigeration units will be utilized as necessary.
5. Bodies admitted to the morgue will be logged and necessary information gathered and recorded about each body.
6. Personal effects will be recorded and placed in a secure area.
7. Should embalming be necessary the Coroner will rely on the DMORT Disaster Response Team to organize the operations, equipment, supplies, and personnel needed.
8. An area will be designated for the press.
9. Counselors such as members of the clergy will be present in waiting areas to assist persons visiting the morgue.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEAD:

The Coroner will arrange for the necessary equipment and staff to accomplish this task. The members of the DMORT Disaster Response Team will be at his/her disposal to be of assistance where needed.

NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN:

The Coroner, with the assistance of the DMORT Disaster Response Team, will determine the most practical method to be utilized in contacting the next of kin. Every effort will be made to lessen the extreme psychological impact on the families of the deceased. The nature and scope of the disaster will determine what methods will be used.

COUNSELING OF SURVIVORS:

The Coroner and the DMORT Disaster Response Team will keep listings of local clergy and/or responsible persons trained in counseling with grieving survivors. These personnel will be asked to report to the waiting area of the morgue site to assist families that visit the morgue site. Phone counselors will also assist persons calling the morgue site. Efforts will be made to keep the families of the dead posted as to what is taking place and information will be released to them as best possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEAD:

Once the body has been positively identified the next of kin will be contacted with this confirmation. At this point the Coroner or DMORT Disaster Response Team personnel will coordinate the release of the body to the next of kin or their agent. All efforts will be made to cooperate with the receiving agent or family. However, the nature and scope of the disaster may require policies that may appear unfair or delayed. These policies may be necessary for the smooth flow of operations at the morgue site. All policies will be made or approved by the Coroner before implemented.

In situations where there are UNIDENTIFIED dead, the Coroner will make the decision about their disposition. Mass burial may be necessary and location of burial sites will be determined at the time. It is suggested, however, that cremation not be utilized as later identification and exhumation may be practical and necessary. Records will be kept of burial locations and body tag number will be interred with the body to make later efforts of identification easier.

TERMINATION PROCEDURES:

After the disaster clean-up operations are completed, efforts will be made to return donated equipment and supplies. Cleaning and sanitizing of the morgue site will be necessary. Records compiled during the operations will be arranged in some type of systematic order and efforts will be made to preserve and store these records for future use if necessary.

MORTUARY RESOURCES:

Resource lists pertaining to mortuary services will be compiled by the County Coroner. This information will be furnished to the Emergency Management Director who will incorporate it into the County resource file.

Process for Requesting CHEMPACK Medications

I. Purpose

To establish Region G procedures to request CHEMPACK Medications in the event of a nerve agent incident or organophosphate poisoning due to a terrorist attack or to hazmat event that occurs while transporting/handling/storing organophosphates.

II. Overview of CHEMPACK

- A. The CHEMPACK Program is part of the SNS (Strategic National Stockpile) program. Containers of antidotes are pre-positioned in one location in Region G. The CHEMPACK container includes medications with a treatment capacity of up to 454 patients at a moderate or severe exposure level. These containers are portable, and contents can be transported as needed. The antidotes included in the CHEMPACK containers are specially packaged into auto-injectors and designed for rapid administration at the incident scene.
- B. Medications in the CHEMPACK containers are only used for patient treatment of a chemical incident where exposure to organophosphates (agricultural pesticides such as Parathion, Malathion, Chlorpyrifos, or Diazinon) or nerve agent gases (Sarin, Soman, Tabun, VX) has occurred. Organophosphates and nerve agents are highly toxic chemicals. Exposure can occur through inhalation, skin absorption, or ingestion, and requires immediate administration of life saving antidotes.
- C. County and local hospitals and other emergency responders don't stock nerve agent antidotes, or if they do have any stock, it is very small quantities, which would not be sufficient for a large event or large number of people exposed to these types of chemicals during a terrorist attack, or large chemical accident.
- D. Signs and symptoms of nerve agent poisoning can present within seconds to minutes following exposure and after a significant exposure, death may occur. The following acronym may be helpful in remembering the signs and symptoms of Nerve Agent Exposure.
SLUDGEMM
 - Salivation
 - Lacrimation (Tearing)
 - Urination
 - Defecation
 - Gastrointestinal upset
 - Emesis (Vomiting)
 - Muscle twitching
 - Miosis (Pinpoint pupils)

III. Training, Education and Mitigation

- A. First Responders such as law enforcement, firefighters, EMS, and others should be trained to recognize a possible nerve agent/organophosphate release. The state

and local police are often the first responders on the scene of an emergency. Therefore, it is imperative that the police are able to recognize a potential nerve agent release in order to report this to dispatch.

- B. First responders also need to know about the CHEMPACK medications that are available, when to ask for them and the request process.
- C. 911 Emergency Communications and Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Troop G Communications should be trained on the CHEMPACK request and transport processes.
- D. Annual training for all first responders should be made available to protect the first responders and the general public in this type of an event.
- E. Emergency Management Personnel and First Responders should know organophosphate distributors in your county, where they are located, and what are the transportation routes of these chemicals?
 - 1. Resources for EMDs to find Chemical Distributors in Region G Counties:
 - a. Tier II Reports
- F. The Regional CHEMPACK Plan-Training Presentation can be found at <http://health.mo.gov/emergencies/sns/index.php>
 - 1. This training overview has been developed to introduce the CHEMPACK to emergency response personnel and the request process.

IV. CHEMPACK Locations:

A. Region G Locations(see Attachments C & E):

1. Ozarks Healthcare

1100 Kentucky Ave
West Plains, MO 65775

Josh Reeves: Operations Director

Work phone: 417 256 9111

Cell phone: Operator on Duty will contact

RD Reid: Emergency Preparedness

Work phone: 417 256 9111 Cell phone: 417 274 2475

Pharmacist on Duty

417 256 9111 Ext: 6111 (available 24/7)

NOTE: If additional CHEMPACKs are required, a CHEMPACK outside of Region G will have to be requested.

B. Closest Missouri Assets outside of Region G (see Attachments D & E)

Region D:

1. Cox Medical Center

3535 S National Ave,
Springfield, MO 65807
Contact: James Houpt
Work#:417-269-3444
Cell#:417-693-0778

2. **Mercy Hospital-Springfield**
1235 E Cherokee St,
Springfield, MO 65804
Angelique Foster (Pharmacy Mgr.)
Work#:417-820-6957
Cell#:417-827-4777

Region E:

3. **St Francis Medical Center**
211 St Francis Dr,
Cape Girardeau, MO 63703
Rob Grayhek (Trauma Dir.)
Work#:573-331-5236
Cell#:573-225-0283
4. **Pemiscot Memorial Hospital**
946 E Reed St,
Hayti, MO 63851
David Ketchum (Pharm Dir.)
Work#:573-359-3579
Cell#:573-724-0218

Region I

5. **Phelps County Regional Medical Cn**
1000 W 10th St,
Rolla, MO 65401
Janet Kilian
Work#:573-458-7175
Cell#:573-201-3631

C. Closest Out-of-State Assets to consider (see Attachment D)

1. **Baxter Regional Medical Center**
624 Hospital Dr,
Mountain Home, AR 72653

Primary Contact: Angela Powell
(O) 870-508-1377

(C) 870-406-6220

Secondary Contact: Melissa Rohr

(O) 870508-7329

(C) 870-656-9378

Tertiary Contact: Ryan Killian

(O) 870-508-7380

(C) 870-404-2830

2 St. Bernard's Medical Center

225 E Jackson Ave

Jonesboro, AR72401

Primary Contact: Keith Smith

(O) 870-932-2800 x111

(C) 870-897-9274

Secondary Contact: James Welborn

(O) 870-972-4516

(C) 870-680-2802

Tertiary Contact: Roger Lamkin, Sr.

(O) 870-268-4113

(C) 870-919-5928

V. Procedures for Requesting CHEMPACK Medications

- A. On-Scene Incident Command, or EMD, or an on-scene responder will contact 911 Communications to place the call to the Region G Highway Patrol
- B. In Region G, MSHP personnel will provide transport of the medications from the CHEMPACK storage site to the scene. 911 Communications will contact MSHP Troop G Communications to advise the locations for the pickup and delivery. MSHP personnel should be familiar with this process and authority to complete the call requesting the CHEMPACK and the pickup.
- C. State and local law enforcement agencies may be called upon to ensure the security of the CHEMPACK assets at the scene, during transport, and/or with security at the host hospital.
 1. When a CHEMPACK is requested, the decision on requesting the quantity of the cache depends on the number of potential victims.
 2. MSHP Troop G staff should utilize the CHEMPACK Request Process and Documentation Form in Attachment A to ensure documentation of all information needed to request the CHEMPACK.
 3. The CHEMPACK should be delivered to a safe staging area established by the Incident Commander to ensure additional response personnel are safe.

4. A Statewide CHEMPACK Locations Map is included in Attachment B, in the event additional CHEMPACKs are needed. The map includes sites east in Illinois and south in Arkansas.
5. CHEMPACK Site Contacts can be found on EMResource <https://emresource.emsystem.com/login> and WebEOC <https://webeoc.sema.dps.mo.gov/eoc7/> . In the event those two systems are not available, CHEMPACK custodial site Point of Contact information is found in Attachment D.
6. CHEMPACK contents list can be found in Attachment E.

VI. This is where return process of Chem Pack Meds will be listed.

Attachments:

Attachment A: Region G CHEMPACK Request Process

STEP ONE: Emergency Response Agency (Incident Command) Requests the CHEMPACK - 911 Emergency Communications to make the request (information to collect)

DATE/TIME OF REQUEST:

CHEMPACK REQUESTED BY: (AGENCY AND NAME)

CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:

SITUATION TO WARRANT NEED FOR CHEMPACK:

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IMPACTED:

LOCATION CHEMPACK IS NEEDED (SAFE STAGING AREA IS PREFERRED):

STAGING AREA POINT OF CONTACT AND PHONE NUMBER:

STEP TWO: 911 Emergency Communications contacts Region G Missouri State Highway Patrol at 417-469-3121 for notification they are to request Region G Chem Pack and Transport.

REQUEST MOVEMENT OF THE CHEMPACK TO THE REQUESTED LOCATION. (PROVIDE RECORDED INFORMATION ABOVE). NOTE - DECISION ON REQUESTING THE QUANTITY OF CACHE DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF POTENTIAL VICTIMS. MULTI-DOSE VIALS (IV USE) REMAIN AT THE HOST FACILITY OR TRANSFERRED TO A RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

PROVIDE CUSTODIAL SITE WITH YOUR NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION.

ASK FOR ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL (HOSPITAL MAY HAVE TO CALL YOU BACK)

RECORD CUSTODIAL SITE CONTACT: (WHO YOU ARE SPEAKING WITH)

STEP THREE: MSHP Contacts OMC in Region G to notify of activation of Chem Pack and Transport. # 417-256-9111

STEP FOUR: MSHP contacts 911 Comms to report confirmation of request and request status back to Incident Command

PROVIDED STATUS UPDATE TO:

(WHEN YOU HAVE THE INFORMATION): PROVIDE THE ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL:

STEP FIVE: 911 Comms should Contact the following agencies so they are aware of the CHEMPACK Request-record time of contact for each

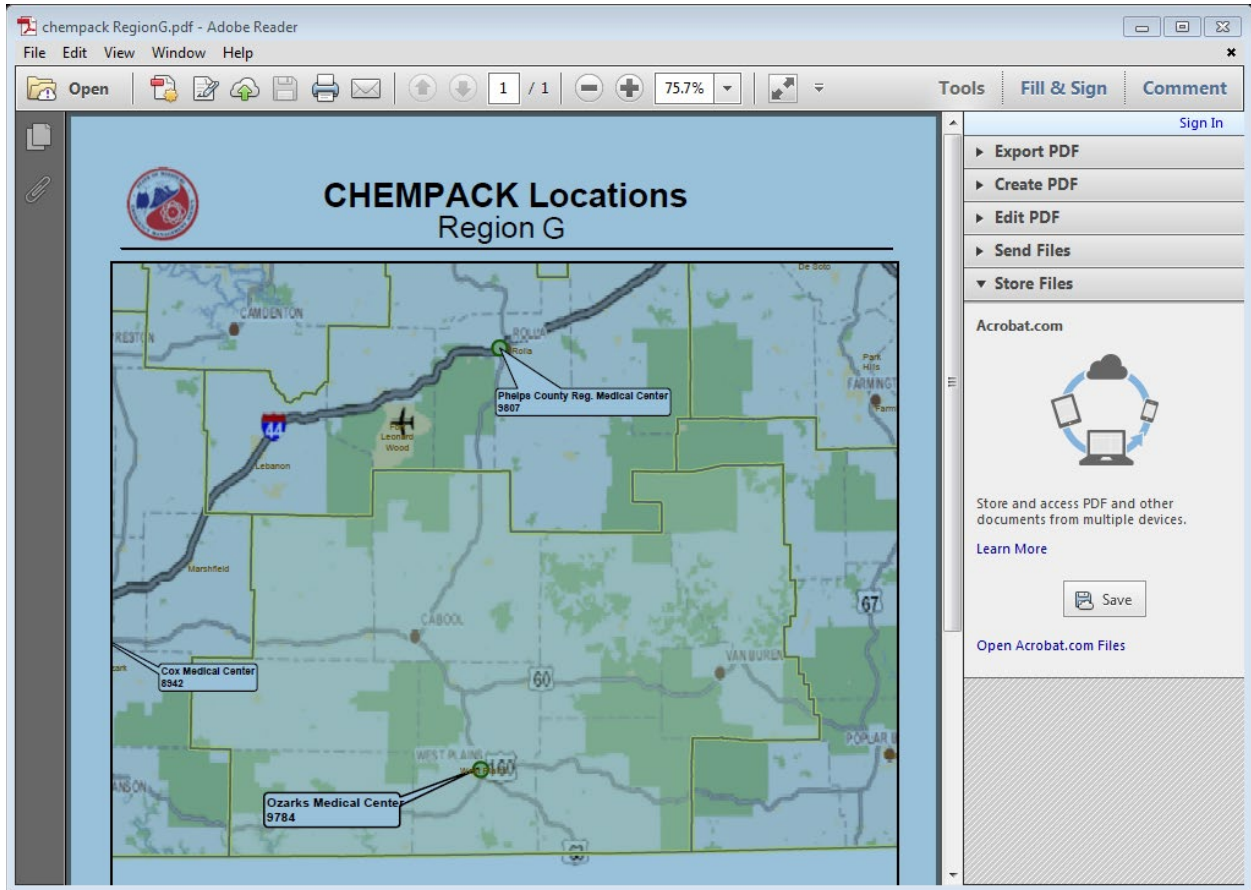
NOTIFY THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR (NAME, PHONE)

NOTIFY THE INCIDENT COMMANDER

Notify County Health Dept

NOTIFY THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-392-0272

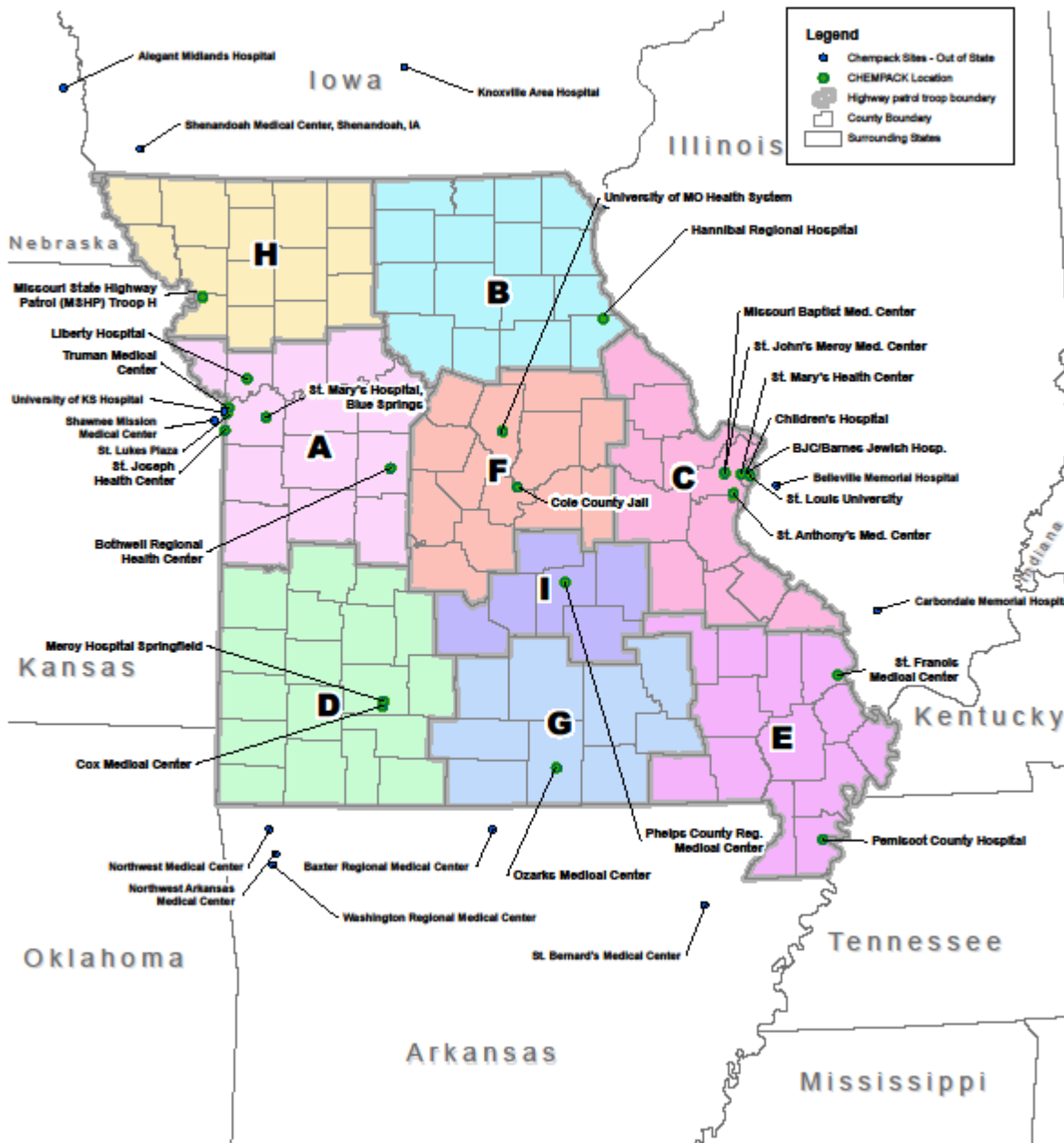
Attachment B: Region G CHEMPACK Locations Map



Attachment C: Closest In and Out of State CHEMPACK Locations Map



CHEMPACK Locations



SEMA Telephone - (800) 298-6289 or (573) 526-9100
DHSS Emergency Response Center (ERC) Telephone - (800) 392-0272
State Emergency Management Agency Source: SEMA-SNS
For Official Use Only - Not to Be Distributed without prior approval by SEMA/SNS

AMG ITS/SEMA chempack_state_class.mxd 3/2016

Attachment D: CHEMPACK Custodial Site Contact Information

Facility	Contact Name and Phone	Alternative Contact and Phone	Where to pick up	Notes
REGION E				
St. Francis Medical Center	Sarah Mirgaux Pharmacy Director 573-778-7774 (w)	Steve Smith Pharmacy Manager 573-331-5559 (w) 573-225-6040 (c)	Entrance #3 (EMS/ER entrance) north side of hospital	
Pemiscot Memorial Hospital	David Ketchum Pharmacy Director 573-359-3579 (w) 573-724-0218 (c)	Gwen Farr 573-359-3681 (w) 573-521-9426 (c)	Go to ER entrance on the northside of hospital, East Meadow Lane, which is immediately west of Jct. State Highway J (Old US Hwy, 61).	Contact Clerk at ER check-in, Clerk will page David Ketchum, Dale Carpenter or Gwen Farr. Will escort MSHP Officer to 2nd Floor, South Hall, last room right side of hall
REGION D				
Cox Medical	Karrie Derenski Work#: 417-269-3444 Cell#: 417-693-0778			
Mercy Hospital-Springfield	Angelique Foster (Pharmacy Mgr.) Work#: 417-820-6957 Cell#: 417-827-4777			
REGION G				
Ozark Medical Center	RD Reid Emergency Manager 417-256-1790 (w) 417-274-2475 (c)	Katie Mahan Pharmacy 417-256-1793 (w)		
Region I				
Phelps County Regional Med Center		Janet Kilian Work#: 573-458-7175 Cell#: 573-201-3631		

Attachment E: CHEMPACK Contents List

EMS CHEMPACK Container with a Treatment Capacity of 454									
Product	Unit Of Measure	Case Quantity	Boxes in each Case	Units Per Box	Total Units Per Case	Case Height	Case Width	Case Length	Case Weight in Pounds
Mark 1 auto-injector with-240 kits	Case	5	30	8	240	13.25	19	13.5	39.5
Atropine Sulfate 0.4mg/ml 20ml-100 vials	Case	1	25	4	100	6.13	5.63	13.5	12
Pralidoxime 1gm inj 20ml-276 vials	Case	1	6	46	276	11.81	14	12.31	11.5
Atropen 0.5 mg.-144 injectors	Case	1	12	12	144	14	10.5	19.18	16.8
Atropen 1.0 Mg.-144 injectors-	Case	1	12	12	144	14	10.5	19.18	16.8
Diazepam 5mg/ml auto-injector-150 injectors	Case	2	15	10	150	9.5	8.5	24.24	20
Diazepam 5mg/ml vial, 10ml-25 vials	Case	2	5	5	25	6	6.5	2.75	1.8
Sterile water for injection 20ml-100 vials	Case	2	25	4	100	13	6.63	6	7.2

Throw out this page and put Chempack Map here.

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ANNEX N

TERRORISM

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish a unified approach for emergency response agencies of Howell_ County to respond to and recover from a threat or act of terrorism. Also, to establish a terrorism response system that prescribes responsibilities and actions required to respond to and recover from a terrorist event.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Howell_ County has assets that could be targets for terrorist activities. These include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Federal, state, county and municipal government facilities and structures
 - b. Chemical Facilities
 - c. Medical facilities
 - d. Religious facilities
 - e. Businesses and manufacturing centers
 - f. Airports, railroads, highways and navigable rivers
 - g. Pipelines; power plants; public utilities; landmarks; and large public gatherings
 - h. Agriculture
2. Terrorism takes many forms: bombings, arson, infrastructure attacks (on water, electric, gas, or telecommunications systems), mass shootings, cyberspace failure or disruption, transportation attacks (hijacking, bombing, sabotage etc.), and common law torts.
 - a. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Any weapon designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life (18 USC 2332a).
 - b. Chemical Agent. A chemical substance intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (including munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. A chemical agent attack might release a chemical warfare agent (such as a nerve or blister agent) or an industrial chemical that may have serious consequences. Whether an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical causes an outbreak may not be obvious early in an

investigation; however, most chemical attacks are localized, and their effects become evident within a few minutes. Different chemical agents can be persistent or non-persistent. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Non-persistent agents may have high evaporation rates, be lighter than air, or disperse rapidly; therefore the ability to cause casualties is significantly reduced over a relatively short period of time (although they may persist longer in small unventilated areas).

c. Biological Agents. Living organisms or materials derived from them that cause disease; harm humans, animals, or plants; or deteriorate materials. Recognition of a biological hazard can occur by: identifying it as a credible threat; discovering bio-terrorism evidence (devices, agents, clandestine labs); diagnosing a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bio-terrorism agent; or gathering and interpreting public health surveillance data. People exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox may not know they have been exposed, and those infected or subsequently infected may not feel sick for some time. Infectious diseases typically progress with a delay between exposure and onset of illness -the incubation period. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, direct patient care providers and the public health community are likely to first detect a biological attack on civilians (See annex M and/or the LPHA ERP). Terrorists also could use biological agents to affect agricultural commodities (agri-terrorism). These agents include wheat rust or viruses that could devastate the local or even national economy.

d. Radiological/Nuclear. High-energy particles or gamma rays emitted by an atom undergoing radioactive decay. Emitted particles can be charged alpha or beta particles, or neutral neutrons, or gamma rays. The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. Also, involvement of radioactive materials in an explosion may or may not be obvious; depending on what explosive device was used. The presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain unless the responders have the proper detection equipment and the training to use it. Most of the many detection devices available are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation -they are not appropriate for measuring or ruling out the presence of all possible radiological hazards. Terrorists may use the following delivery methods:

1) An improvised nuclear device (IED) is any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices, depending on the trigger. While “weapons-grade” material increases the efficiency a device, materials of less than weapons grade can still be used.

2) A radiological dispersal device (RDD) is any explosive device that spreads radioactive material when detonated. A RDD includes an improvised explosive device that could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material. A RDD also includes devices identified as “dirty bombs”.

- 3) A simple RDD spreads radiological material non-explosively (for example, medical isotopes or waste).
- e. Explosives. Conventional explosive devices or improvised bombs used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as explosive or incendiary -using high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are inexpensive and easily constructed. They are not technologically sophisticated. Of all weapons, these are the easiest to obtain and use. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions for constructing these devices. They are the likeliest terrorist weapons.
- f. Cyber Terrorism. “Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation’s critical infrastructures ... in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population ... in furtherance of political or social objectives. ”
3. There exist resources statewide that are capable of response to incidents resulting from terrorist activity. These resources include, but are not limited to, hazardous materials response teams with enhanced capabilities for response to incidents involving nuclear or radiological materials, and biological and chemical agents.

Such resources are mobilized and deployed by the Division of Fire Safety through Statewide Fire Mutual Aid at the request of the affected local jurisdiction in support of response and recovery operations.

Requests for Fire Mutual Aid assistance should be directed to the Regional or Statewide Mutual Aid Coordinator.

B. Assumptions

1. Howell_ County recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, and the need of a plan to set forth guidelines to deal with terrorism, and the need to exercise the procedures, policies, and guidelines set forth in this Annex.
2. Proper implementation of this Annex can reduce the effects a Terrorist attack and limit related exposure to the public.
3. No single agency at the Local, State, or Federal level possesses the authority and/or the expertise to act unilaterally on the many difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD is involved.
4. Should a terrorist incident be identified, Howell_ County could be acting alone pending mobilization and deployment of other local, State and Federal assets.
5. An act of terrorism involving WMD in Howell County, could immediately overwhelm the local response capabilities.
6. Counter terrorism efforts including intelligence gathering and appropriate response training may reduce some incident potential, but incidents can occur with little or no warning.

7. If appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is not readily available, entry into the contaminated area (hot zone) may be delayed until the arrival of trained and equipped emergency response personnel. Responders must also be aware of secondary devices targeting first responders.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Primary Objectives in Response to a Terrorist Act:

1. Protect the lives and safety of the citizens and first responders.
2. Isolate, contain, and/or limit the spread of any cyber, nuclear, biological, chemical, incendiary, or explosive device.
3. Identify the type of agent or devices used.
4. Identify and establish control zones for suspected agent used.
5. Identify appropriate decontamination procedure and/or treatment.
6. Ensure that responders have appropriate equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).
7. Notify emergency personnel, including medical facilities of the danger and anticipated casualties.
8. Notify appropriate state and Federal agencies.
9. Provide accurate and timely public information.
10. Preserve as much evidence as possible to aid investigations.
11. Protect critical infrastructure.

B. Operational Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Develop a method for processing information.
- b. Analyze potential threats, targets, and potential hazards for the jurisdiction. Disseminate on a need to know basis when appropriate.
- c. Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources necessary to support a terrorist incident response.
- d. Whenever possible, training exercises conducted by local jurisdictions should include terrorism (WMD) and the utilization of mutual aid resources.
- e. Review and become familiar with the SEOP.

2. Preparedness: Howell County will take the appropriate security measures. See Appendix 1 of this Annex for the National Terrorism Advisory System threat guidelines.

- a. Develop and review Plans and SOG's for response to a terrorist incident. Open and prepare the EOC for possible full activation.
- b. Advise key personnel of the potential risk.
- c. Make recommendation as to a possible course of action.
- d. Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given. Train personnel and maintain inventory of equipment and supplies.

3. Response

- a. Any individual who receives notification of a terrorist incident or who is responsible for making notifications must assure that every effort is made to contact primary and support personnel as identified in the Basic Plan and to immediately notify SEMA.
- b. Once a terrorism incident is suspected, local law enforcement will report and request assistance from the state using existing operating guidelines and/or procedures.
- c. Each Emergency Response agency shall send a representative to the EOC and may be required to provide a representative to the on-scene Unified Command.
- d. Local government departments will provide assistance to the EOC as dictated by the current situation.
- e. Designated local jurisdiction Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate all public information releases. (See Annex C)

4. Recovery

- a. Determine the extent of damages, prepare a damage assessment report and request assistance.
- b. Test, check, and exercise equipment to identify its serviceability.
- c. Restore essential public services to critical facilities.
- d. Inventory and replace supplies as necessary.
- e. Restore all public service to the general population.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

A response organization for a terrorism incident will be under the Direction and Control of the Presiding Commissioner. The coordinated response will be conducted from the EOC. The primary responders for terrorism are normally local law enforcement, fire, and County Health and Medical personnel. All other departments are considered to be support. Each jurisdiction should prepare an SOG and functional check list for response to a terrorism incident as defined in the Basic Plan (P&S Chart). In addition, an up-to-date list of emergency response personnel will be maintained and available. The following provides a breakdown by functional areas:

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. EOC Function: (See Basic Plan and appropriate Annex's for additional Information.)
 - a. The Federal Government is responsible to determine the Nations threat level. See Appendix 1 to this Annex for the National Terrorism Advisory System alert levels. However, it is up to the local jurisdiction to determine their appropriate threat level based upon their current situation.

- b. If notification of a terrorist incident is received, the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator will immediately contact the chief elected official and primary and support agencies as identified in the Primary & Support Responsibility Charts.
- c. If notification of an incident is received by other than the Emergency Management Office, the individual receiving the notification will contact the Emergency Management Office and/or the chief elected official immediately.
- d. The Emergency Management Office is responsible to contact the SEMA Duty Officer and inform them of their current situation and threat. Other local departments will allow their respective SOG's for notifications.
- e. Activate the EOC at either the primary or alternate location. The EOC serves as the clearinghouse for local jurisdictions to collect, discuss, and disseminate information in regard to a particular event occurring within their jurisdiction. The EOC is responsible to maintain contact with appropriate state and federal agencies throughout the incident period.
- f. Review the EOP and determine if pre-designated staging areas, mobilization and reception centers are far enough away from the actual scene so that safety is guaranteed.
- g. If necessary, a Joint Operations Center (JOC) will be established by the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) and will be under the operational control of the Federal on Scene Commander (OSC). The JOC is the focal point and is responsible for coordinating requests from the State. The on Scene Commander may request that a representative from the impacted jurisdiction be assigned to the JOC.

2. Emergency Management:

- a. Direction and Control will originate from the EOC.
- b. Ensure the alternate EOCs are ready in the event that the primary EOC is not available.
- b. The EOC will be staffed in accordance with the Basic Plan.
- c. Coordinate with SEMA and other Federal, State or Local Agency's EOCs as necessary
- e. Prepare and distribute Situations Reports (SITREPS).
- f. Coordinate response and recovery operations.
- g. Identify and coordinate resource requirements.

3. Local Law Enforcement:

- a. Manage the incident scene. Set-up Incident Management System (IMS) to manage/coordinate with other departments and agencies using the Unified

Command System.

- b. Respond to requests for support/assistance from other departments; local, state, and federal.
- c. Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the terrorist incident scene.
- d. Assist in evacuation/in place protection notification of the affected area as requested by the EOC or the on scene incident commander.
- e. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) of duties, roles and responsibilities for any terrorism incidents involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE).
- f. Ensure Scene Security and evidence preservation pending arrival of the FBI, and assist the FBI and other investigative authorities in determining responsibility.
- g. Establish access control into and out of crime scene.
- h. Provide security for Command Post and EOC.
- i. Manage crowd control when necessary.

4. Fire Department

- a. Respond to all reports of terrorist incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
- b. Provide a representative to the EOC and coordinate with ____ County law enforcement and other agencies for support and resource requirements.
- c. Establish site security areas and hazard exclusion zones in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.
- d. Determine the nature of the incident.
- e. Provide information on hazardous material/evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
- f. Develop and maintain internal guidelines to identify specific roles and responsibilities of fire service personnel in each of the major terrorism incidents involving CBRNE.
- g. Keep the EOC informed.

5. Health Department

- a. Provide personnel safety information to the EOC.
- b. Provide an environmental analysis, with help from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coordinate with the County Health Director on all health issues. The County Health Director is responsible to determine the health risk, and recommend epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with public health issues involved in a terrorist incident. (See Annex M)

- c. Monitor response personnel and general public exposure to chemical, biological, and radiological agents.
 - d. Monitor and track potential victims.
 - e. Provide information regarding exposure and treatment to potential victims and workers.
 - f. The County Health and Medical Director or a designated representative will assist the PIO on Health and Medical issues and in broadcasts concerning public and individual health issues.
 - g. Keep the EOC informed.
6. Public Works
- a. Respond to emergency requests from the EOC by providing resources, i.e. trucks, earth moving equipment and other needed assets/materials along with operators to reduce hazards, minimizing secondary damage.
 - b. Provide barricades to assist in evacuation and/or scene security.
 - c. Assist in providing temporary storage of equipment and materials until appropriate locations can be located.
 - d. Coordinate with the EOC and the on scene commander to insure the area is safe to enter. Do not enter any area if it has not cleared and declared safe for reentry.
7. Emergency Medical Services The Chief of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is primarily responsible for directing the medical response and on scene generation within the impacted area. The EMS is responsible for identifying and anticipating resource requirements and allocates resources accordingly. EMS coordinates mutual aid in conjunction with the County Health Officer.

8. Public Information Officer (PIO)

For information on this topic, see Annex C of this plan.

C.. All departments, agencies, and individuals support the Direction and Control function as follows:

- 1. Initial response operations are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction. The FBI is the Lead Federal Agency for all terrorist attacks and will establish a JOC for Direction and Control is one if needed. The MSHP has primary responsibility for coordinating the state level response.
- 2. Local public information operations will be coordinated from the EOC. Note: FEMA/FBI may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- 3. Response and Recovery operations are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction. When making a formal request to SEMA for assistance, the local jurisdiction must have exhausted its capabilities and resources.

V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Line of Succession for Terrorism

- A. The line of succession for the Presiding Commissioner of ____ County is through the District Commissioners, in order of their seniority
- B. All local departments listed above are required to maintain a line of succession of at least three persons. See Basic Plan or appropriate annex for names and/or positions.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. To implement Annex N, an incident must be designated a suspected or actual terrorist threat or incident by the Chief elected official.
2. Procedure for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in local ordinances, mutual aid agreements and this plan.
3. A post-incident report and critique shall be the responsibility of the lead agencies with input from all involved agencies. This will be used for plan modifications and training exercises.

B. Logistics

1. On Hand stockpiles of Critical Essential materials and supplies should be inventoried and updated annually to ensure its operational readiness or serviceability.
2. Emergency purchasing authority may be authorized by the chief elected official if a terrorist incident has occurred.
3. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contaminated materials will be handled with the same care that was used during the incident. The MO Department of Natural Resources and the US Environmental Protection Agency may provide assistance in removal, disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – National Terrorism Advisory System
- Appendix 2 – Terrorism Incidents
- Appendix 3 – Public information Guidelines
- Appendix 4 – Agro-Terrorism

Appendix 1 to Annex N

HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM

The National Terrorism Advisory System, or NTAS, replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). This new system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do.

NTAS Alerts

After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued.

Imminent Threat Alert

Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Elevated Threat Alert

Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an **imminent threat** or **elevated threat**. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

Sunset Provision

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

NTAS Alerts contain a **sunset** provision indicating a specific date when the alert

expires - there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

Appendix 2 to Annex N

TERRORISM INCIDENTS

America was thrust into a new and far-reaching War Against Terrorism with the horrific events of September 11, 2001 when terrorists killed more than 3000 people during the attacks against the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington D.C. The crashing of high-jacked U.S. jetliners into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the Pennsylvania countryside in terrorist suicide-missions demonstrated to shocked Americans the lengths of depravity these terrorist organizations possess in their quest to attack the United States. Until the early '90s, Americans had only witnessed terrorist attacks on foreign soil; viewing pictures of the deliberate destruction on television and in newspapers. That all changed in 1993 with the initial bombing of the World Trade Center by international terrorists. Then, in 1995, we discovered that one of our own could unleash such utter destruction on innocent lives, when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was blown apart. These events were followed by the terrorist bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998 and the attack on the U.S.S. Cole in October 2000.

In response to the mid-90s events, the federal government began to enact legislation and develop plans and guidelines that would enable us to counteract future terrorist threats. Among the many responses to the September 11th attacks, the President created the Office of Homeland Security, and in Missouri, the Governor appointed a state Homeland Security Advisor and named a statewide Homeland Security Panel for recommendations on enhanced security and other protective measures. This appendix was created to assist Howell County and its' municipalities in responding to either a suspected or an actual terrorist incident within their jurisdiction

Definition of Terrorism

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”

The National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC) simplifies the definition of terrorism to include “those actions that do not directly relate to personal gain.”

Generally, school and workplace violence would not fit the definition because these perpetrators gained personally from their acts. These acts would be criminal in nature, but not terrorist acts.

Terrorist Groups

There are two general types of terrorism: domestic and international terrorism. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United

States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

The most formidable international terrorist who has targeted the United States is Usama Bin Laden. Bin Laden, acting in concert with the al Qaeda terrorist network, is the prime suspect in the September 11th attacks. He is also linked to the U.S. Embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya, which occurred almost simultaneously on August 7, 1998; and the October 12, 2000 suicide mission attack on the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen. Bin Laden has vowed to attack other U.S. targets in the future.

To defend against terrorism, we must understand what motivates a terrorist group. The NERRTC has identified four different terrorist motivations:

- Religious—currently considered the most dangerous
- Political—either right-wing (patriot/militia movement) or left-wing (communist supporter)
- Social—want to change society (Aryan Nation) or create a new society (Republic of Texas)
- Protection—protect those who cannot protect themselves (animal rights, environmentalists, and anti-abortionists)

Attachment A to Appendix 2

TERRORISM RESOURCES

For a CHEMICAL incident call:

1-800-424-8802
(National Response Center)

For a BIOLOGICAL incident call:

1-888-872-7443
(Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases)

Local Resources

Haz-Mat Team

Currently, the closest State Fire Marshal's Office designated hazardous materials response team is at Logan/Rogersville in Springfield (Greene County). The West Plains Regional Haz-Mat Response Team, an extension of the West Plains Fire Department, is available for initial response capabilities.

State Resources

West Plains Region G, West Plains Fire Department (417) 256-2424
(FAX) (417) 257-2194 (417) 256-2440

Contact SEMA Region G Coordinator (24-hour) (573) 338-4717

DNR Environmental Emergency Response Office 24-hour (573) 634-2436
Fax (573) 526-3350

DNR Drinking Water Office hours (573) 751-4988
After hours (573) 634-2436

Department of Health & Senior Services
Center for Emergency Response & Terrorism (CERT) (573) 526-0176

State Fire Marshall's Explosives Canine Unit (bomb sniffing dogs)..... (800) 392-7766
Jim Wilson pager (800) 462-6023
Dave Owens pager (800) 272-9826

Missouri State Highway Patrol Bomb Retrieval and Disposal Unit (573) 751-3313

Department of Health and Senior Services Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology
Office hours (573) 751-6160
Or contact by pager 800-443-7243 (#069460)

Federal Resources

FBI

Jefferson City Field Office.....(573) 636-8814
Kansas City Office 24-hour #(816) 221-6100

Urban Search and Rescue Team(573) 446-6644

Fax.....(573) 445-3176

See Annex E Missing Persons...

These Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams are composed of highly trained individuals, canines, and special equipment that can assist a jurisdiction when responding to a terrorist incident.

US&R responsibilities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. **Area G has a Region G K-9 Search and Rescue Team.**

The US&R team in Columbia (Missouri Task Force 1) can be activated through fire mutual aid, SEMA, or by federal activation. However, since this team is housed in Missouri, it will only be activated either by fire mutual aid or the state. If this unit is activated federally, it will most likely be sent elsewhere in the country.

WMD Civil Support Team*

Formerly known as the RAID Team and also known as the 7th Military Support Detachment (MSD). This highly trained team is one of several located around the country and available to assist state and local officials in the event of a terrorist incident involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Any senior local public safety official can request the WMD Civil Support Team by contacting SEMA.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)*

Some of the federal DMATs have been given special chemical/biological capabilities. The closest team for Missouri is located in St. Louis, Missouri.

This team can be activated at SEMA’s request.

Strategic National Stockpile Program (SNS)*

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has established this program which maintains a national WMD drug and medical equipment cache.

This program can be activated at SEMA’s request also.

Attachment B to Appendix 2
PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORISM

There are many ways a terrorist can attack a society. Therefore, it is of utmost importance for people to be prepared as much as possible should they be threatened by or become involved in such an incident. The following guidelines from the Federal Emergency Management Agency should be used:

Before

- A. Learn about the nature of terrorism:
1. Terrorists often choose targets that offer little danger to themselves and areas with relatively easy public access.
 2. Foreign terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack, such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks.
 3. Learn about the different types of terrorist weapons, including explosives, kidnapping, high-jackings, arson, and shootings.
 4. Prepare to deal with a terrorist incident by adapting many of the same techniques used to prepare for other crises.
 5. Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
 6. Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
 7. Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a building, subway, or congested public area in a hurry. Learn where staircases are located.
 8. Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall, or break in an explosion.
- B. Preparing for a Building Explosion:
1. The use of explosives by terrorists can result in collapsed buildings and fires. People who live or work in a multi-level building can do the following--
 2. Review emergency evacuation guidelines. Know where fire exits are located.

3. Keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located and how to use them. Learn first aid. (Contact the local chapter of the American Red Cross for additional information.)
4. Keep these items in a designated place on each floor of the building--1) portable battery-powered radio and extra batteries, 2) several flashlights and extra batteries, 3) first aid kit and manual, 4) several hard hats, and 5) fluorescent tape to rope-off dangerous areas.

C. Bomb Threats:

1. If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said. Notify the police and the building management.
2. After you have been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages. Clear the area around the suspicious package and notify the police immediately. When evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows and other potentially hazardous areas. Do not block sidewalks or streets that will be used by emergency officials.

During

A. In a building explosion, get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible.

B. If items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling, get under a sturdy table or desk.

C. If there is a fire:

1. Stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible.
2. Cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth.

D. When approaching a closed door, use the palm of your hand and forearm to feel the lower, middle, and upper parts of the door. If it is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. If it is hot, do not open the door--seek an alternate escape route.

E. Heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling. Stay below the smoke at all times.

After

A. If you are trapped in debris:

1. Use a flashlight.
2. Stay in your area so that you do not kick-up dust. Cover your mouth with a

handkerchief or clothing.

3. Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort--shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Assisting victims:

Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

Chemical and Biological Agents

Chemical Agents:

1. Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids, or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, and plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death.
2. The severity of injury depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used and the duration of exposure.
3. Should a chemical agent attack occur, authorities would instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately. Exposure to chemical agents can be fatal. Leaving the shelter to rescue or assist victims can be a deadly decision. There is no assistance that an untrained person can offer that would likely be of any value to the victims of chemical agents.

Biological Agents:

1. Biological agents are organisms or toxins that have illness-producing effects on people, animals, and plants.
2. Since biological agents cannot necessarily be detected and may take time to grow and cause a disease, it is almost impossible to know that such an attack has occurred. If government officials become aware of a biological attack through an informant or a warning by a terrorist, they would most likely instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately.
3. A person affected by a biological agent requires the immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious and victims may need to be quarantined. Also, some medical facilities may not receive victims for fear of contaminating the hospital population.

SAFETY ALERT-SECONDARY EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

- A. There has been a recent increase in the use of flashlights as housings for explosive devices in the United States and its territories, according to the HQ Naval Criminal Investigative Service in Washington, D.C. Essentially, individuals have booby-trapped flashlights and left them at the crime scenes, bomb and arson scenes or where their intended victim will find them. To date, these devices have killed one law enforcement officer, injured several and injured a number of civilians.

- B. The flashlights are generally metal, like the Mag-lite or Kell-lite. The batteries are removed and a small pipe bomb is inserted into the housing. The bomber then rigs the flashlight in one of two ways, either wiring the flashlight to explode when the switch is activated or setting the bomb to trigger if it is moved, by use of a purchased or improvised mercury switch. A Mag-lite rigged with an improvised motion switch claimed the life of a Puerto Rican Peace Officer.

- C. While conducting a crime scene search, or in any circumstance when a flashlight is encountered where it is not expected, leave the light alone. If the owner is located, allow the owner to take custody of the light. If no owner can be found contact the local bomb squad. Do not attempt to open or examine the light yourself.

Appendix 3 to Annex N

PUBLIC INFORMATION GUIDELINES FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS

I. PUBLIC INFORMATION PHASES DURING AN INCIDENT

A. Law Enforcement Phase

1. The FBI is the lead federal agency for terrorist incident response to Howell County and/or its municipalities. In such an event, a Federal Joint Operations Center (JOC) may be activated for coordinated response. A Joint Information Center (JIC) is included as part of the JOC operations. The JIC will include all local, state and federal agencies involved in the event. The JIC will serve as the single source of information to the public and the press. Prior to a JIC being established, all public information releases will be coordinated, to the best extent possible, with incoming state and federal authorities.
2. Once a JIC is established, all press releases and press requests will be developed, coordinated, reviewed and disseminated through this group.
3. During the law enforcement phase, the JIC will be under operational control of the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) Public Information Officer (FBI), in coordination with involved state and local agencies.

B. Disaster Recovery Phase

1. Representatives of local, state and federal (under FEMA coordination) disaster recovery agencies will be deployed to the FBI JOC during the crisis aspect of a terrorist event. Chief spokespersons and public information officers from involved agencies, including Howell County and/or the cities of Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs, will report to the FBI Joint Information Center.
2. As this operation phases down, the overall responsibility for Lead Federal Agency (LFA) changes to FEMA for disaster recovery. The JIC will then come under its direction. Federal, state and local Public Information Officers will coordinate releases through the FEMA JIC.
3. Rumor control/public inquiry functions may be handled at the JIC, or may be established at satellite locations depending on the demands generated by the event, as well as the facilities and resources available.

II. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Functional diagram (See Attachment A to this appendix)
- B. Assignment of Responsibilities
 - 1. Chief PIO for Law Enforcement Phase
 - a. For Howell County, the County Sheriff, or official designee, upon concurrence with the Presiding Commissioner.
 - b. For Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs, the Chief of Police, or official designee, upon concurrence with the City Administrator.
 - 2. Chief PIO for Disaster Recovery Phase (FEMA/State/Local Response)
 - a. For Howell County, the Presiding Commissioner, or official designee.
 - b. For Mountain View and West Plains, the city administrator, or official designee.
 - c. For Willow Springs, the Emergency Management Director, or his official designee.
 - 3. Chief PIO for Public Health Emergencies
 - a. For Howell County, the County Emergency Management Director, or official designee, as noted in the Howell County Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan.
 - b. For Mountain View, West Plains and Willow Springs, the County Emergency Management Director, or official designee, as noted in the Howell County Local Public Health Emergency Response Plan.
 - c. Note: Preformatted news releases and fact sheets on smallpox, anthrax, tularemia, pneumonic plague, and botulism are contained in Appendix 3 to Annex C in the Howell County Local Public Health Emergency Plan.
- C. City/County Public Information Officer (PIO) Responsibilities:
 - 1. Before The Incident
 - a. Become familiar with the Local, State and Federal Response plans and how to integrate

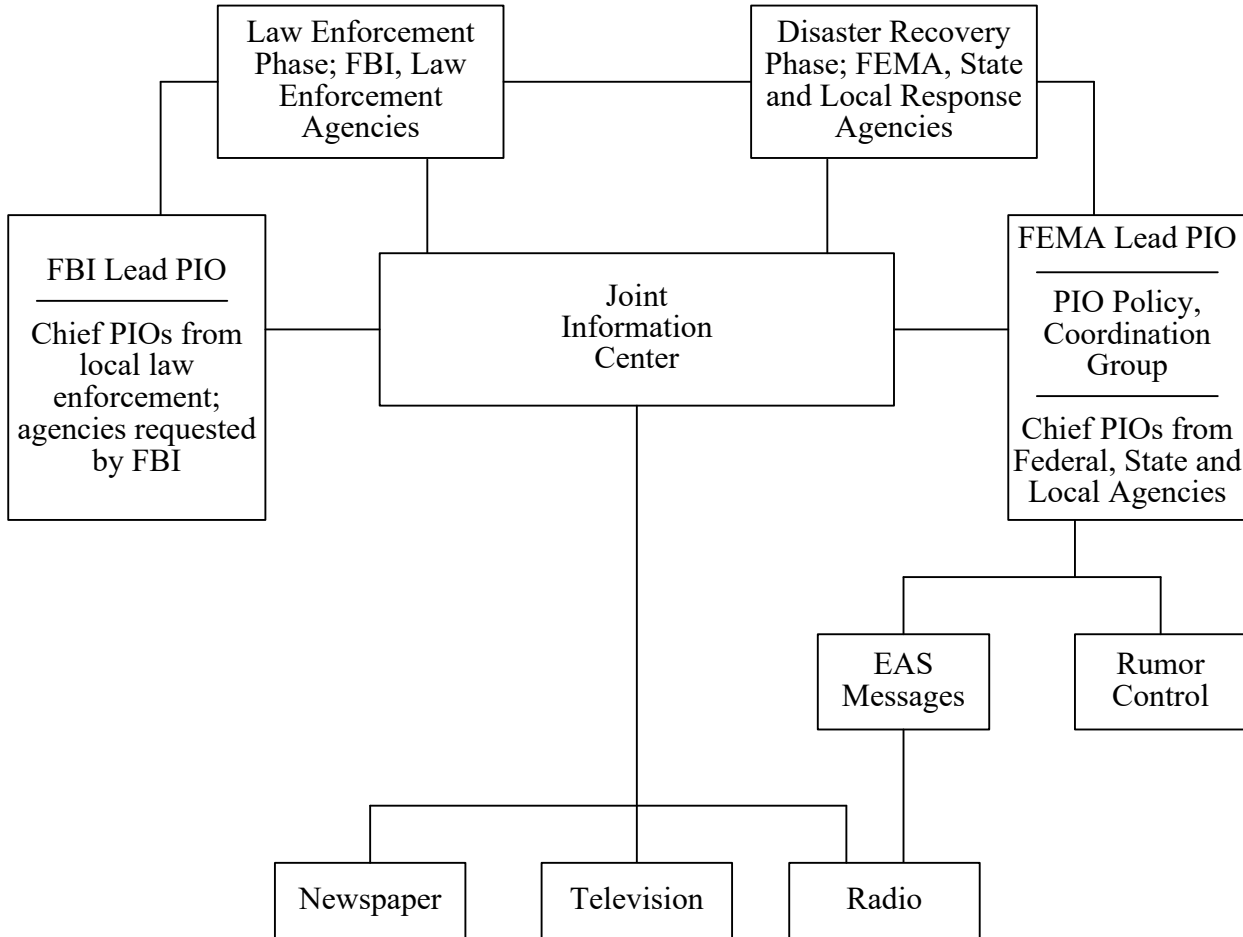
releases of information.

- b. Maintain close working relationships with the news media.
 - c. Direct news media as to how the media can reduce the level of terrorist success.
 - d. Become familiar with the terminology in terrorism response.
 - e. Become familiar with the type of information commonly requested by the news media.
 - f. Establish plans for rapid operation of an information center.
 - g. Establish security procedure for press credential verification.
2. During the Incident
- a. Prepare Situation Reports.
 - b. Release information cleared by the Incident Commander to ensure protection of responders.
 - c. Coordinate release of information with state and federal responders in the JIC.
 - d. Activate rumor control hotline.
 - e. Provide central number for public inquiries.
 - f. Coordinate the dissemination of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages for protective actions to the public, or other emergency public information messages, as needed.
 - g. Report factually on what government is doing to protect the public
 - h. Maintain communication with response agencies.
 - i. Arrange for media to get visual information without disruption of response operations.
 - j. Maintain availability for news media to get accurate information live to the public.
 - k. Urge media to act in such a way as to not jeopardize the effectiveness of the response.

- l. Information During Incident Where WMD/ NBC Devices Are Used
 - m. Instructions on immediate protective actions, first aid, and self decontamination measures that can be taken.
 - n. Who is at risk of being exposed, or of imminent exposure.
 - o. Health hazards of the agent involved.
 - p. Location of casualty collection points and medical facilities to which victims can report for evaluation and treatment.
 - q. Whether evacuation or shelter-in-place is recommended.
 - r. Location of shelters for evacuees.
 - s. Evacuation routes, street closings, and alternative routes so as to bypass the event and keep travel corridors open for emergency vehicles.
 - t. If in-place shelter is used, provide citizens with steps to be taken to further protect themselves.
3. After The Incident
 - a. Prepare post response news conference.
 - a. Assist in preparing after action/lessons learned reports.

Attachment A to Appendix 3 of Annex N

**JOINT INFORMATION CENTER FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM
FOR TERRORIST INCIDENT**



Annex N Terrorism

Appendix 4 Animal Emergencies

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for an animal emergency in Howell__ County that addresses rapid local response to FAD/AD incidents and other events affecting the health, safety and welfare of humans and animals in disaster situations. A coordinated local response is necessary to effectively deal with the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the jurisdiction to normal as quickly as possible following a disaster or incident. Due to their complexity, infectious animal diseases add new dimensions to disaster management. Response functions will vary greatly according to the disease in question. There are many disease characteristics to consider such as stability of the agent, route of transmission, incubation time, potential species affected, and transfer to humans (zoonotic) potential

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

*Instructions: From the hazard analysis, summarize the type of animal populations **in your** jurisdiction. For example, a large hog confinement operation or zoological park presents unique planning considerations.*

A. Situation: **(Either substitute or incorporate local jurisdiction numbers in this paragraph.)**

1. There are approximately 4.5 million head of cattle, 3 million head of swine, 25.5 million turkeys, 200,000 horses, a very large egg and brooder business and numerous other domestic and wild animals within Missouri. Missouri also raises approximately 283.5 million bushels of corn, 34.2 million bushels of wheat, 170 million bushels of soybeans, one million pounds of rice and several other grains key to the economic strength of the state. In recent years, several serious FAD/AD outbreaks have occurred outside of the United States. The importation of animals and animal products from foreign countries, the ease of travel throughout the world, the ongoing threat of agro-terrorism, indicates our vulnerability to an FAD/AD. The introduction of an FAD/AD would present the county, state and nation with a time sensitive, critical situation that affects not only animal health but also a potentially debilitating economic situation. Protecting the agriculture and food distribution industry in Missouri requires cooperation, participation and partnership.
2. Any large disaster or emergency may cause substantial suffering to the human and animal populations. With the advent of larger animal production facilities, an ever-increasing pet population and the increased vulnerability to intentional introduction of animal diseases, a coordinated local animal response plan is imperative.
3. The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) is tasked with dealing with infectious animal and plant disease and has the authority to work with local officials and responders to make all necessary rules for suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases among animals and mitigating the spread of plant disease in the state, per RSMO 267. Depending on the size and nature

of the event, the SEOC may be activated to coordinate other state agency and county resources needed to respond, contain and eradicate the disease. Annex W of the SEOP addresses interagency cooperation and responsibilities at the state level in the event local resources are overwhelmed. This guidance is intended to aid in the structure of county level involvement in infectious animal disease response.

4. Not all animal disease introductions require emergency response functions. Many disease introductions are routinely handled by private practice veterinarians and/or veterinarians employed by the State Veterinarian. Response measures are greatly influenced by the infectivity of the disease, its characteristics of transmission and the actions necessary to contain it. Response functions may be initiated in the event of an introduction of a highly infectious animal disease, foreign animal disease, emerging animal disease, or any other animal disease that meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - a. It is one of the International Animal Health Code "List A" diseases, as designated by the *Office International des Epizooties (OIE)* which includes the following diseases:
 - Foot and mouth disease
 - Swine vesicular disease
 - Peste des petits ruminants
 - Lumpy skin disease
 - Bluetongue
 - African horse sickness
 - Classical swine fever
 - Newcastle disease
 - Vesicular stomatitis
 - Rinderpest
 - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
 - Rift Valley fever
 - Sheep pox and goat pox
 - African swine fever
 - Highly pathogenic avian influenza
 - b. It falls outside of the domain of the state's routine prevention and response activities and capabilities;
 - c. It is highly contagious, and therefore creates a significant risk of rapid transmission across a large geographical area, including non-contiguous area;
 - d. It creates the potential to cause widespread personal hardship within the agricultural community and/or is detrimental to the state or national economy.
 - e. A separate tri-state plan with MO, OK and AR participating called, "Emergency Poultry Disease (EPD) Management Plan, October 1, 2003" is available to address specific diseases that affect birds.

B. Assumptions:

1. The identification of a FAD/AD outbreak anywhere in Missouri would affect HowellCounty. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, agricultural products and other property.

2. It is likely that livestock producers will be the first to notice unusual behavior or symptoms in their animals.
3. Private veterinary practitioners will likely be the first responders to any FAD outbreak. A local veterinarian is required to immediately notify the State Veterinarian or Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) of suspected FAD/AD.
4. The potential exists in Missouri for FAD/AD outbreak due to agro-terrorism.
5. Suspected or positive detection of a FAD/AD in your jurisdiction will prompt State and/or federal officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of spreading the disease.
6. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in eradicating the disease.
7. Large numbers of domestic livestock and wildlife may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of a disease after it has been confirmed in your jurisdiction.
8. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspected or confirmed cases may have originated, inside of which increased bio-security measures can be implemented. The zone establishment may require the development of cleaning and disinfecting procedures and additional record keeping by producers and/or veterinarians.
9. Facilities and transport vehicles suspected of being contaminated will need to be cleaned and disinfected.
10. The Chief Elected Official (CEO) of HowellHowell____ County may issue an emergency proclamation or disaster declaration. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) should be used to establish the organizational structure.
11. The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to manage the emergency.
12. Any disaster may potentially have adverse effects on the jurisdictions animal population or the public health and welfare.
13. Expedient animal shelters may need to be established and staffed for extended periods in a disaster. This would be particularly true for transient livestock passing through the area if a stop movement order was issued.
14. Depopulation of animals will be conducted in the most humane, expeditious manner to stop the spread of the disease and limit the number of animals affected.
15. Carcass disposal sites will need to be rapidly identified by MDA and the Department of Natural Resources. (Potential disposal methods include: rendering, landfill, burial on site, and incineration).
16. People with companion animals frequently will choose **not** to evacuate rather than leave animals (livestock or pets) behind.
17. State or Federal assistance to deal with an FAD/AD may not be available for several hours or days. Local resources must be utilized before requesting outside assistance.

1.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. MITIGATION/PREVENTION

1. Any zoological or wildlife parks, marine animal aquariums, laboratory animal research facilities,

animal shelters, university veterinary medical and animal science centers, livestock markets and large livestock operations, will be encouraged to develop emergency procedures and evacuation plans for the animals in their care and custody. Any written plans should be provided to the County Emergency Manager for comment and review.

2. All information disseminated will be from the Public Information Office of MDA, Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). No local press releases should be made due to the extreme sensitivity of this information.

B. PREPAREDNESS

2.

1. MDA will establish an organizational structure, chain of command and outline of duties and responsibilities, required for any FAD/AD response.
2. Veterinary services and animal care considerations are incorporated into the county EOP's as related to agriculture livestock issues.
3. First responders and officials that would likely be involved in the response to a FAD/AD response are trained in the Incident Command System (ICS)/NIMS.
4. Local veterinarians, state and federal emergency personnel are identified in the EOP and contact information is maintained.
5. FAD/AD scenarios are included in the jurisdictions multi-year exercise cycle.
6. Agro-terrorism is included in the jurisdictions hazard analysis.

3.

C. RESPONSE

4.

1. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management. Local jurisdictions must take initial steps to contain the incident and notify SEMA, MDA and/or the AVIC of any suspected FAD/AD or act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the State of Missouri.
2. Request state and federal assistance through SEMA, if local resources are overwhelmed as with any other emergency.

5.

6.

D. RECOVERY

7.

1. The State Veterinarian or the AVIC will lift quarantines that were put in place during the FAD/AD outbreak when appropriate epidemiologic data is present.
2. Augment veterinary medical services to expedite rapid recovery by contacting the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA).

8.

9.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The state, and each county within Missouri, has a comprehensive EOP, which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's operational response to natural and man-made disasters. This

would include any response to a suspected FAD/AD outbreak. SEMA, in close coordination with the State Veterinarian and the County Emergency Manager (EMD) will direct an emergency response to FAD/AD in Missouri. The EMD will coordinate with support agencies to meet emergency responsibilities. The EMD (with the approval of the County Commission) may designate a willing individual to serve as a County Animal Emergency Coordinator (CAEC). This should be a licensed veterinary medicine practitioner or other animal health professional.

2. County and local governments will utilize their available resources in any emergency response effort. Additional State assistance may be requested through SEMA. Emergency management response strategies will be based on the location(s) of the animal population where the disease or disaster is located.
3. When an initial suspected case of an FAD/AD is observed, it shall be immediately reported to the MDA and/or the AVIC. This will trigger an FAD/AD investigation by a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD). The FADD will determine the need for a quarantine order based upon the suspected case. Based on sample analysis, the FADD will notify the State Veterinarian of the diagnosis. If necessary, the State Veterinarian will request state EOC activation through proper channels.

B. Responsibilities

1. The County Emergency Manager (in coordination with the CAEC, if appointed) will:
 - a. Determine which county and local agencies/departments/organizations have responsibilities in an animal emergency for support functions of MDA/USDA.
 - b. Maintain current listing of emergency contacts and resources necessary for an FAD/AD response or other animal emergencies (see Appendix 3). A complete list of emergency contacts and resources can be found in the Resource Annex.
 - c. Act as advisor to local veterinarians, regulatory veterinarians, humane organizations, farm service agency, and others on emergency preparedness issues for the county.
 - d. Produce and maintain maps with the locations of large livestock operations or other special animal facilities identified to include, volume, contact information and GIS coordinates.
 - e. Oversee the activities of the CAEC. (Duties of an animal coordinator may include; assisting veterinarians and agriculture officials in making appropriate and timely reports of possible FAD/AD cases; ensuring that the

county's veterinarians and other animal health professionals receive communications from the State Veterinarian in a timely manner; consulting with emergency response officials on animal issues during a disaster or emergency operation).

- f. Coordinate with the State agricultural and state environmental officials to determine the best methods for disposal of dead animals.
- g. Develop a network of organizations and individuals who would have responsibilities in an FAD/AD and maintain their current contact information. (Examples would include; Animal Disaster Response Teams [MDA], Local Veterinary Medical Associations, Local Health Department, Police/Sheriff's Department, Fire Department, Cooperative Extension Service and USDA County Emergency Board).

2. District Veterinarians and Animal Disaster Response Teams will:

Missouri Department of Agriculture employs 10 district veterinarians. District Veterinarians are responsible for administering state and cooperative state-federal animal health programs, acting as a designated official of the state veterinarian when conducting investigation or initiating quarantine or providing veterinary resources to the local level.

- a. Technical assistance resource - Due to the complexity of infectious animal diseases, response functions will vary greatly depending on the disease in question. Veterinary support will be vital in response functions and needs to be integrated into the incident command system. The situation will dictate where the State District Veterinarian will be most valuable, in some instances; it may be on scene and others it may be in the EOC. The State Veterinarian will determine this.
- b. State Veterinarian liaison and coordination - The State District Veterinarian plays an important role in an incident; they represent a direct conduit to the State Veterinarians office and act as a designee. They should be looked to as a resource to provide information and vital feedback to the EOC.

3. Law Enforcement will:

- a. Site Security and Conflict Resolution - In the event of a disaster, livestock producers and local residents may not cooperate with veterinary inspectors and the quarantine restrictions they may initiate. Law enforcement will be called upon to assure the safety of veterinarians and inspection personnel and resolve any conflicts that may arise.
- b. Enforce movement restrictions and establishing perimeters - Movement restrictions will likely be initiated and law

enforcement personnel may be asked to assist with identifying and stopping violators. The State Veterinarian, through SEMA, will provide protocols based on the specific event.

- Law enforcement may be asked to set up perimeters according to the State Veterinarian's specifications. A minimum perimeter will be designated.
 - After consultation with the State Veterinarian a perimeter may be expanded if law enforcement determines it necessary in order to better control the perimeter.
 - Law enforcement will be consulted prior to mandating the number of entry/exits on a given perimeter.
- c. Investigation Assistance - Should the incident be ruled a deliberate disease introduction, law enforcement may be asked to aid in the investigation. The FBI will be the lead agency since this would be considered an act of terrorism.

4. Public Works/Municipal and County Engineers:

- a. Coordinate perimeter development - Assist with perimeter establishments through coordination of signage and barricades.
- b. Animal carcass disposal assistance -Provide a list of equipment that could be used for carcass disposal.
- c. Provide technical assistance as needed

5. Fire:

- a. Coordination of decontamination stations: decontamination of vehicles, property and personnel.
 - In an infectious animal disease disaster, assistance from fire may be requested to help with decontamination station coordination and vehicle, property, and personal decontamination.
 - The State Veterinarian's office will directly, or through the State Emergency Operations Center, provides decontamination protocols appropriate for the confirmed or suspected disease.
 - Aiding in possible rescue situations - In the event of a rescue situation, teams will be expected to fulfill their normal roles with decontamination occurring after there emergency role is completed.

6. Local Department of Transportation and Department of Natural Resources Personnel:

- a. Coordinate resources and serve as liaisons to the SEOC and coordinate local resources available to respond to an incident.
- b. Perimeter rerouting & logistic support.
- c. Support disposal site selection and disposal resources.

7. Health Department/s and Human Services:

Depending on the disease characteristics, if the disease causes illness in humans, public health will be involved in impact assessments on local citizens and suggestions of protective actions.

- a. Coordinate and provide mental health services for livestock producers, their families, response staff and those affected by the outbreak. Public health officials should have a plan in place to coordinate providing mental health services to producers, families, and others affected by the disease outbreak.
- b. Assist with community outreach and education - Public health officials should have a system in place, or be incorporated into existing Emergency Public Information plans, for dissemination of information to the community regarding the human health risks associated with the particular disease. Only the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) will release statements regarding human health.
- c. DHSS liaison and coordination

8. Chief Elected Official:

10.

- a. Declare a state of emergency and activate the County EOC, if warranted.
- b. Appoint or activate the PIO. The County PIO will refer all inquires to the MDA PIO for response to Animal Disease issues and to DHSS for human public health issues.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. ADMINISTRATION

Basic administrative and accountability procedures for any animal emergency will be followed as required by county government and state regulations. AS with any disaster/ incident response, the ICS/NIMS will be used to organize and coordinate response activity.

B. LOGISTICS

If supplies, materials and equipment are required, records will be maintained (Reference: Logistics Annex).

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The PIO will follow procedures established in Annex ____ of this Plan to:

1. Ensure prior coordination with representatives of MDA, DHSS and the chief elected official.
2. Ensure the media receives information on how to contact the PIO at MDA, DHSS or the Joint Information Center (JIC) if one is established.

VI. DIRECTION & CONTROL/CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

1. All Agricultural Disaster Operations will be coordinated through the EOC and employ the ICS/NIMS. The incident commander should initially be the District Veterinarian or FADD on site.
2. The EOC is responsible for providing support and resources for the incident commander.
3. The EMD will advise and assist the senior elected official in the EOC and coordinate with the PIO at the state level. The EMD will have at least one assistant appointed by the Senior Elected Official to support 24-hour operations and act in the absence of the primary.
4. In the event an incident is suspected, or determined, to be a terrorist event, the FBI will be the lead agency in all aspects of the incident to include all PIO functions at a JIC.

Attachments

Attachment 1.....	Emergency Response Checklist
Attachment 2.....	Missouri FMD Procedures
Attachment 3.....	Emergency Contact List
Attachment 4.....	Quarantine Procedures
Attachment 5.....	References/Statutory Authority
Attachment 6.....	Equipment List

Attachment 1

ANIMAL

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

Position/Organization

PREPAREDNESS PHASE

County Emergency Management Director

- Howell Develop and maintain contact list of those willing to care for animals in an emergency
- Howell Conduct at least one training program annually for county animal emergency coordinators and other interested parties. Use the ICS/NIMS to conduct the exercise
- Howell Assist with site- specific animal emergency plans
- Howell Identify buildings suitable for use as pet shelters
- Howell Contact owners/managers for permission to designate building as pet shelters
- Howell Work with veterinary medical and non-medical volunteers and agencies that will provide animal care assistance
- Howell Alert animal owners of designated pet shelters
- Howell Develop and maintain a contact list of State, Federal and local agencies that would be involved in responding to a FAD/AD

RESPONSE PHASE

County Emergency Manager

- Howell Track the activities of all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified before, during, and after the disaster
- Howell Keep public advised during emergency period
- Howell Assure the availability of storage sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies
- Howell Coordinate with local/State law enforcement for establishment of quarantine zones and enforcement of animal movement restrictions
- Howell Act as advisor to local government(s) during disaster response actions

County Health Department

Howell_ Support the disaster response and recovery with all available resources

Howell Assess disease impact on humans and make appropriate recommendations

County Public Works Department

Howell Support the disaster response and recovery with all available resources

Howell Assist with disposal of dead animals

County Sheriff's Office

Howell Support the disaster response and recovery with all available resources

Howell Enforce animal movement restrictions and control established quarantine zones

Fire Department/District

Howell Support the disaster response and recovery with all available resources

Howell Assist with decontamination of personnel and equipment

RECOVERY PHASE

County Emergency Manager

Howell Assist animal coordinator with long-term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals which cannot be returned to their normal habitat or which have been separated from their owners

Howell Act as advisor to local government during recovery actions

Howell Document all animal disaster related activities and their costs

Howell Restore equipment and supplies to normal state of readiness

Howell Resume day-to-day operations

Attachment 2

MISSOURI FAD/AD PROCEDURES

The Missouri Department of Agriculture and District Veterinarians will develop and maintain Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to deal with specific area FAD/AD situations based on the local area hazard analysis and risk assessment. Supporting SOGs may be developed by the local jurisdiction (County Public Health Dept) to complement State and District Vet guides. Surveillance procedures and sampling will be expedited and communicated repeatedly.

Attachment 3

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

LOCAL VETERINARIANS

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

KANSAS CITY FBI OFFICE

MIDWEST RESPONSE, PO BOX 860534, SHAWNEE, KS - - 916-403-3090

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

LOCAL PRODUCERS/LARGE SCALE FACILITIES

HUMANE SOCIETY

TROOP G - MSHP

COUNTY SHERIFF

AREA G HAZMAT TEAM

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

ANIMAL CONTROL

DISTRICT VETRINARIAN

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

RED CROSS

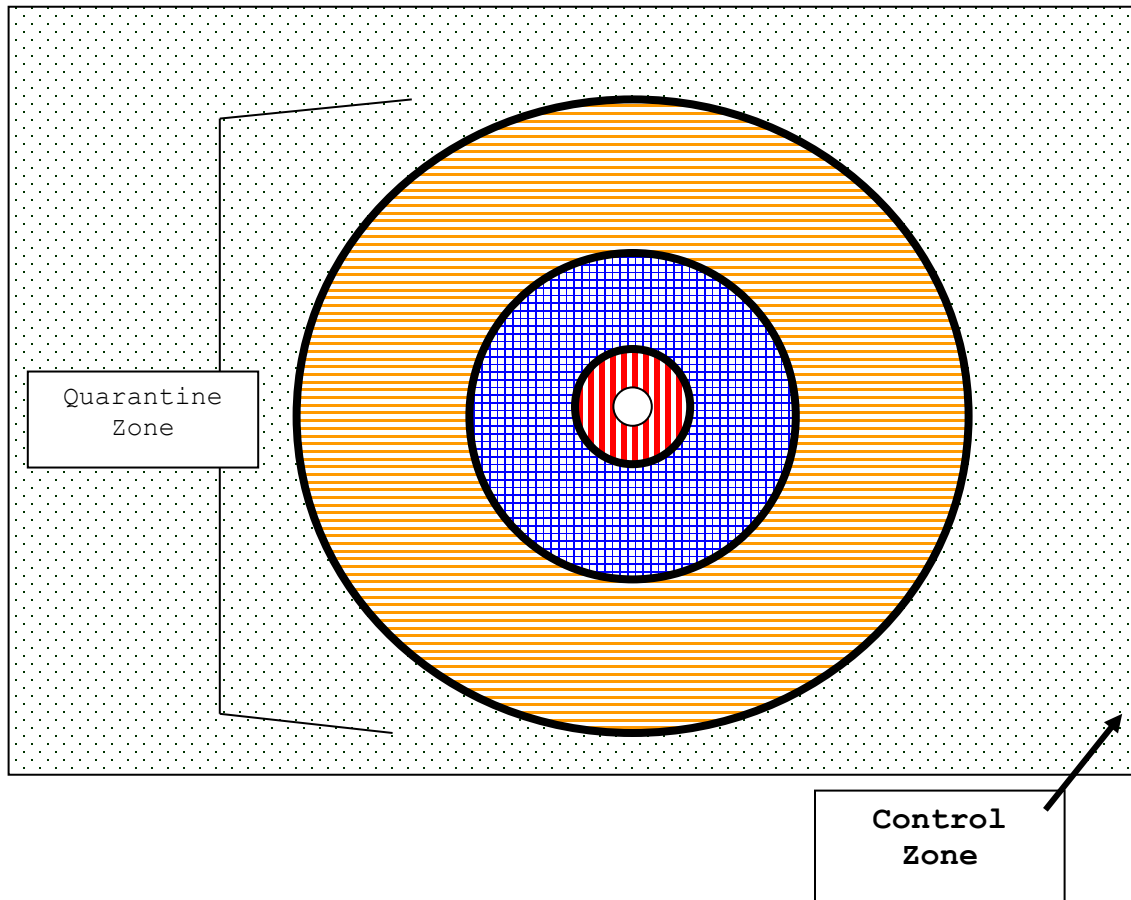
USDA * ANIMAL AND PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE (APHIS)

ETC. - Depending on Local Jurisdiction assets, resources and facilities.

Attachment 4

QUARANTINE

In the event that quarantine is required to contain the spread of disease and/or mitigate the economic impact of discovery of a FAD/AD, MDA, through SEMA, will establish the quarantine area and protocols to be followed. SEMA will coordinate State Agencies supporting the quarantine and manage resources to assist the local jurisdiction i.e. traffic control and disinfection sites. A Unified Command Center may be created near the Control Zone. The depiction below is provided only as a generic example of a quarantine site. Residents' welfare will be addressed.



Attachment 5

REFERENCES/STATUTORY AUTHORITY

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE/HSPD - 9
DEFENSE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, JAN 30, 04

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE/HSPD - 10
BIODEFENSE FOR THE 21st CENTURY

RSMO TITLE XVII, CHAPTER 261

RSMO, TITLE XVII, CHAPTER 267

RSMO, TITLE XVII, CHAPTER 269

RSMO, TITLE V, CHAPTER 44

MISSOURI STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS, TITLE 11, DIVISION 10, CHAPTER 11

EMERGENCY POULTRY DISEASE (EPD) MANAGEMENT PLAN (TRI-STATE AREA), OCT 1,
2003

RSMO TITLE XVII

261.20 - Gives the Director of Ag authority to impose quarantine

267.120 - State Vet may prescribe for infected animals and "call for help on the County Commission or legally substituted court ... shall order the sheriff or other officer to give assistance necessary to enforce the law"

267.179 - Indemnification for cattle registering positive for tuberculosis

267.230 - Power to enforce fines and class of misdemeanor crime plus says local law enforcement "may" and state law enforcement "shall" assist with enforcement

267.240 - May change existing rules on movement of animals/travel and speaks about the Governor proclaiming a quarantine

267.475 - repealed

267.590 & .595 - Broad authority to the state vet to quarantine

267.611 - Indemnification - broad authority and can be set by the Dir of Ag

267.645 - Authority to enter premises and examine livestock

267.650 - Deals with costs to owner to redeem suspicious animals

Chapter 269 - Deals with disposal of dead animals and inspections

Attachment 6

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT LIST

Some counties requested a list of infectious animal disease response equipment and suggestions on where these items could be purchased. This information is included as guidance only and the list is in not all inclusive, these are just suggestions of items that may be useful. This list was included simply for your information.

Boot Brushes

Tyvex Coveralls

Tyvex Booties

Footbath pans

Footbath disinfection chemicals

Local jurisdictions may wish to add other equipment -- A list of the authorized equipment for AG events in the FY 04 city/county grant instruction might be a good start. The Dept of AG is acquiring and maintaining a **portable response capability** that would augment local jurisdiction resources. **See LEOP Annex G Appendix 5 Wheeled Assets**

Annex O

Catastrophic Event (Earthquake)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide operational concepts unique to catastrophic event planning and response, and assign responsibilities to Howell County to meet needs of local jurisdictions following a catastrophic event. It serves as a supplement to the Howell County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and is intended to expand the response and recovery organization for a catastrophic event and most likely an earthquake. Many of the operational concepts could be easily adapted to a large scale man-made or natural hazard.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. A catastrophic incident, as defined by the NRP, is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic incidents are Incidents of National Significance. These factors drive the urgency for coordinated national planning to ensure accelerated Federal/national assistance.
2. A major earthquake centered in the New Madrid seismic zone is one of the most catastrophic natural hazards facing the State of Missouri. Based on current information, earthquake experts have identified 47 Missouri Counties and the City of St. Louis as those jurisdictions most likely to be impacted by a Richter magnitude 7.6 or greater earthquake on the Modified Mercalli Scale. Additional information on Missouri's earthquake threat is provided in the Howell County Hazard Analysis and the State of Missouri Hazard Analysis.
3. The earthquake-planning scenario used to develop this annex is based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazards United States (HAZUS) model-MH Earthquake Event Report, Southeast MO and was used to develop the loss estimation (damage estimates). The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop loss estimations. Although no loss estimation will prove completely accurate, it can provide potential damage patterns and conclusions which provide guidelines for emergency response planning.

B. Assumptions

1. Howell County has the primary responsibility to prepare for and respond to incidents and disasters. As such, Howell County must be prepared to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 96 hours through internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements, regardless of the size and scope of the incident. State and federal government will make every effort to provide additional life safety support as quickly as possible; however, state and federal resources may not be available in the early stages of an emergency.
2. Damage to transportation (roads, bridges, rail, air, etc.), communication (phone, cell, emergency 911, public warning sirens, etc.), utility distribution systems (electric, gas, and water, etc.), pipelines, chemical and fuel storage and other infrastructure systems will isolate communities creating virtual islands within the disaster areas. Damaged transportation routes may not be functional for many weeks or months. For at least 96 hours after an earthquake, Howell County must be prepared to meet their own emergency needs.
3. A number of people will self evacuate the damaged area, if possible, while many others will stay for a variety of reasons including protecting property or caring for farm/companion animals. Evacuation, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with Annex J, Evacuation, of the Howell County EOP.
4. Shelters identified for use during other natural disasters may not be available in the impacted area. Temporary sheltering in campers and tents may be determined to be the safest option until buildings and residences are inspected. Prudent and safe actions must be taken into consideration when determining whether to remain in their residence or utilize temporary shelters. Sheltering may take place outside the impacted area.
5. The Governor may suspend some governmental operations in the affected tier and response tier of the state (as required) to direct maximum utilization of available resources in the initial response.
6. Howell County will use all available local resources and implement established mutual aid agreements as needed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Response Concept:

- a) State of Missouri's actions in the event of a catastrophic event is based on the concept of automatic response. At a 6.5 magnitude or greater earthquake all state departments/agencies will activate their plans and take appropriate actions for an earthquake response (i.e. assessment of bridges and roads, communication infrastructure, building damage).
- b) Howell County will activate their plans and take appropriate actions for a catastrophic event (earthquake) response to include assessment of bridges and roads, communication infrastructure, building damage, immediate assessment of injuries and medical system status. Initial injury and damage assessments will be forwarded to the State Emergency Operations Center.

2. Tiered Response: In order to implement a coordinated response, the state may be divided into three tiers: Affected Tier, Initial Response Tier, and Support Tier. These tiers were established to facilitate the planning process based on a New Madrid earthquake event, but can be applied to any catastrophic event. Tier assignment may change depending upon the event. Refer to Appendix 2 for response tier map.

- a) The Affected Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as the most likely to be impacted by a catastrophic event. For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, regions C and E have been identified as the affected tier.
- b) The Initial Response Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as potential sources of immediate response assets into impacted areas. For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, regions B, F, I and G have been identified as the initial response tier.
- c) The Support Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as potential sources of support and replenishment of assets (i.e. sheltering, medical surge, and staging areas.) For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, regions H, A and D have been identified as the support tier.

3. Direction and Control:

a) State Unified Command

- 1) The Missouri State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) serves as the State's Unified Command.
- 2) This is the state level command where direction and control will be exercised for the statewide response.

b) State Area Command

- 1) Area commands will be established at state run facilities in regions C and E in order to facilitate the state's response and recovery efforts to region unique situations.
- 2) Once established these area commands will coordinate response in their respective regions between local emergency operation centers and the state unified command.
- 3) Incident Management Teams (IMT) will be deployed by the state to manage state area command operations. An IMT is an overhead management team to facilitate the ICS organization.
- 4) Additional area commands will be established as the situation warrants.

c) Local Emergency Operations Centers (Local Unified Command)

- 1) Local Unified Command is the NIMS terminology used for the Direction and Control function within the local emergency operations center.
- 2) Howell County must be prepared to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 96 hours through internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements.
- 3) Howell County will report initial damage assessments, casualty figures, and condition of critical infrastructure to the State Unified Command at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- 4) Howell County will coordinate with the State Unified Command/SEOC until otherwise directed.

4. Damage Assessment

- a) Damage assessment of Howell County will be conducted as outlined in Annex D, Damage Assessment, of the Howell County emergency operations plan.
- b) Howell County will report damage assessment information to the State Emergency Operations Center as soon as possible. Information should be passed using any available means (web based, faxed, phone, radio, etc.).
- c) One of the first priorities of damage assessment for Howell County will be inspection of local roads and bridges. (Technical assistance may be available from MODOT).

5. Communications

a) The Missouri State Highway Patrol is the lead state agency for providing initial emergency communications to and from the affected areas. Due to anticipated communications limitations, all communications should be limited to critical life safety messages.

b) Communications assets and locations have been identified and are listed in Annex A, Direction and Control, and B, Communications & Warning, of the Howell County emergency operations plan.

c) A NIMS compliant communications plan is attached as shown in Appendix 7, Communications Plan, to this Annex.

6. Points of Distribution (PODs)

- a) PODs are temporary locations at which commodities are distributed directly to disaster victims. These may be different locations than where the commodities arrive in the jurisdictions Points of Arrival (POA).
- b) It is the responsibility of Howell County to identify locations and to operate the PODs in their jurisdiction. POD locations are listed in Appendix 4, Points of Distribution, to this Annex.

7. Transportation

- a) Howell County must identify available transportation resources for the movement of personnel and/or equipment.
- b) Identify vehicles that can be used for transportation of special needs population.
- c) These resources are listed in Annex G, Resource and Supply, to the Howell County local emergency operations plan.
- d) Local transportation routes are identified in Annex J, Evacuation.

8. Evacuation

- a) An Evacuation Management Team (EMT) will be established as part of the State Unified Command. The EMT is responsible for coordinating all evacuations throughout the state.
- b) Howell County will coordinate all of their evacuation operations through the Evacuation Management Team located at the SEOC.

9. Mass Care and Special Needs Population

- a) Refer to Annex L, Reception and Care, of Howell County emergency operations plan.
- b) Note: This section of the local plan should address the specific needs of the local jurisdictions associated with mass care, shelters, special needs population, and pets.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

Refer to the general responsibilities in Appendix 2, Attachment B of the Howell County Basic Plan for agency-specific actions.

1. Mitigation (Prevention)

It is recognized that you cannot prevent a catastrophic event from happening; however, there are measures that can be taken to lessen their effect. Such measures could include:

- a. Adopt seismic resistant design standards, some of which are currently being followed (i.e. bridges built since 1990).
- b. Comply with floodplain management guidelines.
- c. Adopt seismic non-structural design standards such as FEMA guides: “Avoiding Earthquake Damage: A Checklist for Homeowners”; “FEMA 74-Reducing the Risks of Non-Structural Earthquake Damage: A Practical Guide”; “FEMA 232-Homebuilders’ Guide to Earthquake-Resistant Design and Construction”, etc.

2. Preparedness

The preparedness phase occurs prior to and in anticipation of a catastrophic event (earthquake). This phase focuses on promotion of increased public awareness of the potential emergency, preparation of necessary materials and equipment or response to the emergency, and training for emergency response personnel. Typical functions of the preparedness phase include conducting public information programs, maintaining emergency resources inventory lists and conducting exercise and training programs.

- a. Provide training and information to mitigate the effects of a catastrophic event (earthquake).
- b. Train and equip response personnel.
- c. Identify local staging areas and fuel sources.
- d. Identify transportation resources and facilities, to include injured and special needs populations.
- e. Identify large, adequately equipped shelter facilities and transportation resources.
- f. Identify adequate locations that could serve as Points of Distribution (PODS).
- g. Promote personal preparedness i.e. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

3. Response

The response phase occurs from the onset of a catastrophic event (earthquake) and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions that are critical to saving lives, to protecting people, and meeting basic human needs are performed.

In the event of an earthquake with a 6.5 magnitude or greater all departments/agencies identified in this plan will activate their plans. For other catastrophic events this plan will be activated as determined by the senior elected official.

See Appendix 3 to this Annex for the actions for each Tier Level.

4. Recovery

The recovery phase usually overlaps the response phase. It begins a few days after the catastrophic event (earthquake) and can last for years. During the recovery phase, the federal government provides disaster relief upon Presidential Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under P.L. 93.288, as amended, for public and individual assistance, establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or to a substantially improved state.

- a. Establish liaisons and hold at a minimum, annual meetings of state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteer groups that would play significant roles in returning communities to livable conditions.
- b. Focus should key on returning social services, schools, environmental issues and public utilities to normal as quickly as possible.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The organization for a catastrophic event (earthquake) will be based on the Howell County LEOP Basic Plan. All operations will be conducted under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). See Appendix 1 to this Annex.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

The LEOP Basic Plan includes the Primary and Support Responsibilities Chart that shows agency assignments. Agencies and organizations with primary and/or support assignments are responsible to develop and maintain SOGs, checklists, and other supporting documents that detail how to perform their assigned tasks.

1. In accordance with RSMo, Chapter 44, the chief elected official of Howell County is ultimately responsible for the coordination of response to a catastrophic event (earthquake).
2. Responsibilities include but are not limited to:
 - a. Activate the EOC. (Once activated, the EOC is the coordinating point for all local response and recovery activities.)
 - b. Serve as the collection point for damage assessment information.
 - c. Coordinate the provision of services, equipment, and supplies to support expedient operations associated with an earthquake disaster; for the approval and acquisition of equipment and supplies not available through normal purchasing channels and ordering time frames following an earthquake.

- d. Identify sites for Points of Distribution (PODS).
- e. Identify sites for Emergency Rest Area Stops.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Direction and control will be consistent with guidance found in Annex A, Direction and Control and Section III-3 of this Annex.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of government will be consistent with guidance found in Howell County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

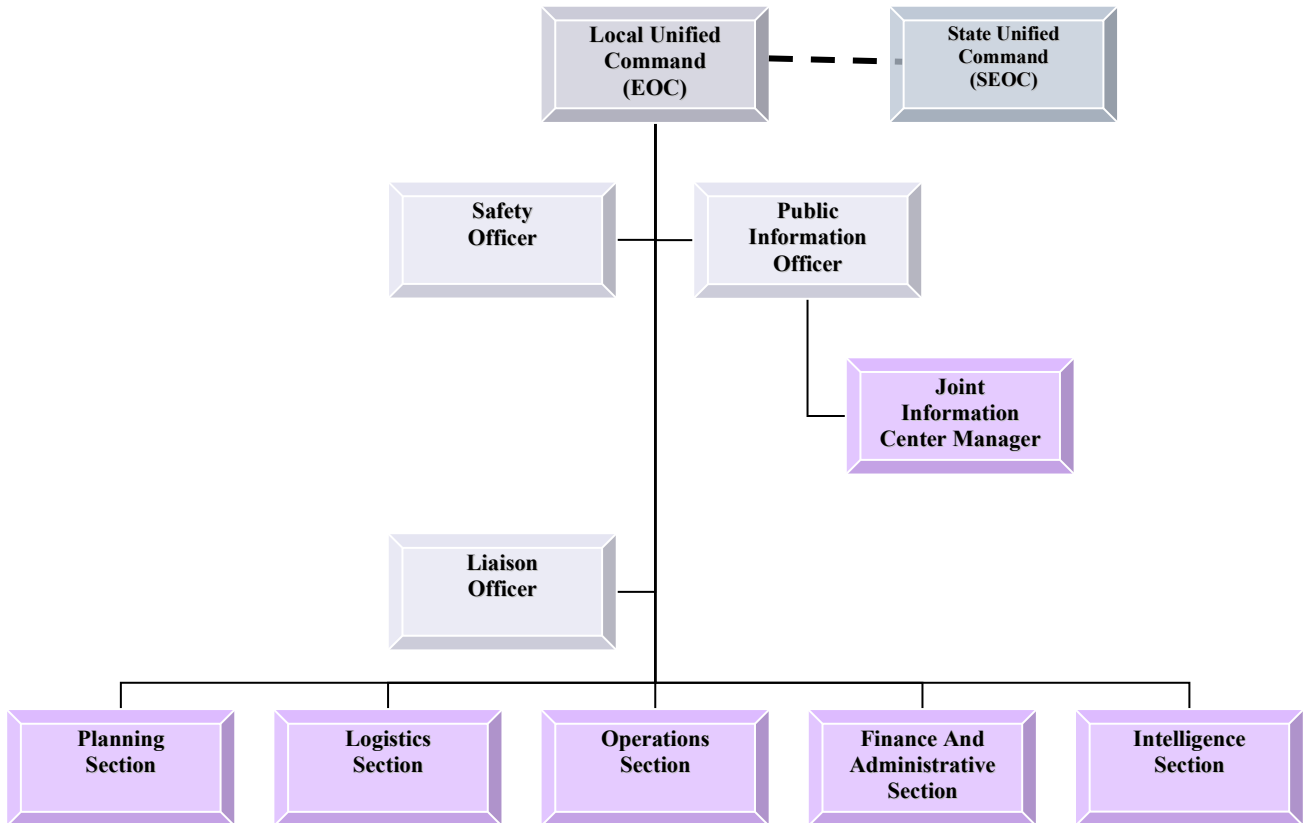
Administration and Logistics will be consistent with guidance found in Howell County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

APPENDICES

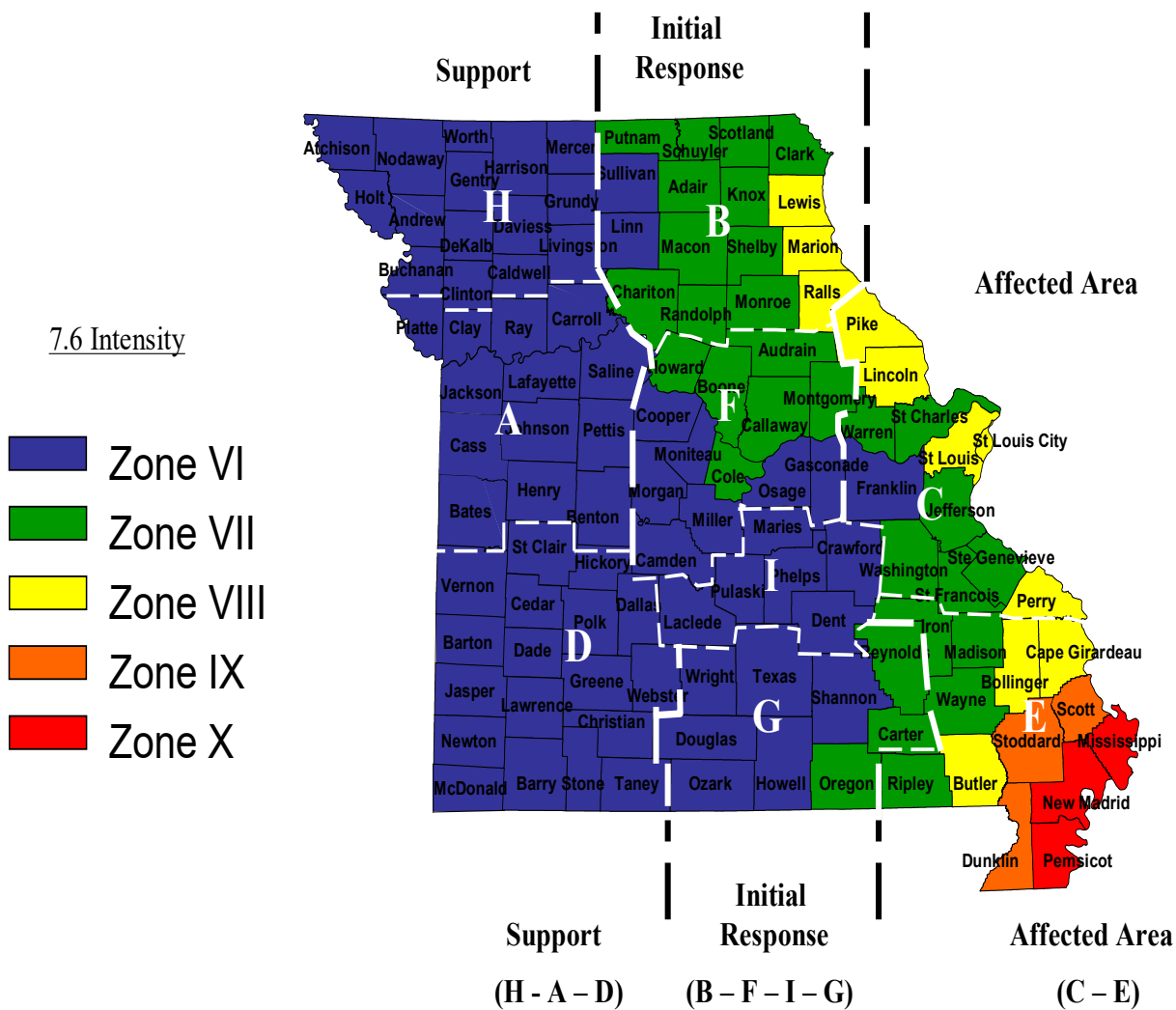
1. ICS Organization
2. Tier Response Map
3. Tier Response Actions
4. Points of Distribution (PODs)
5. Staging Areas
6. Command Structure – Organization Assignment List (Optional use)
7. Communications Plan (Optional use)
8. Resource Assessment
9. Local Resource Request Form
10. Emergency Rest Area Sites

Appendix I to Annex O

ICS Organization



Response Tiers



Appendix 3 to Annex O

Tier Response Actions

Actions following a catastrophic event (earthquake) are as follows:

I. Affected Tier

- a. Immediate assessment should be conducted to ascertain injuries and medical system status (i.e. functioning hospitals, clinics, ambulances)
- b. Initial injury and damage assessments will be forwarded to the State Emergency Operations Center.
- c. A coordinated response will be achieved by mobilizing resources through the local emergency operations center.
- d. Points of Distribution Sites (PODS) will be identified by local jurisdictions for the distribution of commodities to the affected population.
- e. See Appendix 5 to this annex for local staging area designations.
- f. A Local Unified Command EOC will be established. See *Appendix 6* to this Annex for organizational structure.
- g. State Area Commands will be established for Regions C and E. When the Area Commands become functional the local emergency operations organizations will coordinate response with their respective region's state area command.
- h. Any locally coordinated evacuation will be conducted in coordination with the state's Evacuation Management Team.
- i. The priority of movement is for responders into the affected area and movement of victims with life threatening conditions out of the affected area.
- j. The Local Unified Command will designate a Local Net Control Station (LNCS) to coordinate radio traffic and frequency allocation. This will be coordinated with the Regional Net Control Station (RNCS), located at State Area Command. See Appendix 7 to this Annex for a sample communications plan form.

II. Initial Response Tier

- a. Immediate assessment should be conducted to ascertain available resources that could be deployed to affected regions. This information should be forwarded to the SEOC using the form shown in Appendix 8 to this Annex.
- b. Assessments should be done to determine medical surge capacity to support critical patient evacuation from the affected tier.
- c. A coordinated response will be achieved by mobilizing resources through the state emergency operations center.
- d. All activated response elements must report to assigned staging areas upon mobilization. All response to affected areas will be deployed from designated staging areas.

- e. Discipline specific staging areas will be established for initial response tier resources. See Appendix 5 to this Annex.
- f. Responders should report equipped for operation and be self-sufficient for up to 96 hours. Initial responders should be prepared for a deployment period of 14 to 28 days.
- g. The concept of operations for a voluntary evacuation of the affected tier is to move the affected population through the initial response tier to the support tier of the state.
- h. To facilitate evacuation, local jurisdictions will identify, establish, and support emergency rest area sites in coordination with the state's Evacuation Management Team. Emergency rest area sites will be designed to distribute information, emergency medical treatment, fuel, food and water to the evacuating population as they pass through to the support tier of the state. See Appendix 10 to this Annex.
- i. Response from the Initial Response Tier will be coordinated through the State Unified Command.
- j. State Area Commands will be established for Regions C and E. Responding resources from the Initial Response Tier will be assigned to a State Area Command.
- k. The State Area Command will assign missions to their respective responding resources.
- l. The priority of movement is for responders into the affected tier and movement of victims with life threatening conditions out of the affected tier.

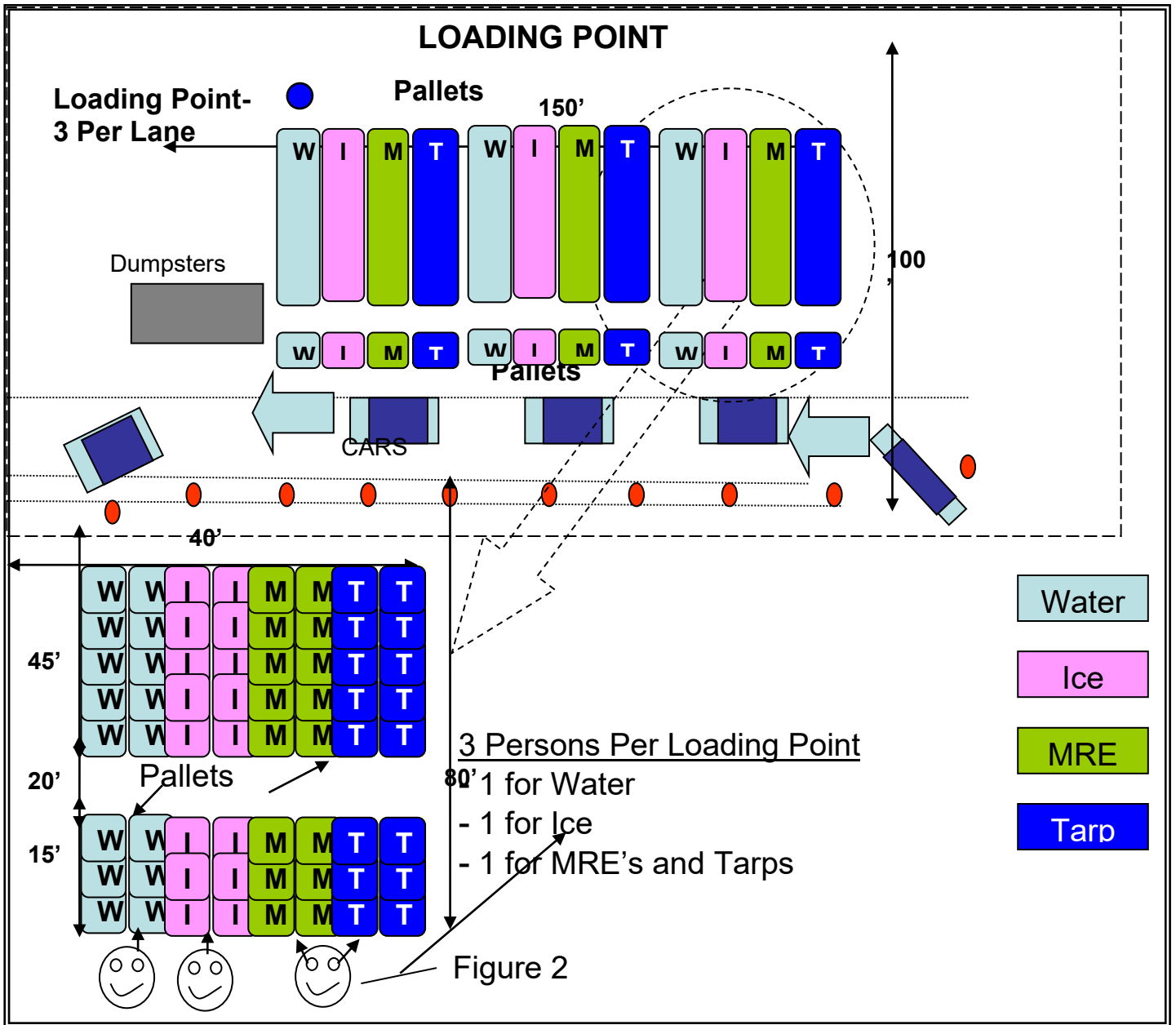
III. Support Tier

- a. Immediate assessment should be conducted to ascertain resources that could be used to support mass care of the evacuated population from the affected tier. This information should be forwarded to the State Emergency Operations Center using the form shown in Appendix 8 of this Annex.
- b. Assessments should be done to determine medical surge capacity to support critical patient evacuation from the affected tier.
- c. Assessments should be conducted to prepare for mass care of the evacuated population and special needs population.
- d. Mass care and support of deployed resources are the primary function for the support tier.
- e. Response enhancement and replenishment will be drawn from the support tier.
- f. Support Tier jurisdictions will activate sites to support mass care of the evacuated population.
- g. Any Response from the Support Tier to the Affected Tier will be coordinated through the State Unified Command.
- h. State Area Commands will be established for Regions C and E. Responding resources from the Support Tier will be assigned to a State Area Command.
- i. The State Area Command(s) will assign missions to their respective responding resources.
- j. Any evacuation will be conducted in coordination with the state's Evacuation Management Team.

Appendix 4 to Annex O

*Points of Distribution
(POD)*

- **The critical planning factor for ordering commodities is “distribution” capability, not people without power.**
- **Distribution planning must be a priority with local governments for the commodities mission to be successful.**
- **All levels of government must understand the distribution point concept.**
- A distribution point (DP) with one supply lane can serve 1,660 cars or 5000 people in one day, (Type III Distribution Point).
- A Type II Distribution Point has two lanes
- A Type I Distribution Point has four lanes



Part II Identify locations

(Supplies)

For Howell County, West Plains, Willow Springs and Mountain View a resource staging area at the Howell County Fair Grounds, which provides a secure and large enough area to store supplies as well as allow ease of access for distribution.

Appendix 5 to Annex O

Local Staging Areas A rest / Staging area may be set up at the West Plains Speedway on South hwy 63 (staffing is dependent on Situation, location of event and local area and availability)

Law Enforcement Staging Areas:

Alternate Law Enforcement Staging Areas:

Fire Staging Areas:

Alternate Fire Staging Areas:

EMS Staging Areas: South Howell County Ambulance Shed

Alternate EMS Staging Areas:

Public Works Staging Areas:

Alternate Public Works Staging Areas:

Other Staging Areas as needed:

- **Volunteers**
- **Health and Medical**

Appendix 10
Emergency Rest Area Sites

(Enter the jurisdictions name here)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.