

Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP)

September 25, 2023





STATE OF ARKANSAS
SARAH HUCKABEE SANDERS
GOVERNOR

September 25, 2023

Dear Fellow Arkansans:

As Governor, and by the provisions of Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq., I am responsible for the welfare and safety of those who call Arkansas home. To meet this objective, I have directed the preparation and periodic review of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP).

This plan describes how the resources of local, state, and federal governments may be most effectively used to ensure the state is prepared for all hazards. It also describes how responders will react efficiently to save lives and property and alleviate suffering when disaster occurs.

Responsibilities for specific emergency functions are assigned to appropriate state agencies by an Executive Order describing the implementation of Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

This plan and changes to it are effective upon publication to the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management web page, which may be found at <https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/emergency-management/adem/>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sarah Sanders".

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
Governor of Arkansas

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2023 ARKANSAS STATE EOC PLAN

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS RECOVERY PLAN 2020

Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Record of Changes

Date of Change	Location and Nature of Change
7/31/2023	ESF 6- Added the Arkansas Department of Agriculture as a support agency
7/28/2023	ESF 1- Added the Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management as a support agency.
7/28/2023	ESF 9- Added the Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management as a support agency.
7/28/2023	ESF 16- Added the Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management as a support agency.
7/28/2023	Financial Management Support Annex- Added the Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management as a support agency.
7/18/2023	Basic Plan- Changed wording in Plan Development and Maintenance to reflect that the ARCEMP will be reviewed on a biennial basis instead of yearly
7/18/2023	Basic Plan- Updated Authorities and References to add Governor's Executive Order 23-11
7/18/2023	ESF 6- Removed DAP 9523.15, DAP 9523.18, DAP 9523.19, DAP 9523.20, and DAP 9525.5 from the Authorities and References
6/28/2023	Changed the name for the Arkansas Response and Coordination Center (ARCC) to the Arkansas State Watch Office (ASWO) throughout the document
6/19/2023	ESF 10- Updated the resources and functions that the Office of the State Geologist can provide
6/19/2023	Changed the name for the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Geological Survey to Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of the State Geologist (OSG) throughout the document
6/13/2023	ESF 7- Added Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Marketing and Redistribution, OSP as a support agency
6/13/2023	ESF 7- Added Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Building Authority as a support agency
5/25/2023	ESF 3-Changed the wording under support agency ESF-8
5/25/2023	ESF 1- Removed United States Coast Guard as a support agency
5/13/2023	ESF 9- Changed the name of wildlife officer to Game Warden
9/21/2022	Deleted Adventist Community Services and ADEM from Support Agencies in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex
9/21/2022	Changed the Coordinating Agency from DHS to ADEM for the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

Date of Change	Location and Nature of Change
7/5/2022	Added ADEM to the list of support agencies in the Volunteer and Donations Management Annex because the State Volunteer Agency Liaison is now housed at ADEM.
6/24/2022	In keeping with the lifeline construct that FEMA has incorporated into the National Response Framework, each ESF Annex now includes text describing which of the seven lifelines it supports. The Prevention and Protection Annex and the Catastrophic Incident Annex also include language describing their relationships to the lifelines.
6/10/2022	ESF #3- Removed Arkansas Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ARWARN) from the support agency list and replaced it with Arkansas Rural Water Association (ARWA) because that is correct now.
6/10/2022	ESF #16- Added descriptions of the support National Guard can bring to the Cybersecurity function.
6/9/2022	Logistics Annex – Incorporated a revision offered by ARDOT, which clarified and expanded the description of ESF #1’s role in transportation of
6/9/2022	ESF #5 – Removed text under the Department of Human Services describing DHS’s coordination of voluntary agencies. That responsibility has moved to
6/9/2022	ESF #5 – Added Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to the table of support agencies. CISA holds subject matter expertise regarding interdependencies between
6/8/2022	Removed a reference to the FBI and replaced it with the Arkansas State Fusion Center in the Prevention and Protection Annex.
6/8/2022	Removed a reference to Buffer Zone Protection Zone Grant from the NIPP Overview document in the CI Support Annex.
4/18/2022	Added Community Lifelines to the Glossary
2/25/2022	Added a link to the ADEM Org Chart to the Basic Plan Section in compliance with
8/16/21	The Joint AR-FEMA R6 Earthquake Response Plan is incorporated into the ARCEMP by reference.
8/12/2021	Annex V has added 14 appendices for each of the counties that are outside the 10- mile EPZ but are within the 50-mile IPZ.
8/12/2021	Annex V added ADH Notification Chart as an attachment.
8/12/2021	Annex V added figures of IPZ counties within 10-EPZ and outside 10-mile EPZ.
8/12/2021	Annex V added a List of Appendix Documents page.
8/12/2021	Annex V has updated where the location of the Joint Information Center for ANO
8/12/2021	Annex V Chapter 12 has been revised to include 19 counties within a 50-mile radius of ANO and are within the Ingestion Pathway Zone.
8/10/2021	Department of Homeland Security/CISA was added to ESF #1 Annex as a Support Agency.
8/2/2021	Volunteer and Donations Management Annex- Updated responsibilities for State Volunteer and Donations Coordinator.
8/2/2021	ESF #6- Updated Authorities and References. Updated Scope information for Mass Care and Reunification sections.

Date of Change	Location and Nature of Change
7/17/2021	ESF #8- Added State Crime Laboratory as a support agency to ESF #8.
10/6/2020	Updated the definition of Civil Air Patrol in the Glossary
8/18/2020	Updated wording and names in Annex N.
8/17/2020	ESF #9- Updated support functions for ARDOT.
8/17/2020	ESF #10- Placed all of Department of Agriculture Divisions under one name.
8/17/2020	ESF #10- Oil and Gas Commission added UAV services to Resources.
8/17/2020	ESF #10- Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board added support functions and resources
8/17/2020	ESF # 16- Updated responsibilities for DIS. Removed provide computer forensics.
8/14/2020	Food and Agriculture Annex – Removed ARDOT as support Agency
8/13/2020	ESF #11 – Updated DEQ functions for clarity and consistency
8/13/2020	ESF #12 - Updated functions of offices within Arkansas Department of Energy to be consistent with the Transformation Act of 2018. Also added function under Oil and Gas Commission support role.
8/12/2020	ESF #5 – Reworded some functions for AGIO, DEQ, and GS
8/12/2020	ESF #9 – Arkansas Department of Agriculture added support function capability.
8/12/2020	Divisions within the Arkansas Department of Agriculture have restated their support role capabilities in an effort to be consistent with the Transformation Act of 2018.
8/12/2020	Animal Support Annex - At direction of Arkansas Department of Agriculture, mentions of animal rescue were removed
7/30/2020	ESF 1- Replaced the verbiage under Coast Guard support agency functions.
7/28/2020	ESF #2- Removed DIS from support agencies.
7/28/2020	ESF #8 – Replaced verbiage under DIS support agency functions.
7/28/2020	Biological Incident Support Annex – Replaced verbiage under DIS support agency functions.
7/15/2020	ESF #13 – Under support agencies there was still a reference to Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department – changed to ARDOT.
7/15/2020	ESF #13 – Combined Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Arkansas Tobacco Control in to Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Regulatory Division to reflect department reorganization.
7/14/2020	Biological Incident Support Annex –Added capabilities to NGAR support agency functions.
3/11/2020	Critical Infrastructure Support Annex was revised to document the relationship between the State Recovery Plan and the CI Annex.
3/9/2020	Basic Plan Section titled “Organization of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan” was revised to create linkage between ARCEMP and companion plans to more specifically comply with EMAP Planning Standard 4.4.
2/25/2020	Change to CI Support Annex to satisfy EMAP Standard 4.3
11/20/2019	Basic Plan, Incident Response Section: Recognize the role of NRF lifeline construct

Date of Change	Location and Nature of Change
8/26/2019	Agency names have been updated for Act 910 of 2019
8/23/2019	Removed ESF #14 – Recovery and replaced with ESF #14 – Private Sector and Infrastructure to be consistent with federal ESF structure. Recovery is addressed by the State Recovery Plan, which is included in the ARCEMP by reference.
8/19/2019	ESF #6 Annex – Made multiple additions to Authorities and References section.
8/15/2019	A Plan Development and Maintenance section has been added to provide the level of detail required to meet EMAP Standard 4.4.2(7).
8/6/2019	ESF #1 Annex – Removed the Record of Changes
8/6/2019	Throughout the plan Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission is now referred to as the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry Division.
8/6/2019	Throughout the plan, Arkansas Plant Board is now referred to as the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Industries Division.
8/6/2019	Throughout the plan, the Natural Resources Commission is now referred to as the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division.
8/6/2019	Throughout the plan, Arkansas Forestry Commission is now referred to as the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division.
8/5/2019	ESF #10 Annex – Added support functions and resources under Arkansas Geological Survey
8/5/2019	ESF #2 Annex – Removed the Record of Changes
8/2/2019	ESF #6 Annex – Addition of thirteen authorities/references to the list at the beginning of the annex.
7/11/2019	ESF #4 Annex – Added support capabilities under Arkansas State Police
7/9/2019	ESF #1 Annex - Added Arkansas Geographic Information Office to support agencies.
7/8/2019	ESF #5 Annex - Added Arkansas Geographic Information Office to support agencies.
7/3/2019	ESF #14 Annex – Changed Arkansas Natural Resources Commission to Arkansas Department of Agriculture.
7/3/2019	ESF #5 Annex – Changed name to Arkansas Department of Agriculture and added subcategories under functions, combining what was deleted below.
7/3/2019	ESF #5 Annex – Deleted Arkansas Department of Agriculture, State Plant Board and Livestock and Poultry Commission. (Combined see above)
7/3/2019	ESF #5 Annex – Under the functions column next to Arkansas Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers changed private to non-profit.
7/1/2019	ESF #2 Annex – Primary Agency has been changed to the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management and the Arkansas Division of Information Systems has been moved to a support agency.
6/27/2019	ESF #9 Annex- Removed Arkansas Division of Emergency Management and Arkansas Highway Police as Support Agencies.
6/27/2019	ESF #9 Annex- Removed the Record of Changes
6/27/2019	ESF #9 Annex- Changed the wording of lost persons to missing persons.
6/27/2019	ESF #9 Annex- Added the Arkansas Search and Rescue Association as a Non-Governmental Support Agency.
9/21/2018	Removed references to the AR Fireboats board in ESF #9. The Board no longer exists as a resource that could be used by the state.
9/12/2018	Added a responsibilities matrix between the Basic Plan and the Glossary.

Date of Change	Location and Nature of Change
9/12/2018	Removed references to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) from the ESF #7 and #10 Annexes and from the Catastrophic Incident Annex because ADEM is the only agency able to authorize EMAC missions.
9/21/2018	Removed references to the AR Fireboats board in ESF #9. The Board no longer exists as a resource that could be used by the state.
9/12/2018	Added a responsibilities matrix between the Basic Plan and the Glossary.
9/12/2018	Removed references to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) from the ESF #7 and #10 Annexes and from the Catastrophic Incident Annex because ADEM is the only agency able to authorize EMAC missions.
9/10/2018	Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex, added All Hands and Hearts Volunteers
9/10/2018	Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex, removed Division of Community Service and Nonprofit Support as Lead Coordinating Agency and added Arkansas Department of Human Service as Lead Coordinating Agency.
9/7/2018	Incorporated the Arkansas Recovery Plan by reference.
8/27/2018	Added EO 18-11 An Executive Order Concerning the Implementation of Emergency Support Functions to the Basic Plan by reference.
8/23/2018	CI Support Annex – Removed reference to BZPP Grant Program
8/9/2018	Addition of the ESF #16 – Cybersecurity Annex and elimination of the Cyber Incident Annex made obsolete by the institution of a sixteenth emergency support function.
7/26/2018	ESF #12 Annex – Removed Arkansas Economic Development Commission as Support Agency
3/6/2018	Animal Support Annex – Added U of A Division of Agriculture – Cooperative Extension Service as State Support Agency with functions.

Basic Plan

Introduction

Overview

This Basic Plan section of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) is an overview of how the State conducts all-hazards incident response. It defines the responsibilities of local, State and federal governments and the resources brought to response by volunteer agencies and the private sector. It also provides broad guidance to State agencies and outlines the aid and assistance available to local and State governments in the event of an emergency.

The ARCEMP is intended to be flexible so that following the plan doesn't encumber the response, scalable so that response is appropriate to the magnitude of the event, and adaptable to address the changes that occur during an event.

This Basic Plan Section briefs on the coordination of roles and responsibilities across the State. It captures specific authorities and capabilities for managing incidents that range from the serious, but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

The ARCEMP is always in effect and can be implemented as needed to improve response. This plan supersedes any previous Arkansas Emergency Operations Plan. Anyone reading any part of the ARCEMP should be familiar with this Basic Plan section.

Distribution

The ARCEMP is published to the ADEM website. The plan is written and maintained by ADEM for government decision makers, private sector business and nongovernmental stakeholders, and emergency management practitioners. Readers are encouraged to recommend improvement or appropriate changes to this plan. Suggestions can be made through the ADEM website at <https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/emergency-management/adem/about-adem/contact-us-2/>.

Purpose

This plan is written to outline the State services provided under the sixteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). This includes the identification, mobilization, and coordination of available State owned, private industry and volunteer equipment, manpower, and technical expertise. The plan outlines the roles and responsibilities taken by these entities to provide essential emergency services in the event of an emergency or disaster.

More specifically, the purpose of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is to:

- Develop an all-hazards planning approach that will address all threats, emergencies or disasters that may impact Arkansas.
- Create the general planning structure for prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation activities at the State level.
- Reduce vulnerability to loss of life and damage to property resulting from natural, technological, and manmade disasters.
- Describe the State's role in supporting local governments during an emergency or disaster.
- Describe the State and federal relationship during response and recovery operations.
- Describe the various types of disasters which are likely to occur - from local events to catastrophic disasters.
- Describe the actions that the State Emergency Support Functions will initiate in coordination with county and federal counterparts.
- Describe the mechanisms to deliver immediate assistance, including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance.
- Describe the State's incorporation of the tenets of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Incorporate the core capabilities developed under Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) which were revised and defined in the National Preparedness Goal, September 2015.

Scope

The ARCEMP establishes guidelines to aid in the use of resources, processing of requests, and coordinating the management of each ESF's resources. The guidance comes from assisting agencies and private industry. It considers determinations of the priority of infrastructure and other repair, damage assessments, and appropriate emergency management coordination among State agencies, local jurisdictions, and neighboring States.

The ARCEMP provides structures, based upon NIMS, for implementing State-level policy and operational coordination for domestic incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each event.

In this document, an 'incident' or 'event' includes the threat, expectation, or occurrence of emergency or disaster regardless of its cause. Since the causes of events range from accidents and natural disasters to terrorist attacks, the ARCEMP addresses operations from an all-hazards perspective.

The hazards faced by Arkansas are discussed in detail in the Mitigation Annex, State of Arkansas All- Hazards Mitigation Plan, September 2018. The Mitigation Annex is maintained under separate cover and is available through the ADEM Mitigation Branch. It identifies Arkansas' ten natural and four manmade and other hazards on page 4-2 (34 of 370).

The ARCEMP is intended to accelerate the State's capacity to rapidly assess and respond to incidents that require State assistance. In practice, many incidents require immediate activation of interagency coordination protocols to prevent the incident from becoming worse or to surge more aggressively to contain it. A State department or agency acting on independent authority may be the initial and the primary State responder, but incidents that require more systematic State response efforts are actively coordinated through the appropriate mechanisms described in this document and in its supporting annexes.

Situation

Natural disasters, most often flooding and severe weather, and other events have occurred in Arkansas with some regularity in the past and are expected to occur in the future. Events can place unusual demands upon local jurisdictions and require additional resources.

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management is charged with coordinating prevention of, protection from, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of hazards that cannot be effectively controlled at the local level. Disasters and emergencies can occur without warning or may escalate to unexpected levels of severity.

Assumptions

- The Director of ADEM will act for the Governor of Arkansas to coordinate disaster and emergency response.
- All disasters are local. The resources of the affected local jurisdiction will be depleted before assistance is requested from the State.
- Before requesting assistance from the State, local governments will seek assistance through mutual aid arrangements with their neighboring jurisdictions and the private sector.
- Each Emergency Support Function Coordinating Agency is prepared to report to the SEOC as required by the nature of the disaster and Executive Order 23-11.
- The federal government will provide funds and assistance to areas of the State declared to be major disaster areas by the President. Federal agencies may provide assistance under their statutory authority to States affected by disaster without Presidential declaration.

Incident Management

Arkansas has formally adopted the *National Incident Management System (NIMS)* as the template for managing incidents.

Local jurisdictions overwhelmed by event(s) are obligated to coordinate with State, Federal and private sector support teams. Each layer of government must use its capabilities effectively in support of the other layers. They must complement each other for their separate actions to result in achievement of a common goal. The NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) offers a proven structure to create an effective team from very diverse members.

It is important that the ARCEMP accurately reflects the capabilities of each level of government and that each entity performs according to the general roles outlined in the ARCEMP. Toward this end, each ESF is encouraged to present its capabilities as realistically as possible in its annex. Each organization or level of government has an obligation to continuously improve its own core capabilities. Arkansas makes every effort to include public sector agencies, private sector businesses and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in all aspects of planning.

Local jurisdictions, States, the Federal Government and our private sector partners must each understand their respective roles and responsibilities. Below is a brief summary of emergency management roles.

Individuals and Families

Resilient communities begin with prepared individuals and families and the leadership and engagement of local government and the private sector. Individuals, families and caregivers to those with special needs should enhance their awareness of risk and threats, develop family emergency plans that include care for pets and companion animals and prepare emergency supply kits. Individuals can also volunteer in their communities.

Local Jurisdictions

Local police, fire, public health and medical providers, emergency management, public works, environmental response professionals and others in the local jurisdiction are often the first to detect or respond to a threat, hazard, or emergency. They also are often the last to leave an incident site or otherwise to cope with the persistent effects of an incident.

Local governments are closest to those impacted by natural disasters, and have always had the lead in response and recovery. The local Chief Elected Official (the County Judge, Mayor, or City Manager) is responsible for ensuring the public safety and welfare. Senior officials and their emergency managers build core capabilities for an effective response. They organize and integrate their resources with neighboring jurisdictions, the State and the private sector. Private sector businesses are vital partners within local jurisdictions.

State

The State is a sovereign entity and the Governor has the primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of its residents. The Governor also has the authority to determine the manner in which State response will be funded. The State has significant resources and a robust ability to respond to emergency or disaster.

The role of State government in most events is to supplement local response capability before, during, and after incidents. During incident response, the State plays a key role by coordinating the resources and capabilities of entities outside the affected local jurisdiction. This potentially gives the affected area access to the resources of every State agency. Arkansas has access to the resources of other States in FEMA R6 (Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico) through the Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP). Arkansas can request assistance from every State and possession of the U.S. through its membership in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The Governor has the option to request assistance from the federal government if its assets are needed.

The Federal Government

The Federal Government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that can be made available upon request of the Governor. When response needs exceed State and local resources, the Federal Government provides resources and capabilities to support the State response. More specific information can be found in the Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan, Second Edition, August 2016.

The Private Sector

The private sector includes for-profit businesses, trade associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), not-for-profit enterprises, faith-based organizations and other voluntary organizations. The private sector also includes individual citizens and families who can significantly impact the outcome of any event by being prepared for emergencies.

Private sector businesses play an essential role in protecting critical infrastructure and restoring normal operations after a disruption. This mitigates the impact of a disaster or emergency and accelerates the pace of recovery for local jurisdictions and the nation.

The private sector contributes to response efforts by partnering with government to assess threats, evaluate risks and mitigate identified hazards. The private sector plays a vital role in effective response by performing essential service missions within local jurisdictions.

Private sector entities are encouraged to develop plans to ensure the continuity of their operations as well as plans to participate in disaster response. They are urged to involve State and local planners so that government and private sector response actions come together effectively.

Incident Response

The Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is Emergency Support Function (ESF)-based. The State has developed capabilities and identified resources that may be required based on hazard identification and risk assessment.

The State prioritizes incident response activities with respect to the lifelines described in the National Response Framework. The seven lifelines provide indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety, or to economic security. Attention to the Lifelines promotes a response that facilitates unity of purpose and better communication amongst the whole community (Federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and private sector and non-governmental entities). Applying the lifelines construct allows decision-makers to prioritize, sequence, and focus response efforts towards maintaining or restoring the most critical services and infrastructure.

The seven lifelines are:

- Safety and Security
- Food, Water, and Sheltering
- Health and Medical
- Energy (Power and Fuel)
- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials Containment



The remainder of this Introduction explains the ARCEMP’s organization, scope, response principles, and preparedness strategy.

Organization of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The plan has been approved by the Governor of Arkansas who is the Promulgation Authority. That approval is conveyed by the Governor's Letter which is included in the ARCEMP.

The ARCEMP includes this Basic Plan, which describes the principles that guide the State's response, roles and responsibilities. It also includes supplemental documents that provide more detailed information to assist practitioners in implementing the ARCEMP. Those supplemental documents include the current

- State of Arkansas All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
- State of Arkansas Recovery Plan
- Arkansas Division of Emergency Management Continuity of Operations Plan
- Arkansas State EOC Plan
- Arkansas Continuity of Government Plan

Procedures for implementing the ARCEMP apply to its companion plans listed above unless otherwise noted in those documents. The procedures support operational priorities of life, safety, health, property protection, environmental protection, restoration of essential utilities, restoration of essential program functions and coordination among appropriate stakeholders. The implementing procedures are discussed in detail in the Incident Management section of this Basic Plan.

ESF Annexes group State resources and capabilities into sixteen functional areas that are most frequently needed in a State response (e.g. Transportation, Firefighting, Mass Care). Each functional area, or ESF, is coordinated by a department or agency. The ESF Annexes discuss the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the various State departments and agencies. ESF Annexes describe State resource management functions before, during and after an incident.

Support Annexes describe less direct, but still essential, functions that augment State response and are common to most incidents (e.g., Financial Management, Volunteer and Donations Management, Private Sector Coordination). These annexes provide additional detail for the ARCEMP.

Incident Annexes address the unique aspects of response to particular incidents or types of incidents. For example: In most incidents, ADEM takes the lead in dissemination of public information. In a pandemic or nuclear/radiological incident, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) leads that function because the health implications from such an event are unique to that type of incident and ADH has the necessary subject matter expertise to address those issues.

Organization by ESF provides the structure for coordinating the resources of many State agencies as they respond to an incident. Capabilities typically required in response are grouped into 'functions' and overseen by a coordinating entity with a seat in the SEOC. This streamlines support to local jurisdictions by increasing situational awareness within each function and between the functions represented in the SEOC for any given event.

The formal planning process for the ARCEMP is as described in Comprehensive Planning Guidance 101 published and recommended by FEMA.

After the ARCEMP is posted to the ADEM website every other year, notification is made to all interested parties. At that time the interested parties are offered an additional opportunity to submit any comments or changes they may have.

Concept of Operations

The primary objective of response activities centers upon saving lives and protecting property. Incidents must be managed at the most local jurisdictional level possible and must be supported by additional jurisdictions as needed. It is not necessary that each level become overwhelmed, or fail, prior to surging resources from another level. Response at every level must 'lean forward' to have resources in place ahead of the disaster.

Most incidents begin and end locally and are wholly managed at the local level. Many incidents require additional resources or support from across the jurisdiction, and some require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions or the State. A few require Federal support. State response protocols recognize this and are structured to provide assistance on the appropriate scale. During large-scale events, all levels will take proactive measures to respond, anticipating resources that may be required.

In incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, Arkansas implements unified command. Unified command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively. Each participating agency maintains its own authority, responsibility and accountability. The ARCEMP employs the NIMS structures and tools including unified command.

The unified command concept is distinct from the military chain of command. Military forces do not operate under the authority of the Incident Commander or under the unified command structure.

Part of a Broader Strategy

The ARCEMP focuses on the preparedness activities that are directly related to an evolving incident or potential incident rather than the steady-state preparedness or readiness activities conducted in the absence of a specific threat or hazard. It does not try to include all of these larger efforts. The preparedness activities discussed in the ARCEMP are one part of the State's overall strategy.

The State's broad strategy includes building and maintaining skills in alignment with the 32 core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal. Core capabilities are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides an overview of the core stakeholders responsible for emergency management at the local and State levels. More specific information can be found in local plans, State and local statutes, and in the approximately 55 documents referenced in various locations throughout this plan,

Local Jurisdictions

The responsibility for responding to emergencies and disasters, both natural and manmade, begins at the local level with citizens and public officials in the county, city or town affected by the event. Local government has the responsibility for providing mass care and for coordinating the various agencies and organizations that normally provide assistance to victims and emergency response personnel. Local leaders and emergency managers prepare to manage incidents locally.

Chief Elected or Appointed Official

The County Judges are the chief elected officials of Arkansas' designated emergency management jurisdictions. Although their roles require providing direction and guidance to constituents during an incident, their day-to-day activities do not necessarily focus on emergency management and incident response. The chief elected official can declare that a State of emergency exists within the jurisdiction so that State disaster relief can be utilized. The chief elected official is also the person who will make a decision to evacuate an affected area should the situation require it.

Chief elected or appointed officials must have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities for successful emergency management and incident response. Any incident can have a mix of political, economic, social, environmental, public health and financial implications with potentially serious long- term effects.

To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials are depended upon to do the following:

- Understand, commit to, and receive training on NIMS and participate in exercises.
- Maintain an understanding of basic emergency management, continuity of operations and continuity of government plans, jurisdictional response capabilities, and initiation of disaster declarations.
- Lead and encourage preparedness efforts within the community, agencies of the jurisdiction, NGOs, and the private sector, as appropriate.
- Help to establish relationships (including mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements) with other jurisdictions and, as appropriate, NGOs and the private sector.
- Support and encourage participation in mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction and, as appropriate, with NGOs and the private sector.
- Provide guidance to their jurisdictions, departments, and/or agencies, with clearly stated policies for NIMS implementation.
- Understand laws and regulations in their jurisdictions that pertain to emergency management and incident response.
- Maintain awareness of critical infrastructure and key resources within their jurisdictions, potential incident impacts, and restoration priorities.

The chief elected official is the head of the local government, which regulates building codes and land use matters.

Activation of the local EOC, coordination of multiple operations, requests for outside assistance and initiation of local emergency broadcasts all occur under the direction of the chief elected or appointed official. Local jurisdiction leaders also work closely with their Congressional representatives during emergencies and on an ongoing basis regarding local preparedness, capabilities and needs.

Emergency Manager

The local emergency manager has the day-to-day responsibility of overseeing emergency management programs and activities. He or she works with elected and appointed officials to ensure that the local jurisdiction's emergency response plans and activities accurately reflect the plans and capabilities of the stakeholders. This role typically encompasses all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.

The Local Emergency Management Coordinator (LEMC) typically oversees all components of the emergency management program for the local jurisdiction. The duties of the LEMC commonly include the following:

- Coordinate the planning process and work cooperatively with local agencies and private sector enterprises.
- Oversee assessments of damage resulting from an incident.
- Maintain awareness of the availability and readiness of local capabilities. Emergency managers will recognize the jurisdiction's shortfalls and direct efforts to eliminate them.
- Advise and inform local officials about emergency management activities, to include providing situational awareness during an incident.
- Develop and execute public awareness and education programs.
- Involve private sector businesses, NGOs, and relief organizations in planning, training and exercises.
- Serve as the jurisdiction's media liaison and/or public affairs spokesperson.

Department and Agency Heads

Department and agency heads collaborate with the emergency manager to develop the local emergency operations plan and to acquire key emergency management resources. Participation in the planning process ensures that specific capabilities (i.e., firefighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services and public works) are integrated into a usable plan to serve the local jurisdiction.

These department and agency heads develop internal policies and procedures that support the jurisdiction's response and recovery plans and needs. They participate in interagency training and exercising to evaluate and improve their capabilities.

Private Sector Businesses and NGOs

Each private sector entity that participates in emergency response is encouraged to appoint an Emergency Management Liaison Officer (EMLO) who will coordinate its emergency response activities with the SEOC and with its local jurisdiction.

Businesses

Businesses are encouraged to engage in continuity planning and to share those plans with local government. Private sector for-profit enterprises are critical to both response and recovery. Businesses have goods on site that can be used to sustain response activities. Functioning businesses bring tax dollars and economic stability to communities that might otherwise fail to rebound from a disaster.

Much of the nation's critical infrastructure – the systems that allow large numbers of people to live in close proximity to each other – is owned by businesses. Failure of these systems is a disaster regardless of the cause. Damage to infrastructure often impacts beyond the immediate disaster area. Businesses control, and are, key resources essential to operation of the economy and government.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and Volunteer Agencies (VolAgs)

NGOs are urged to prepare for the roles they intend to play in emergency and disaster and to include the appropriate level of government in the process. NGOs are not for-profit and not government. The group is predominantly made up of volunteer agencies (VolAgs). VolAgs ordinarily prepare to respond to disaster rather than to survive the direct impact of an event. VolAgs focus their efforts on individuals and families. The VolAgs support response efforts and particularly the functions of ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

They provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services and other vital support services to disaster survivors. Some provide specialized services to individuals with disabilities and some provide mental health services to help survivors overcome the trauma associated with a life-changing or life-threatening event.

NGOs are independent and committed to specific interests and values. These interests and values are reflected in the resources they provide. NGOs augment efforts at all levels of response.

The State coordinates its response with that of the Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (ARVOAD). ARVOAD is a group of charitable organizations - both faith based and secular who provide relief to citizens affected by disaster. ARVOAD maintains situational awareness of its members' disaster response activities through regular and frequent conference calls to which they invite representatives of emergency management. ARVOAD also has a seat in the SEOC. The members of ARVOAD and other NGOs make invaluable contributions to disaster response.

State

Disaster assistance provided by the State is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, relief that can be provided by local governments.

Governor

The Governor is responsible for meeting and mitigating, to the maximum extent possible, dangers to the people and property of the State presented or threatened by disasters. The Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations – which have the force of law - and amend or rescind them. Current legislation in force names five distinct funds within the Office of the Governor. The statute also stipulates the size and use of each one; including specifically that one fund - the Governor's Disaster Fund - may be increased from time to time at the discretion of the Governor.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the Governor delegates operational control by executive order or regulation prior to disaster emergency, but can also do so during the event. Additionally, the Governor may exercise the following powers:

- Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statutes prescribing the procedures for conduct of State business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any State agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency;
- Utilize all available resources of the State government and of each political subdivision of the State as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;
- Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of State departments and agencies or units of State departments and agencies for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management;

- Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-124, commandeer or utilize any private property if he or she finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;
- Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the State if the Governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery;
- Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation;
- Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein;
- Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles; and
- Make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing.

Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)

ADEM is responsible for coordinating the State and federal response to an emergency or disaster when local governments reach or anticipate exhaustion of their capabilities. ADEM will:

- Lead the State's disaster/emergency response planning and coordination.
- Advise the Governor, government officials and local governments as to the nature, magnitude and possible effects of the disasters and emergencies likely to affect Arkansas.
- Dispatch an Area Coordinator to each incident to evaluate the situation, coordinate State activities with local governments and advise the SEOC first hand of the situation.
- Provide advice and assistance on emergency operations plans, public information, training programs, funding, exercises and proper administration of local programs to State agencies, local governments, and private sector.
- Coordinate the response functions of State government.
- Function as liaison with federal and private agencies.
- Maintain all capabilities necessary to operate the SEOC.
- Coordinate planning and response operations with adjoining States.
- Maintain the ARCEMP as required by law and to the standards set by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).
- Train and exercise SEOC staff on software and operating procedures as needed.
- Staff the Arkansas State Watch Office (ASWO) in North Little Rock twenty-four hours a day.

- Maintain the primary National Alert Warning System (NAWAS) warning point at the ASWO and receive warning information.
- Coordinate efforts to keep the population informed of developing situations, recommend appropriate protective actions, control rumors and speculation, and to release general information for the safety and welfare of the State.
- Direct damage assessment and recovery programs. ADEM will compile preliminary damage estimates and complete a damage assessment report.
- Assist the Governor in requests for Presidential disaster or emergency declarations.
- Assist the federal government in the delivery of its assistance programs.
- Establish and operate Disaster Recovery Centers as needed.
- Administer State assistance programs.
- Coordinate and promote emergency response training throughout the State.
- Advise local governments in the development of exercise and training programs.

The organization chart for ADEM day to day (non-emergency) operations is available on the ADEM website here: <https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/emergency-management/adem/about-adem/adem-organization/>.

State departments and agencies

The Arkansas departments, agencies, commissions, and offices having roles in emergency response also participate in prevention, protection, mitigation, and recovery. As provided in Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-116, each State agency has appointed an Emergency Management Liaison Officer (EMLO). The EMLO is ADEM's point of contact at that agency.

In addition, certain agencies have been assigned responsibility for coordination of an Emergency Support Function under the Governor's Executive Order 23-11. Each of these has a point of contact (ESF POC) who may or may not be the EMLO to ADEM. Many agencies appoint the same person to both positions. The difference is that the area of expertise for the ESF POC is specifically ESF issues. The area of expertise for the EMLO is typically anything to do with the agency.

Administration and Logistics

The Director, Arkansas Division of Emergency Management, in coordination with the Director, Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), will facilitate resource support for statewide emergency operations. At both State and local levels, actions will be taken to establish orderly files or directives and forms so that during a disaster this information will be readily available. All State property and supplies will be adequately accounted for and protected.

Any purchases that must be made for disaster will be made through the Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Office of Procurement and in accordance with the policies listed in ESF #7 – Resource Support.

Current Memoranda of Understanding and similar agreements that address administration and logistics issues will be filed and readily available at all times.

State authorities will keep a record of labor and equipment used to cope with a disaster.

ADEM will use this record and the records of local jurisdictions to determine State and local contributions in requesting Presidential disaster declaration.

Federal

When an incident response requires more resources than affected local and State jurisdictions possess – or when an incident is managed by federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities – the Federal Government organizes and deploys its department and agency capabilities. It coordinates the federal response and the assistance of response partners. The National Response Framework offers a comprehensive description of the federal response to disaster/emergency.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

The Governor can request assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) when it is clear that State capabilities will be exhausted. The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide assistance to State and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations and individuals. Stafford Act assistance is aimed at supporting response, recovery and mitigation efforts following Presidential emergency or disaster declarations.

For events in which a Stafford Act declaration is expected, such as an approaching hurricane, the Secretary of Homeland Security or the FEMA Administrator may designate one or more federal officials to coordinate with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). Together they will determine resources and actions that will likely be required, and begin deployment of assets.

A Presidential *major disaster declaration* puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs. The programs are designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities and some are matched by State programs. An *emergency declaration* is more limited in scope and without the long-term federal recovery programs of a major disaster declaration. Generally, federal assistance and funding are provided to meet a specific emergency need or to help prevent a major disaster from occurring.

Requesting a Presidential Declaration

The Governor may ask the President to declare a federal disaster or emergency when State and local resources are insufficient, only the Governor can initiate a request for a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration. Prior to and during catastrophic events, especially for those which occur without notice, the Federal Government may take proactive measures to mobilize and deploy assets in anticipation of a request from a State.

Federal resources will arrive at a federal mobilization center or staging area. They will remain there until requested by local incident command through State authorities, when they are integrated into the incident response effort.

Response Actions

Four key actions typically occur in response to an emergency or disaster:

Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness

Situational awareness requires continuous monitoring of relevant sources of information regarding actual incidents and developing hazards.

State Actions

The State will address the inherent challenges in establishing successful information-sharing networks by:

- Maintaining an intelligence fusion center – one central location that brings together law enforcement, and other agencies to evaluate available information.

- Collaborating with regional, multi-state and federal systems to encourage intelligence and information sharing. The State will utilize standards for information sharing that foster the ability of these systems to exchange data.
- Reporting incident information using established mechanisms.
- Immediately reporting threats and incidents with a potential or actual terrorist link to the FBI Little Rock Joint Terrorism Task Force.

Assess the Situation, Activate Resources and Capabilities

When an incident occurs or potential incident exists, responders assess the situation, identify and prioritize requirements and activate available resources and capabilities to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs.

When planning for heightened threats or in anticipation of large-scale incidents, key activities include anticipating needs and pre-positioning resources. Based on asset availability, resources can be pre-positioned and response teams and other support resources may be placed on alert or deployed to a staging area.

State Actions

In the event of an incident requiring a coordinated response, ESF #5 – Emergency

Management will:

- Identify staff for deployment to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC has standard procedures and call-down lists and will notify department and agency points of contact.
- Coordinate the deployment and activities of specialized response teams such as: search and rescue teams, crime scene investigators, public works teams, hazardous materials response teams, public health specialists or veterinarians.

Coordinate Response Actions

Specific tasks include:

- Supporting local jurisdictions by mobilizing the National Guard, pre-positioning assets and managing other State level emergency functions.
- Implementing plans to ensure the effective management of the flow of volunteers and goods into the affected area.
- Coordinating initial actions which may include provision of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services; emergency flood fighting; evacuations; rerouting of ground, air, and/or water traffic; and provision of emergency information to the public.

- Coordinating requests from both affected and assisting stakeholders for additional support.
- Identifying and integrating resources and capabilities.
- Coordinating communications between responders and coordinating public information – which may include creating a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Requesting assistance through the Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP) or through EMAC.
- Requesting federal assistance.

State Actions

The State will provide the vast majority of the external assistance to local jurisdictions. When an incident grows beyond the response capability of a local jurisdiction and its available mutual aid, the local jurisdiction contacts the State. Upon receiving a request for assistance from a local government which has declared a disaster, the State begins to exercise its options to fill the request. Resources may come from State agencies, from local jurisdictions that have developed a particular capability, from volunteer and other private entities, from FEMA R6 States through the IERSP, from all other U.S. States and territories through EMAC, and from the federal government through its various agencies and international contacts.

In addition to these actions, the Governor may elect to activate the Arkansas National Guard. The Governor commands the State military forces (National Guard, when in State Active Duty or Title 32 status) and can deploy these assets in response to an incident. National Guard forces employed under State Active Duty or Title 32 status are providing support to the Governor of the State and are not part of federal military response efforts. The Arkansas National Guard only deploys at the request or with the permission of the Governor.

When the National Guard is deployed in State Active Duty status, the Governor retains command and control of forces inside the State. State Active Duty is based on State statute and policy, and the State is responsible for all costs relating to the deployment. State active-duty missions are carried out by the Adjutant General (TAG) pursuant to a delegation of authority from the Governor as Commander-in- Chief.

Title 32 Full-Time National Guard Duty refers to federal training or other duty, other than inactive duty, performed by a member of the National Guard. Title 32 is not subject to *posse comitatus* restrictions which prohibit federal military personnel and units of the National Guard under federal authority from acting in a law enforcement capacity within the United States. Title 32 allows the Governor, with the approval of the President or the Secretary of Defense, to order a Guard member to duty to:

- Perform training and other operational activities.
- Undertake activities for the military protection of the territory or domestic population of the United States, or of the infrastructure or other assets of the United States determined to be critical to national security, from a threat or aggression against the United States.
- Conduct homeland defense activities that the Secretary of Defense determines to be necessary and appropriate for participation by the National Guard units or members.

Under Title 32, the National Guard is under State control at federal expense in the service of the federal government. Under Title 32, Governors answered the President's request to deploy National Guard forces to the nation's airports in the immediate aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

In rare circumstances, the President may federalize National Guard forces for domestic duties under Title 10. The President's authority with regard to mobilizing and deploying Federal Military Reserve components (e.g., the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Title 10 Reserves) applies equally to the nation's *shared* military component – the National Guard. In these cases, the forces are no longer under the command of the Governor. Instead, the Department of Defense assumes full responsibility for all aspects of the deployment, including command and control over National Guard forces.

When performed within the United States, Title 10 duty is subject to numerous legal restrictions, including the Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC 1385) which prohibits federal military personnel from acting in a domestic law enforcement capacity unless expressly authorized by the Constitution or a separate Act of Congress. When employed at home or abroad in Title 10 status, for all legal purposes, the forces become indistinguishable elements of the federal military force. In Title 10 status, National Guard soldiers were mobilized and deployed to augment federal law enforcement agencies at the northern and southern borders of the contiguous U.S. in late spring and summer of 2002. Time consuming intra- agency and inter-agency negotiations and delays in approving Title 10 military responses are the norm.

State-to-State Assistance

During disaster response, if sufficient resources do not exist in State, the State has the option to request assistance from other States by using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

EMAC has been ratified by the U.S. Congress and is law in all fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. EMAC is activated when a Governor declares an Emergency or Disaster and an event is opened in the online EMAC Operations System. State-to-State requests are made between emergency management agencies and no other entities are authorized to act under or within EMAC. Deployment, completion of a mission, and demobilization occur only after the mission is authorized properly through EMAC. The process under which requesting States pay assisting States for their services is prescribed under EMAC law.

State-to-state assistance will not be requested until and unless local, State, volunteer, and private sector resources fall short of what will be required to mount an effective response and/or recovery.

In 2010, the five States in FEMA R6 – Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico – entered into the Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP). The member States will provide, through unified command, an immediate response and support capability to FEMA R6 States in a disaster or catastrophic event. The Plan will expedite the provision of assistance among the States in FEMA R6 and provide better visibility and acquisition of State resources within the region. Requests for and provision of assistance under the IERSP will follow EMAC guidelines.

Requesting Federal Assistance

When an incident overwhelms State resources and available mutual aid resources, the Governor may request federal assistance. In such cases, the affected jurisdiction(s), the State and the federal government will collaborate to provide the necessary assistance.

Demobilize

Demobilization is the orderly, safe and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. Demobilization should begin as soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources and be fully coordinated with other incident management and response structures.

State Actions

At the State level, demobilization planning and activities include:

- Steps to ensure personnel safety.
- Provisions to track and verify the safe return of resources to their original locations.
- Processes for tracking resources and ensuring applicable reimbursement.
- Compliance with mutual aid provisions.

Incident Management

This section explains how the State is organized to achieve its incident response objectives.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) third edition was released in October 2017 by the Department of Homeland Security. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide incident management template to all levels of government, the private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). It enables these stakeholders to work together to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity.

State Response: Structures and Staffing

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

The SEOC in North Little Rock is the physical location where State coordination occurs. The SEOC is activated as necessary to support local EOCs. State activities are coordinated from this central location. Decision makers and personnel supporting core functions report to the SEOC as required by the characteristics of each event. The primary function of the SEOC is to ensure that on scene responders have the resources (such as personnel, tools and equipment) they need. During a disaster or emergency, the SEOC informs the Governor and acts as liaison between local and federal personnel. The SEOC will host the JIC as appropriate. The location of any JIC will be contingent on the features of the incident.

Requesting and Managing Federal Assistance

The State hosts FEMA liaisons – which may be one person, an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), and/or others – in the SEOC until response transitions to a Joint Field Office (JFO). SEOC staff works with the liaisons to reach and maintain a common operating picture and mount an effective response.

SEOC staff is trained and tasked with generating the necessary documents to request federal resources and move them into affected areas as needed. The staff also coordinates communication between local and federal response elements and helps track and demobilize federal assets.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor appoints the SCO, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO, following the State's policies and laws. The specific roles and responsibilities of the SCO include:

- Serve as the primary representative of the Governor to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and in the JFO.
- Work with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to determine what the State requires, and set priorities for employment of federal resources provided to the State.
- Ensure coordination of all resources obtained from outside the State.
- Provide a link between the federal government and local government.
- Serve in the Unified Coordination Group in the JFO.

Governor's Authorized Representative

The Governor has empowered a Governor's Authorized Representative to:

- Execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the State, including certification of applications for public assistance and EMAC documents.
- Represent the Governor in the Unified Coordination Group, when required.
- Coordinate and supervise the State disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator.
- Identify, in coordination with the SCO, the critical items of specific information required to support timely, logical decisions.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The SEOC coordinates incident response support from across State government by calling up, as needed, one or more of the sixteen ESFs. During a response, ESFs coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by State departments and agencies, along with certain private sector and nonprofit organizations. They effectively bundle and funnel resources and capabilities to responders. Each function is coordinated by a single agency, but will rely on several agencies that provide resources in support of that functional area. The mission of each ESF is to provide the most effective and efficient access to the resources held by State government regardless of which agency has those capabilities.

The ESFs are the operational-level mechanism to provide assistance in sixteen functional areas identified as necessary to effectively manage emergency and/or disaster. Each ESF is composed of coordinating, primary, and support agencies. The lead coordinating agency is the entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the deployment, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Primary agencies are named on the basis of authorities, resources and capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. In the ARCEMP, the same agency is often both coordinating and primary. Support agencies have specific resources and capabilities in a given functional area enabling support of a primary agency.

Joint Field Office (JFO)

The JFO is the primary incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary facility that provides a central location for the coordination of federal, State, and local governments; private sector businesses; and NGOs with primary responsibility for response and short-term recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with NIMS principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. The JFO does not manage on-scene operations. It focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and to operations that extend beyond the incident site.

Personnel from federal and State departments and agencies, other jurisdictional entities and private sector businesses and NGOs may be requested to staff various levels of the JFO, depending on the requirements of the incident. The physical location of such a coordination entity depends on the situation.

Plan Development and Maintenance

The ARCEMP was originally written with input from each ESF Coordinating Agency and each Supporting Agency. Factors that could alter this plan are changes in the capabilities of a stakeholder, addition of a stakeholder who was not previously listed, improvements in technology, lessons learned through real events, emergence of new threats, advice from subject matter experts, etc. These factors are analyzed in the same way that the plan is evaluated.

The Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is evaluated by exercise and by stakeholder review. Entities with responsibilities under the plan are asked biennially to evaluate the accuracy and completeness of the text that applies to them. Biennial stakeholder reviews may not occur at the same time each year. The timeframe will be adjusted around disaster and other time-sensitive work

Material revisions to the plan are made immediately. Revisions that have no immediate effect on the accuracy, feasibility, or completeness of the plan are made during the biennial evaluation. Changes are shown in the Record of Changes section of the ARCEMP and are maintained as part of the plan for six years, by which time they have aged out of relevance.

Authorities and References

State

Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-101 et seq. including amendments by Act 408 of 1977, Act 891 of 1981, Act 629 of 1985, Act 687 of 1985, Act 1049 of 1993, Act 116 of 1995, etc.

Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-76-101 et seq., Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact, 2001, Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-76-202. Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Governor's Executive Order 23-11. An Executive Order Concerning the Implementation of Emergency Support Functions (ESF), January 24, 2023.

ADEM Organization Chart for non-emergency operation. <https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/emergency-management/adem/about-adem/adem-organization/>

Local

County court orders.

Local city ordinances

Regional

Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP)

Joint Arkansas/FEMA Region 6 NMSZ Earthquake Plan. June 22, 2018

Federal

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-920, as amended Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 91-606, as amended

The Robert T. Stafford Act aka Disaster Relief Act of 1974 Public Law 93-288, as amended FEMA Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (March 2019), FM 104-009-03
44 Code of Federal Regulations

P.L. 95-224 Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977. OMB Circular A0-87 Cost Principles for State and Local Government

P.L. 104-321 Granting the consent of Congress to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. OMB Circular A-102 Uniform Administrative Requirements for grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Government

National Incident Management System, third edition, Department of Homeland Security, October 2017.

National Preparedness Goal, Department of Homeland Security, September 2015. National Response Framework, fourth edition, Department of Homeland Security, October 28, 2019 CPG 101, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2. November 2010.

Homeland Security Presidential Directives as appropriate. Presidential Policy Directives as appropriate.

The Congressional Charter of the American National Red Cross – United States Congress Act of January 5, 1905, as amended.

Title VI of P.L. 109-295 (H.R. 5441), the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. (August 2016) Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan Second Edition. Retrieved from <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=795050>

Other

World Health Organization (WHO)

Glossary

Annex - describe how support is organized among the entities with roles in state emergency management.

Appendix, Hazard-specific (of Annex) - addresses each hazard that threatens the jurisdiction.

Unique characteristics of various hazards will not be adequately covered in the functional annexes; to properly treat such unique factors is the purpose or role of the hazard-specific appendixes to the functional annexes.

CERCLA - The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites; establishes authority to tax chemical and petroleum industries to finance a \$1.6 billion response trust fund (the Superfund or Fund), and provides broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may endanger public health or welfare of the environment. EPA is primarily responsible for implementing Superfund. Under CERCLA, EPA may take legal action to force those responsible for hazardous substance releases to clean them up or to reimburse EPA for costs or cleanup. (*Reauthorized via SARA 'Codified as: 42 USC 9601 et seq.'*)

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) - A congressionally chartered, federally supported non-profit corporation that serves as the official civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force (USAF). CAP is a volunteer organization with aviation-minded membership that provides personnel, aircraft and vehicles to provide emergency services such as search and rescue, disaster relief, incident awareness and assessment, homeland security, transport and courier service. CAP also performs non-auxiliary missions for various governmental and private agencies.

Command Post - A centralized base of operations established near the site of a hazardous materials incident.

Community Lifelines – A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. The lifelines are Safety and Security; Food, Water, Sheltering; Health and Medical; Energy (Power and Fuel); Communications; Transportation; and Hazardous Material Management.

Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) - For each state, a single budgetary vehicle for applying for and receiving financial assistance for several discrete FEMA-administered programs. Negotiated separately for each State via FEMA Regional offices. Mechanism for distribution of Title III training grants.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) - An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, manmade, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, State, and Federal) and the private sector.

Congregate Care Facilities (CCF) - Public or private buildings in the host areas planned for use to lodge and care for evacuees. Generally, assigned space is approximately 40 square feet per person.

Continuity of Government - Plans and procedures for ensuring the survival and operational capabilities of governmental processes and lines of succession. This includes the protection and maintenance of agency and departmental vital records.

Damage Assessment - The conduct of on the scene surveys following any disaster to determine the amount of loss or damage caused by the incident. Extent of damage is assessed in all types of disasters such as flash flood, tornado, winter storm, hurricane, nuclear power incident, and chemical explosion.

Disaster - An occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made accidental, military or paramilitary cause.

Decontamination - the process of decreasing the amount of chemical agent on any person, object, or area by absorbing, neutralizing, destroying, ventilating, or removing chemical agents.

Direction and control exercise - an activity in which emergency preparedness officials respond to a simulated incident. It mobilizes emergency management and communications organizations and officials. Field response organizations are not normally involved.

Division of Emergency Management - The Arkansas State Agency tasked with protecting the general public from the effects of natural or manmade disasters.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - a cooperative agreement between commercial radio and television stations to allow local or state officials to use their facilities to broadcast emergency information to the general public in the event of a life-threatening situation.

Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) - A voluntary network of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to disseminate information during an emergency, as provided by the Emergency Broadcast System Plan. EBS is made up of AM, FM and TV Broadcast stations and non-governmental electronic communications operating in a voluntary organized manner during natural/manmade emergencies or disaster at national, state or local levels. This system keeps the public informed.

Emergency Management - Organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, prevention of, protection from, response to, or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and state emergency legislation.

Emergency Management Assistance (EMA) - FEMA program of financial contributions to assist the States and their political subdivision to develop a capability for civil defense by assisting them on a 50-50 funds-matching reimbursement basis.

Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) - The Emergency Response person responsible to the Direction and Control group for coordinating the response activities of the combined government, industry, and public forces at work in the disaster.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) - Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services which provide medical services during a disaster.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) - Person nationally or state-certified as trained to provide a specific level of emergency medical care, usually at the actual scene of an emergency which led to the injuries being treated, prior to transport to a hospital.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The protected site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, State, and Federal) exercise centralized direction and control in an emergency. Operating from an EOC is a basic emergency management concept. For effective emergency response, all activities must be centrally directed and coordinated. The person-in-charge of the disaster directs the response from this locations, and all community officials assigned primary emergency response tasks coordinate their actions from this center. The EOC should have adequate work space, be supplied with maps, status boards, etc., which are visible to all EOC staff, and have communications capability so that the EOC staff may communicate with their departments and field forces. The EOC also serves as a Resource Center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It provides executive directives and liaison to state and federal government, and considers and mandates protective actions. The EOC may be partially activated with key staff persons meeting periodically, or it may be fully activated, thus operating on a continuous 24 hour basis, depending on the situation.

Emergency Operations Exercise - Emergency operations plan testing for Emergency Operation Center (EOC) personnel, including civil government officials, under conditions of a simulated emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - An all-hazards documents, which briefly, clearly, and concisely specifies actions to be taken or instructions to be given in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack. The plan identifies authorities, relationships, and the coordinated actions to be taken based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Emergency Public Information - Information disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency; in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. Includes rumor-control processes. During an emergency it is essential that the community have the capability to disseminate, in a timely manner, official emergency public information. An effective public information program is instrumental in saving lives and limiting the loss of property. A Public Information Official (PIO) must be appointed to provide a single source of information to the media. Information thus must be non-conflicting, and key officials will be free to concentrate on the response. The PIO must have the capability to fully utilize the media to provide fast, accurate, official information and instructions to the public. A center should be designated where press conferences will be given and news releases issued. This will be the only source of information for the media, so that key emergency operating facilities and activities will not be disrupted by media attempts to gain access. (See PIAT and JPIC)

Emergency Response - The response to any occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in a release of a hazardous substance due to an unforeseen event.

Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) - published and distributed by DOT for response personnel's initial use on-scene at HazMat events.

Emergency Worker - Workers employed during an emergency to work specifically in disaster roles such as debris removal, engineering services, dike construction, water removal, etc. Also any person engaged in operations required to minimize the effects of a fixed nuclear facility emergency.

Environment - Water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between them and all living things.

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: primary CERCLA agency; chair of NRT. Title III Hotline (800) 535-0202; in Washington, D.C. (202) 479-2449, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

Evacuation - A population protection strategy involving orderly movement of people away from an actual or potential hazard, and providing reception centers for those without their own resources for temporary relocation.

Evacuee - That individual which is moved to an area of less risk.

Exercise – Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (EOP).

Exercise Scenario – Background detail (domestic, international, political, military, etc.) against which an exercise is conducted.

Exposure/Exposed – When an employee is subjected to a hazardous chemical in the course of employment through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption, etc.), and includes potential (e.g., accident or possible) exposure.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – A federal agency tasked with national emergency preparedness and disaster response. Responsibilities include assistance in all aspects of community planning, preparedness and response to the full range of likely disasters and emergencies, including recommendation for a presidentially declared disaster area and administration of disaster funds. Provides a range of expertise and administrative skills in community preparedness planning via state emergency offices. It also deals in flood insurance, temporary emergency housing, training of state and local emergency response personnel and funding of preparedness projects and functions.

Fire Department – A paid professional or voluntary organization created to prevent and fight fires.

Hazardous Wastes – Discarded materials that EPA regulates under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et Seq.) because of public health and safety concerns. Under RCRA, a hazardous waste is fully regulated from "cradle to grave" – this is, from its time of creation until properly discarded.

HazMat, Hazardous Materials – any substance or material in a particular form or quantity which the Secretary of Transportation finds may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. Substances so designated may include explosive, radioactive materials, etiologic agents, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizing or corrosive materials, and flammable gases. Defined via rulemaking process, under authority of PL 93-633.

Host area - a predetermined location, usually some distance away from a potential risk, where persons evacuated from a risk area are sheltered.

ICS – Incident Command System; combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. Intended to expand as situation requires larger resource, without requiring new, reorganized command structure.

In-Place Sheltering – Directing of personnel to remain in a building or seek shelter in a building or structure, in lieu of evacuation, for protection from a life safety threat, i.e. vapor cloud or explosion. In-place sheltering is defined as "the indoors sheltering of people to prevent external contact or inhalation of harmful chemicals". All air circulating devices should be shut off and windows and doors closed. It is anticipated in-place sheltering will last a short time, no more than a few hours.

Institutional populations - people in schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons or other facilities that require special care or consideration by virtue of their dependency on others for appropriate protection.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - The location where public information officials gather to collaborate on and coordinate the release of emergency public information.

Joint Public Information Center (JPIC) – A center established near the scene of a disaster or emergency for issuing emergency information. It provides a central location for the joint issuance of accurate information to news media representatives by all levels of government and private industry. This center should be a large room with limited access, close to the scene, where the media can receive information and be provided with work space. A JPIC is established for written and verbal news releases to the media. The Joint Public Information Center provides a central locations where news media representatives can receive accurate current information concerning the incident.

LEPC - The Local Emergency Planning Committee for the Emergency Planning District in which the facility is located; required by federal law and some state laws to develop contingency plans (for planning districts as set forth by the State Commission).

Liability – An obligation to do or refrain from doing something; a duty which eventually must be performed; an obligation to pay money; also used to refer to one’s responsibility for his conduct.

Liable – To be responsible for; to be obligated in law. (See **liability**).

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – the planning body designated by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III legislation, as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

Local government – Political subdivision of the State

Mass care center –an interim facility opened for people made temporarily homeless due to an emergency. Facilities are selected by the applicable County and the American Red Cross and will be staffed by ARC personnel for essential basic services (feeding, comfort care, family reunification, etc.). This facility is primarily a comfort station or holding area where personnel can wait until decisions can be made as to the extent of the emergency, possible return of evacuees to their homes, or the need to provide follow- on shelter (mass care and feeding) support. Facilities selected may be developed into full-scale shelters if the situation dictates and people are unable to make alternative living arrangements (family, friends, etc.).

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A written agreement between two or more agencies or private enterprises, whether federal, state or local. The MOU establishes what assistance or resources are available for preparation, response and mitigation of an emergency.

Mitigation - refers to those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

Mutual Aid Agreements – Formal or information understanding between jurisdictions that pledge exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) - "The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (40 CFR part 300) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the authorities established by Sect. 311 of the Clean Water Act.

National Defense Area (NDA) - an area established on nonfederal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or territories for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting Department of Defense equipment and/or material.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) - a system designed to deal with extensive medical care needs in very large disasters or emergencies. The system is a cooperative effort of the Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, state and local governments, and the private sector.

National Preparedness-the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

National Response Team - A group consisting of representatives of 14 government agencies that implement the National Contingency Plan.

National Warning System (NAWAS) - The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government and public safety officials. NAWAS was to warn of an imminent enemy attack or an actual accidental missile launch and it still supports this mission, but the emphasis now is on terrorist actions, natural, and technological disasters.

National Weather Service (NWS) - A Federal Agency tasked with forecasting weather and providing appropriate warning of imminent natural disaster such as hurricane, tornados, tropical storms, etc.

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; central agency in development of CAMEO computer system for hazmat response and planning use, especially air-plume and surface-slick dispersion modeling. Functions under the Department of Commerce. Provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) in coastal and marine areas. SSCs serve as members of the OSC's staff, as scientific and technical advisors. Their capabilities include contingency planning, surface/subsurface trajectory forecasting, resource risk analysis, technical hazard data assessment and general communications. The SSC serves as principal point-of-contact for members of the scientific community.

On-scene coordinator (OSC) - the federal official pre-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Coast Guard to coordinate and direct federal responses and removals under the National Contingency Plan, or the Department of Defense (DOD) officials designated to coordinate and direct the removal actions from releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD vessels and facilities. For Department of Army facilities, the Initial Response Force and the Service Response Force commander is the on-scene coordinator.

Pandemic – an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population.

Personnel processing point (PPP) - a designated point along the evacuation routes where evacuees are processed and given instruction. Actions taken include, but are not limited to:

- first aid, if necessary;
- decontamination, if necessary
- transportation or directions to hospital or reception and care center facilities.
- PPPs will be manned by participating fire departments, with assistance from law enforcement and EMS agencies.

Prevention- refers to those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but are not limited to, information sharing and warning; domestic counterterrorism; and preventing the acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). For purposes of the prevention framework called for in Presidential Policy Directive 8, the term "prevention" refers to preventing imminent threats.

Protection- (as defined in Presidential Policy Directive 8) refers to those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to, defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity.

Protection factor - the measure of exposure reduction provided by a protective device or shelter. A protection factor of 100 means that protected exposure is 1/100th of the unprotected exposure.

Public Information Officer (PIO) - On-scene official responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, and local government agencies. Also called Public Affairs Officer (PAO).

Reception Center - A center established to register evacuees and to assess their needs. If an evacuation is ordered, suitable facilities to be used as reception centers must be designated. The centers will be used to register evacuees for emergency shelter or, if temporary shelter is not required because evacuees will stay elsewhere, to ascertain where they can be contacted. Persons requiring temporary shelter will be directed to a shelter location. (NOTE: Reception and shelter facilities may be at the same location.)

Recovery - refers to those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.

Regional Response Team (RRT) - the representatives of federal agencies and a representative from each state in the federal region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the on-scene coordinator may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution.

Resilience - refers to the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.

Response - refers to those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Risk - The probability that damage to life, property, and the environment will occur.

Risk Analysis - Assesses probability of damage (or injury) due to hazardous materials release and actual damage (or injury) that might occur, in light of the hazard analysis and vulnerability analysis.

Some planners may choose to analyze worst-case scenarios. Use the Chemical Profiles in the CEPP technical guidance or a similar guide to obtain information.

Risk Area - An area considered likely to be affected by a release of a toxic chemical. Risk areas are based on recommended isolation distances (i.e., one-half mile radius in all directions and one mile downwind), identifiable land features (streets, addresses, rivers, etc.) and predominate wind directions.

Route alerting - one of several methods used to alert the public to a danger. It involves emergency personnel traveling in vehicles or on foot along prearranged routes and delivering emergency messages to the general public. Methods include lights, sirens, public address systems, and door-to-door notification.

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-299). Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know Systems.

SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance – EPA list of 300-plus substances named in Appendix D or 40 DFR Part 300, as described in SARA section 302(a) (2). Section 302, 303 and 304 of CERCLA apply to these substances. Length of list may be altered by EPA review process.

Security- refers to the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.

Service Response Force (SRF) - a Department of the Army level emergency response organization, commanded by a general officer, capable of performing and sustaining the chemical accident/incident response mission. The SRF is comprised of the IRF and follow-on forces consisting of a staff and specialized teams from various agencies and organizations involved in the response to and recovery from a chemical event.

Shelter - A facility to house, feed, and care for persons evacuated from a risk area for periods of one or more days. For the risk areas the primary shelter and the reception center are usually located in the same facility.

Special Needs Population - A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, or who are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Staging Area - A pre-selected location having large parking areas such as a major shopping area, schools, etc. The area is a base for the assembly of persons to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions and a debarking area for returning evacuees. Several of these areas should be designated to each evacuating jurisdiction.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) - Set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness, and implemented without a specific direct order from higher authority.

State Emergency Operations Plan – The Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan designated specifically for State-level response to emergencies or major disasters; which sets forth roles and responsibilities of State and local governments, including those for implementing Federal disaster assistance. (See EOP)

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - the state planning group designated by SARA, Title III legislation as the state coordinating body for hazardous materials activities.

Tabletop exercise - an activity in which emergency preparedness officials respond verbally to a simulated incident in an informal and unstressed format.

Title III - the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." A law that requires the establishment of state and local planning structures (SERCs and LEPCs) for emergency planning and for hazardous materials incidents. It requires (1) site-specific planning around extremely hazardous substances, (2) participating in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances, and (3) notifications to SERCs and LEPCs of releases of certain hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals to the public.

Traffic control point (TCP) - a location on a road or highway, usually an intersection, which is manned by trained personnel to ensure continued movement of traffic into or out of a risk area. Traffic control is a temporary function to be implemented at points where normal traffic controls are inadequate or where redirection of traffic becomes necessary due to an emergency. Traffic control implies movement, while access control implies blockade.

Unified Coordination Group – The Unified Coordination Group (UCG) leads the JFO. It is comprised of specified senior leaders representing State and Federal interests, and can include tribal governments, local jurisdictions, the private sector, or NGOs.

Warning - The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of natural disasters and acts of civil disturbance or war.

Acronyms

ACIC	Arkansas Crime Information Center
ADA	Arkansas Department of Agriculture
ADC	Arkansas Department of Corrections
ADEM	Arkansas Division of Emergency Management
ADH	Arkansas Department of Health
ADHS	Arkansas Department of Human Services
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ASP	Arkansas State Police
ASWO	Arkansas State Watch Office
AWIN	Arkansas Wireless Information Network
DA	Department of Army
DEQ	Division of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOH	Division of Health
DPS	(Arkansas) Department of Public Safety
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	(U.S. Department) of Health and Human Services
ICCB	Intergovernmental Consultation and Coordination Boards
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARS	Military Auxiliary Radio System
MCV	Mobile Communications Vehicle
MDIRP	Major Disaster/Incident Response Plan
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDA	National Defense Area
NCTR	National Center for Toxicological Research
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Frameworks
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PFO	Principal Federal Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Personnel Processing Point

RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service RRT Regional Response Team
SARA	Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission SRF Service Response Force
TCP	Traffic Control Point
UCG	Unified Coordination Group

Emergency Support Function #1 – Transportation Annex

ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Primary Agencies

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Commerce, Division of Aeronautics

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Office

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Corrections Civil Air
Patrol

Arkansas Waterways Commission

Arkansas Trucking Association

Arkansas Transit Association

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Federal Railroad Administration

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et al.

Arkansas State Highway Commission Minute Order No. 3713

ARDOT Earthquake Response Plan

Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974 - Also known as the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act

Title 23, U.S. Code -- Highways

Executive Order 11490 – Assigning emergency preparedness functions to Federal departments and agencies

The National Response Framework

FHWA Administrative Order 1910.2C

Emergency Administrative Plan – Bobby Hopper Tunnel

ARDOT Continuity of Operations Plan

Arkansas Aviation Operations Plan

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

Introduction

Policies

- The primary goal of transportation planning for emergency and/or disaster response is to satisfy the needs of state, federal, and local government agencies requiring transportation routes to perform disaster missions.
- Transportation planning will include the utilization of available state transportation capabilities.
- State transportation planning will respect the county policies and priorities relevant to the movement of relief resources.
- The owners/operators of any rail line are solely responsible for damage assessment and repair of their commercial rail lines within the state.
- The owners/operators of any ports are solely responsible for damage assessment and repair of their facilities within the state.

Concept of Operations

General

The Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT) is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating ground transportation activities. ARDOT is responsible for coordinating state resources needed to restore and maintain transportation routes necessary to protect lives and property during an emergency/disaster and will provide an ESF #1 liaison to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The Arkansas Division of Aeronautics (ADA) is responsible for the coordination of air transportation activities. ADA will provide a liaison to assist ESF #1 with the coordination of available state air assets according to the Arkansas Aviation Operations Plan annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

ARDOT will assess the condition of highways, bridges, tunnels, and other components of the state's transportation infrastructure. ARDOT will close those components determined to be unsafe; post signs and place barricades; notify law enforcement and emergency management personnel of closures; and protect, maintain, and restore critical transportation routes and facilities. This will be accomplished with guidance from ESF #1 supporting agencies and private industry.

Organization

ARDOT will work through the State EOC to coordinate efforts for the ESF #1 ground transportation element. ADA will lead the Air Coordination Group (ACG) to coordinate the efforts of the ESF #1 air transportation element. Overall coordination of the emergency response will be conducted by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), ARDOT will be responsible for coordinating activities of its employees, the agencies named in this document, and other public and private entities involved in restoring transportation facilities and modes within the state of Arkansas. The Support Agencies are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support their ESF #1 responsibilities.

Actions

Pre-Incident

ESF #1 Primary agencies will maintain their own internal plans and SOPs and will update those plans to ensure prompt and effective response to disasters.

Incident

- ARDOT / ESF 1 will coordinate with ESF 12 – Energy, as well as local jurisdictions to identify, prioritize, and clear routes that provide critical access to fuel supplies and fuel distribution / receiving sites.
- ESF #1 will coordinate resources needed to restore and maintain transportation routes necessary to protect lives and property.
- ARDOT, the ESF #1 coordinating agency, will provide a liaison to the State EOC, to provide information on road closures, infrastructure damage, route clearance, and restoration activities.
- ARDOT and ESF #12 – Energy will coordinate fuel supply staging and access as needed based on available emergency transportation/evacuation routes.
- ARDOT/ESF #1 will coordinate with ESF #12 as well as local jurisdictions to identify, prioritize, and clear routes that provide critical access to fuel supplies and fuel distribution/receiving sites.
- The ADA will provide a liaison to assist ESF #1 and act as the Air Group Coordinator.
- The ADA will provide information on airport and runway conditions and available services and provides aerial transportation when needed and available.

Post Incident

- ARDOT will coordinate the recovery, restoration, and safety of transportation infrastructure by prioritizing the reconstruction needs and the restoration of critical and strategic transportation infrastructure. Reconstructed facilities will be built in accordance with current standards and specifications.
- ARDOT will sign all State Highway closures and detours in accordance with the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agencies

- Utilize assigned personnel and equipment during the emergency period to clear routes, temporarily restore public facilities, and assist other agencies as requested.
- Assist with the damage assessment of transportation infrastructure in close coordination with federal, state, and local officials.
- Implement ESF #1 functions to include the identification, procurement, prioritization and/or allocation of state resources necessary to maintain and restore the state’s transportation infrastructure.
- Assist state and local government entities in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area and regulate the use of such networks.
- Provide assistance to other state and local government agencies in the transport of urgent supplies to impacted areas. If the need for the transport of such goods exceeds the capability of the ESF #1 coordinating agency and its support agencies, ESF #7 may be asked to acquire additional equipment and manpower from the private sector.
- Review and revise this annex at minimum on a biennial basis or as needed.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #1 supports the Transportation lifeline.

Support Agencies

Supporting agencies have resources that may fulfill roles and responsibilities identified in this ESF (see table on next page). Resources will be called upon as needed and provided by supporting agencies, as they are available.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	Assist with enforcement of traffic routes
Arkansas Department of Agriculture,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternate modes of transportation (all- terrain vehicles, off road vehicles) • Air support (fixed wing assets) to include pilots • Provide debris clearance equipment
Game and Fish Commission	Provide alternate modes of transportation (all- terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, watercraft, and manpower)

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure aerial photography contractor(s) or other resource(s). • Construct damage assessment maps from aerial photography data. • Utilize the GIS data "warehouse" for the State of Arkansas to provide overlay of “facilities of interest” • Assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment • Coordinate with County GIS personnel on GIS data transfer, analysis and technical support
Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism	Provide heavy equipment for emergency repairs or debris removal. Available uniformed staff will assist in evacuation of lakes and streams.
Department of Finance and Administration	Responsible for the provision of fuel along transportation and evacuation routes
Department of Education	Provide school buses and drivers to transport disaster victims. Resources will be used with permission from individual school superintendents and requests will be coordinated through the Arkansas Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation.
Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vehicles and drivers to transport emergency supplies and/or people.
Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vehicles and drivers to transport emergency supplies and/or move people. • Provide equipment for emergency debris removal
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides assistance in aerial damage surveys of transportation infrastructure • The ability to provide air and ground transportation of medicines, blood plasma, personnel, supplies, and equipment etc.
Arkansas Trucking Association	Provide types and numbers of for-hire vehicles and drivers in the affected area and a telephone number to reach responsible persons in each company who could dispatch these vehicles.
Arkansas Transit Association	Provide types and numbers of public transit vehicles with drivers available for transporting evacuees.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Take measures such as dredging and/or removal of debris and obstructions to insure that navigation on Federal Navigation Channels is maintained.

Agency	Functions
Department of Education	Provide school buses and drivers to transport disaster victims. Resources will be used with permission from individual school superintendents and requests will be coordinated through the Arkansas Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation.
Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vehicles and drivers to transport emergency supplies and/or people.
Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vehicles and drivers to transport emergency supplies and/or move people. • Provide equipment for emergency debris removal
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides assistance in aerial damage surveys of transportation infrastructure • The ability to provide air and ground transportation of medicines, blood plasma, personnel, supplies, and equipment etc.
Arkansas Trucking Association	Provide types and numbers of for-hire vehicles and drivers in the affected area and a telephone number to reach responsible persons in each company who could dispatch these vehicles.
Arkansas Transit Association	Provide types and numbers of public transit vehicles with drivers available for transporting evacuees.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Take measures such as dredging and/or removal of debris and obstructions to insure that navigation on Federal Navigation Channels is maintained.
Arkansas Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center to include the Situational Awareness and the 24/7/365 warning and notification for emergencies and/or incidents. • Coordinates State resource assessments and needs. • Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources.

Agency	Functions
Federal Railroad Administration (From Agency Website http://www.fra.dot.gov/)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Materials Division- oversees the movement of hazardous materials throughout the nation’s rail transportation system; has the authority to oversee the movement of a package marked to indicate compliance with a Federal or international hazardous materials standard even if such a package does not contain a hazardous material. • Highway-Rail Grade Crossing and Trespasser Prevention Division- enacts and enforces regulations requiring safe practices by train and motor vehicle operators, as well as by pedestrians • Motive Power and Equipment Division- provides technical expertise and direction in the execution and administration of rail safety programs to ensure maximum safety in railroad operations relevant to motive power and freight, passenger, and commuter equipment. • Track and Structures Division- provides technical expertise of railroad safety programs relevant to track and structures.
National Guard, Military Department (NGAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Transportation Mission Ready Packages for movement of civilian personnel located or entering normally inaccessible locations when activated by the Governor • Provide Route Clearance Mission Ready Packages to clear debris and soil deposits on roadways and other public routes when activated by the Governor
U.S. Department of Homeland Security/CISA	Coordinates with the ADEM Critical Infrastructure Protection section on cascading dependency or interdependency (including supply chain) issues related to the transportation sector during the incident response phase. (through the DHS/CISA Special Event Domestic Incident Tracker system)

Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Health Arkansas

Department of Transportation Arkansas

Highway Police

Arkansas Educational Television Network

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Amateur Radio Emergency Service

Arkansas Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

Telecommunications Network Service Providers

Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management Organizations

Arkansas Public Service Commission

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Homeland Security/National Communications System

Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate

Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network

National Weather Service

Authorities and References

Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). (Undated). *Arkansas Statewide Emergency Notification System (SENS) Communications Plan*. Available from ADEM ASWO Branch.

Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-101 et seq. including amendments by Act 408 of 1977, Act 891 of 1981, Act 629 of 1985, Act 687 of 1985, Act 1049 of 1993, Act 116 of 1995, etc.

Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). *Arkansas Statewide Emergency Communications Plan*. May 15, 2011, revised 2020, available from ADEM Communications and Support Division.

Introduction

The ESF #2 Communications annex provides guidance for rapid alerting and warning to key State and local jurisdictional officials and the general public of an impending or occurring natural or technological emergency or disaster. This annex also provides guidance for organizing, establishing, and maintaining the telecommunications and information system capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of state and local jurisdictions in responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

Policies

This annex will guide all State telecommunications, information systems, and warning activities related to prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery associated with emergencies or disasters.

Telecommunications, information systems, and warning support requirements that cannot be met at the local level will be escalated upward for resolution to the State level by contacting the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) and appropriate State agencies. If needed, ADEM will request federal assistance.

Assumptions

Reliable telecommunications and information system capabilities will be available at all levels of government for disaster communications. The State will have communication capability from the primary or an alternate EOC.

Local jurisdiction emergency management organizations will perform as primary warning points and non-National Warning System (NAWAS) relay warning points. They will maintain a continuing record of the status of the warning system and advise the local jurisdiction emergency management director of any deficiencies. They will also prepare, maintain, and exercise warning plans, SOPs, and call lists.

Each local jurisdiction will test local jurisdiction procedures and warning systems and will respond to state tests of the warning network in accordance with the Statewide Warning Fan-out. Local jurisdictions will determine methods of conveying warnings to citizens and train all personnel staffing a warning point in the reception and dissemination of warning information.

Concept of Operations

General

Emergency communications between local, state, and federal governments are provided through the Arkansas State Watch Office (ASWO). Day-to-day communications capabilities are robust and several layers of redundant systems exist.

Communications and Warning Capabilities

- An Emergency Alert System (EAS) terminal is located within the ASWO and EAS capability is available through the State Emergency Notification Software (SENS) that connects through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) can be sent to user-defined areas through IPAWS.
- HazCollect can send messages for non-weather emergencies into the NOAA Weather Alert system, including NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), through IPAWS.
- State Emergency Notification Software (SENS) can send voice, text, and email notifications to ADEM Staff, Governor's staff and cabinet, State Agency Directors and successors, County Judges, and County Coordinators.
- The ASWO is equipped with five Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN) consoles. All ADEM personnel are issued portable radio units. A cache of portable and mobile units are retained by ADEM Telecommunications Branch to be issued as disaster or emergency situations dictate. There is also a cache of radios for use with the Site on Wheels (SOW) maintained at ADEM and another cache with the ADEM Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV).
- Thirteen Motobridge gateways are located at AWIN radio sites in the most populated areas of the state. These are available to connect disparate radio systems into AWIN.

The state portion of the National Warning System (NAWAS) consists of the ADEM Communications Center, twelve State Police District headquarters, two National Weather Service offices, and 15 primary warning points (nodes) connected with leased, non-switched terrestrial voice circuits. The primary warning points use the most expedient method possible to disseminate warnings to the non-NAWAS counties. National and State NAWAS phone systems are located in the Arkansas Response and Coordination Center.

- The Arkansas Nuclear One Telephone/Fax System is located in the ASWO.
- The Arkansas Department of Health Hotline System is located in the ASWO.
- The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) utilizes a commercial telephone system for daily use. The State EOC has operational lines for emergency use and jacks for installing additional lines.
- The Arkansas Incident Reporting Hotline is answered by the ASWO 24 hours a day including weekends and holidays. The 24-hour hotline system exists on a standard phone system.
- ADEM utilizes two fax machines for manual fax transmissions. Both fax machines have print, copy, and scan capabilities and are located in the main ADEM building. ADEM also utilizes a fax server that allows for fax transmissions to be sent and received via a Microsoft Exchange Server email infrastructure.
- Cellular Smartphones operating on the Verizon network have been assigned to the ADEM staff.
- The ADEM Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) has Satellite Internet capability, an ACU 1000, preprogrammed UHF/VHF channels for all counties and state agencies, satellite phones both handheld and MSAT G2, RACES radios, HF radio, and base station functionality with 25 push talk phones and directional antenna.
- Satellite phones are issued to the Governor, ADEM Director, Chief of Staff, each ADEM Area Coordinator, and each ESF Coordinating Agency. Hughes MSAT G2s are installed in the ADEM MCV, ASWO, and SEOC Event Manager positions, and have been distributed to all ESF and support

agencies. A small cache of satellite phones is reserved and issued to personnel for communication capability.

- Secure Telephone Equipment (STE), is located in the Secure Communications Room in the main ADEM building and is used primarily for secure communication with other states and the Department of Homeland Security. Special security clearance is necessary for access to this equipment or its use and entry is restricted to authorized users.
- Video teleconferencing units are located in the office of the ADEM Director, Governor's Conference Room, and Training Room C at ADEM.
- Ham, or amateur radio. The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM) and Shared Resources (SHARES), and the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) work and exercise with ADEM to maintain the capability to assist in emergency communications.
- The TRP-1000 Transportable Radio Interconnect System.
- National Weather Service disseminates all National Weather Service text data pertinent to Arkansas via the Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) terminals located in Arkansas law enforcement jurisdictions and the ASWO. The Arkansas Crime Information Center computer system is used primarily to transmit law enforcement information. It can be used by ADEM during an emergency to transmit and receive hard copy administrative traffic.
- The DHS/FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS).
- Three AWIN deployable Sites on Wheels (SOWs). These SOWs are equipped with cellular backhaul capabilities and gateway equipment.
- Two Yaesu FT-897D deployable amateur radio kits.
- Laptops and wireless networking equipment

Organization

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management is the Lead Coordinating Agency for ESF #2. Private telecommunications providers and other state agencies support ADEM Communications and Support.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management supports disaster operations by providing equipment, personnel, and technical support during the restoration of voice and data information systems. ADEM has the overall responsibility for planning and coordinating the emergency telecommunications, warning, and information technology programs within the state, including assistance to local jurisdictions. ADEM supports response and recovery by working with commercial telecommunications companies to restore telecommunications capabilities and services. ADEM coordinates the acquisition and deployment of additional telecommunications equipment, personnel, and resources necessary to establish temporary communications capabilities within disaster-affected areas.

Pre-incident Activities.

- Identify communications facilities, equipment, and personnel in each region that can be made available to support response and recovery efforts.
- Assess selected sites to pre-stage communications assets for rapid deployment.

Develop the capability to use communications assets belonging to volunteer agencies, local governments, and private industry in the area. This activity will include the collection of information regarding the availability and the operational condition of nearby resources, as well as the logistical requirements, such as fuel, necessary to use the local assets to good effect.

- Promote interoperability among state and local jurisdictions.

- Conduct regularly scheduled communications tests and drills with communications centers across the State to ensure operational readiness and procedural familiarity.

Response Activities.

- Monitor the plans and actions of commercial telecommunications companies as they restore services.
- Determine what assets of each ESF #2 support agency are available and nearest to the affected area and the lead time needed to deploy them.
- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities within the affected area.
- Deploy a Communications Leader (COML) to the scene if necessary.
- Collect telecommunication system damage information from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local/county emergency management coordinator, and other city/county/State agencies and report that information to ESF #5.
- Prioritize the deployment of services and equipment based on available resources and critical needs and make recommendations to the Team Chief/ADEM leadership.
- Coordinate communications support to all governmental, quasi-governmental, and volunteer agencies as required.
- Provide information to be included in State EOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans in a timely manner.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides an indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #2 supports the Communications lifeline in that it ensures lines of communication stay open during and after a disaster.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster operations as requested by utilizing the agency’s personnel and communications equipment throughout the state. • Provide alternate EOC communications center support at the level dictated by the situation. • Provide on-scene situation assessment and radio support. • Provide for transport and maintenance of deployable Sites on Wheels.
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster operations as requested by utilizing the agency’s personnel and communications equipment throughout the state. • Provide alternate EOC communications center support at the level dictated by the situation. • Provide guidance to area hospitals, air and ground ambulances, and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers. • Collect, review, disseminate, and track public health information. • Provide communication for health providers through the Health Alert Network (HAN).
Arkansas Department of Transportation, including Arkansas Highway Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster operations as requested by utilizing the agency’s personnel and communications equipment throughout the state. • Staff the ARDOT Traffic Management Center (TMC) at the level dictated by the situation. • Provide technical assistance for the restoration of communications systems. • Provide radio systems backup for ADEM communication staff through 2 private radio systems. • Coordinate transport assistance as required by activities such as the deployment of Sites on Wheels. • Provide on-scene situation assessment and radio support.
Arkansas Educational Television Network (AETN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communication to the public.
Arkansas Game & Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to provide additional staff and transportation assistance (in support of ESF #1) to deploy SOWs. • Provide alternate communication via radio communication system and technicians in the central Arkansas area. • Provide on-scene situation assessment and radio support.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide aircraft to transport mobile AWIN repeaters. • Provide alternate communication via high-band radios. • Provide on-scene situation assessment and radio support.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) & Arkansas Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternate communications (voice and data) via volunteer ham radio operators throughout the state and region.
Arkansas Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternate communications via VHF Bases located around the state, its VHF repeater network-stand alone, and its HF radio system. • Provide aircraft to transport mobile AWIN repeaters. • Provide on-scene situation assessment and radio support.
Telecommunications Network Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 24/7 hotlines to increase the scale of the response to match the situation. • Provide technical support and repair/replacement of telecommunications systems to local jurisdictions.
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a national telecommunications system, capable of connecting State, federal, and commercial systems for appropriate emergency operations and to other Federal Government Agencies and systems.
National Warning Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate, direct, and control NAWAS during multistate emergency or disaster situations. • Coordinate information dissemination through ADEM.
National Earthquake Information Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue seismic activity advisories and confirmations. • Coordinate alert information through ADEM.
National Guard, Military Department (NGAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Joint Incident Site Communication (JISCC) support for sites with no network, telephone, or radio interoperability.

Resource Requirements

ESF #2 will require that propane and/or natural gas be delivered to AWIN tower sites if those facilities are without electricity for more than 24 hours.

Emergency Support Function #3 - Public Works and Engineering

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing

Arkansas Department of Rural Services

Arkansas State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality Arkansas

Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Building Authority Arkansas

Department of Corrections

Arkansas Public Service Commission Civil Air Patrol

Little Rock Port Authority

Arkansas Rural Water Association

American Society of Civil Engineers, AR Section Emergency Response Team

US Army Corps of Engineers

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 2-16-101 et al. – Destruction of trees--Compensation

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-9 – National Policy to protect against terrorist attacks on agriculture and food systems.

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq. – Arkansas Emergency Services Act of 1973 as amended.

ADC Administrative Regulations 876 – Inmate Emergency Work Assignments during Disasters

Public Law 93-523, the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-83-104 et al. – Recruitment—Service—Deployment—Discharge

Introduction

The purpose of ESF #3- Public Works and Engineering annex is to provide guidance for the evaluation, engineering services, and coordination of the following: structural inspection, emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, distribution of emergency potable water, debris removal, and emergency power support to predetermined facilities in situations requiring a State response.

Scope

Activities appropriate to ESF #3 include the following:

- Participation in preparedness activities, such as pre-positioning of equipment.
- Participation in the needs/damage assessments during and following a public emergency.
- Management of emergency debris removal and disposal from public property for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety.
- Coordination of emergency support for public health and safety, such as providing for debris removal, potable water, and power.
- Technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures involved in post-disaster recovery, state owned and operated buildings, and public school facilities.
- Provision of basic sanitation support such as street cleaning, litter can removal, fleet services, parking enforcement, and towing of illegally parked or abandoned vehicles.

Situation

In some emergencies, damage to public works and engineering systems will be significant. Structures will be destroyed or weakened. Homes, public buildings, and other facilities will have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Utilities will be partially or fully inoperable. Debris will make streets and highways impassable. A public emergency will affect local response personnel and the facilities from which they operate. They will be unable to perform their emergency duties as they usually do. Equipment in the affected area will be damaged or inaccessible.

Planning Assumptions

- Emergency debris clearance for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Preliminary damage assessments will be quick. Comprehensive follow-up assessments will be performed as response transitions to recovery.
- The volume of debris and materials from demolition activities will require unconventional disposal strategies.
- All entities are responsible for complying with appropriate local, state, and federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.
- Construction equipment, materials, and significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills will be required from outside the disaster area.

Concept of Operations

General

Full or partial activation of ESF #3 will depend upon the requirements for response and recovery.

The ESF #3 Lead Coordinating Agency will staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when activated as necessary and will coordinate requested resources for emergency response and recovery activities. ESF #3 will coordinate with supporting agencies during emergencies. The ESF #3 Lead Coordinating Agency will:

- Prioritize response and recovery missions.
- Share and update information.
- Ensure expedient response and recovery actions.
- Avoid redundant activities.
- Ensure a unified effort when working with federal, local, and private organizations.
- Provide accurate information to other responding agencies in the SEOC and at the incident site.

Each ESF #3 agency will provide logistical support to its personnel, track deployed resources, and maintain equipment and supplies. ESF #3 resources may be pre-positioned depending upon the nature of the hazard. When essential public services are lost, ESF #3 will establish temporary electrical power, water, waste disposal, etc.

Mitigation/Preparedness Actions

- Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Establish liaison with support agencies and organizations.
- Compile and maintain an inventory of resources available through supporting agencies for sustainment during emergency operations.
- Coordinate with participating departments/agencies to establish operation priorities for restoration of services and resources.
- Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- Generate information to be included in SEOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.

Response and Recovery Actions

- Identify the most urgent needs and task public works and engineering support resources appropriately.
- Monitor response and recovery operations.
- As a secondary mission, teams in the field will provide information as Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams, and/or Damage Assessment Teams.
- Each ESF #3 support agency will maintain records of work schedules and costs incurred during an event.
- Coordinate with Federal ESF #3 led by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency

Arkansas Department of Transportation

- Coordinate ESF #3 planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
- Assign liaison to the State EOC as needed.
- Act as primary liaison between the State of Arkansas and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Coordinate with ESF #6 to deconflict/synchronize public ESF #3 operations and private property/VOAD operations involving public works efforts.
- Develop situation reports and action plans.
- Coordinate the assignment of personnel and equipment (based on non-federal deployment availability) for the following activities:

- Emergency debris removal and route clearance
- Damage assessment
- Demolition and/or emergency repair or stabilization of unsafe public structures
- Engineering reconnaissance
- Emergency drainage problems
- Coordinate security for ESF #3 public works and engineering personnel and resources.
- The Arkansas Department of Transportation is the Coordinating Agency for ESF #3. The coordinating agency will ensure that all support agencies:
 - Are included in the biennial review and revision of the ESF #3 Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP).
 - Are invited to attend and participate in meetings, trainings, conferences, and exercises as appropriate.
 - Are encouraged to develop, test, and maintain manual and automated listings of points of contact for the supporting agency, contractors, vendors, and other resource providers.

Support Agencies

Provide public works and engineering technical support coordination.

Equipment and Facilities

The following is the public works and engineering equipment, personnel, and facilities likely to be required in an ESF #3 response.

- Trucks and/or trailers of various types, sizes, and combinations with drivers/operators;
- Front-end loaders, bulldozers, and excavators of various sizes and types, to include rubber-tired and tracked, with operators;
- Cranes, bucket trucks, and pole trucks of various types and sizes, with operators;
- Heavy equipment transporters, trucks, trailers, vans and vehicles, with drivers, to transport the public works and engineering equipment, equipment support and service vehicles, and personnel listed herein;
- Electrical generators, welding machines, cutting torches and tanks, work lights, pumps with and without pipe and hose, and work boats and work barges of various types and sizes;
- Skilled and semi-skilled carpenters, low and high voltage electricians, masons, plumbers, pipe fitters, welders, general construction personnel, and debris clearing personnel, with trade safety equipment and hand and power tools;
- Public works and civil engineering engineers, technicians, specialists, managers, and supervisors;
- Mobile and stationary repair facilities, equipment, and personnel to be used for repairs to various types of public works and engineering equipment;
- Parking and storage areas to be used for the staging, parking and storage of various types of public works and engineering equipment, and;
- Mobile and stationary motor pool and service facilities, equipment, and personnel to be used for refueling and servicing various types of public works and engineering equipment.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #3 supports the Transportation lifeline through debris removal from roads and bridges. It supports Food, Water, Sheltering; Energy (Power); and Communication through its responsibilities regarding infrastructure restoration and protection. It shares this responsibility with the private sector, which owns the majority of the infrastructure.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide notification of emergencies 24/7/365. • Coordinate state resources • Disseminate information to other agencies • Backup communications system support • Coordinate for debris management and recovery operations.
Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard – Director of Military Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel/equipment for ESF #3 operations to include debris removal, access control, and security operations with the Governor’s approval. • Provide Engineers for engineering reconnaissance in support of USACE major projects.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide damage assessments and recommendations on roadway debris clearance priorities and infrastructure inspection • Clear traffic lanes to enable debris removal operations and assists ESF #3 to either block or reroute traffic due to emergency conditions • Provide escorts to ESF #3 operations as required
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and equipment to perform initial/preliminary damage assessment, debris clearance, and ensuring emergency access to remote and forested areas. • Provide aerial assessment of affected area • Provide information on state water resources • Assist with emergency drainage problems • Assist inspection of dikes, levies, dams and related structures
Arkansas Game & Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and equipment to perform damage assessments, assist with debris removal, and ensure emergency access to remote and forested areas.
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency survey, surveillance, sampling, testing and monitoring of water and sewage (pumping, treatment, distribution, and collection systems) in coordination with other ESF #3 support agencies to ensure the public health, safety, and integrity of such sites.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the acquisition and administration of Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 reserve funds for the employment of persons in/from the impacted area for public works and engineering work, especially debris clearance and other such non-skilled and semi-skilled activities.
Arkansas Department of Rural Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist coordination of damage assessment in rural areas • Assist coordination of procuring personnel and equipment to assist with response and recovery debris clearing in rural areas
Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing, State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and provide an accurate online and searchable listing of technically certified personnel that may be used for assessment and recovery reconnaissance, inspections, demolition and/or emergency repairs or stabilization of unsafe public structures at http://www.arkansas.gov/pels/search/search.php
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Building Authority (DBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consolidated information on damage assessments of DBA owned and operated state buildings during emergencies • Maintain and provide accurate listing of technically certified personnel that may be used for assessment and recovery reconnaissance, inspections, demolition and/or emergency repairs or stabilization of unsafe public structures • Provide assistance to ESF #3 in conducting emergency bid contracting efforts
Arkansas Public Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide liaisons for the Arkansas public and private electric, natural gas, sewage, and communications industry and utility coordinating groups • Obtain initial and updated damage reports for utility infrastructure, emergency repair/restoration plans from the appropriate coordination group • Obtain initial and updated reports of utility coordination groups' activation of intrastate and interstate mutual aid agreements. • Obtain utilities work accomplished, utilities restored, and projected utilities restoration status reports from/through the coordination groups • Provide support and coordination
Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADC), Division of Correction (DOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Inmate Work Crew(s) for clearing right of ways and other public facilities • Work with the requesting agency/entity on details and handling the reimbursement to the Arkansas Department of Correction expenses. The requesting entity will be responsible for furnishing food, additional transportation, tools, and appropriate housing for both inmates and departmental employees • Maintain and update internal plans – including a standard operating procedure - will be the responsibility of Chief Deputy Director, Arkansas Department of Correction

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections (ACC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Resident Community Work Crew(s) for cleaning, right of ways and other public facilities. • Work with the requesting agency/entity on details and handling the reimbursement to the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Division of Community Correction expenses. • The requesting entity will be responsible for furnishing food, additional transportation, and appropriate housing for both residents and departmental employees.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency survey, surveillance, sampling, testing and monitoring of water and sewage (pumping, treatment, distribution, and collection systems) and hazardous materials (hazardous waste generation, distribution collection storage, and disposal sites) in coordination with ESF #3 support agencies to ensure the public health, safety, and integrity of such sites • Debris staging and disposal or reuse/recycling • Approvals and guidance for structural and vegetative material • Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) management guidance • White Goods management guidance
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAP personnel may be utilized to provide flyover evaluation/reconnaissance of affected area
Little Rock Port Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information regarding industrial park, railroad, river terminal, and foreign trade zone • Harbor service (tugboat) for possible emergency river transportation of people/supplies • Provide staging area for equipment • Activation of phone tree to contact local maritime facilities
Arkansas Rural Water Association (ARWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the provisions of generators and manpower and public water response from neighboring states through mutual aid agreements.
American Society of Civil Engineers AR Section Emergency Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form teams of engineers with specialized training to inspect specific structures, including bridges, hospitals, critical facilities, etc. • Assess structures for safe, lawful use after a major disaster to ensure safety. • Maintain a record of qualifications/specialties for all active Civil Engineers within ASCE • Provide subject matter experts (SME) when needed regarding structures

Agency	Functions
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAP personnel may be utilized to provide flyover evaluation/reconnaissance of affected area
Little Rock Port Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide information regarding industrial park, railroad, river terminal, and foreign trade zone ● Harbor service (tugboat) for possible emergency river transportation of people/supplies ● Provide staging area for equipment ● Activation of phone tree to contact local maritime facilities
Arkansas Rural Water Association (ARWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate the provisions of generators and manpower and public water response from neighboring states through mutual aid agreements.
American Society of Civil Engineers AR Section Emergency Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Form teams of engineers with specialized training to inspect specific structures, including bridges, hospitals, critical facilities, etc. ● Assess structures for safe, lawful use after a major disaster to ensure safety. ● Maintain a record of qualifications/specialties for all active Civil Engineers within ASCE ● Provide subject matter experts (SME) when needed regarding structures

Emergency Support Function #4 – Firefighting Annex

ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Primary Agency

Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division

State Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Services

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Fire Prevention Commission

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Federal Support Agencies

U.S. Forest Service

National Weather Service

Arkansas Oklahoma Interagency Coordination Center

Southern Area Coordination Center

Other Support Agencies

Local Governments and other organizations

Arkansas Fire Chief's Association

Arkansas Firefighter's Association

Authorities and References

Act 234 of 1931 as Amended

Act 85 of 1935 as Amended

Act 36 of 1979

Act 1179 of 2005

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Public Law 93-288. Disaster Relief Act of 1974

Public Law 95-313. Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978

South Central States Fire Compact Commission Agreement Rural

Fire Protection Procedure Manual

FireWise Program information

Arkansas Code 20-22-301

Arkansas Forestry Division Training Policy 110

National Weather Service Cooperative Agreement

SOP for Central Dispatch Center

Arkansas Department of Agriculture website www.agriculture.arkansas.gov

Arkansas Forestry Division District Fire Plans

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS)

State Fire Mobilization Plan

Introduction

The purpose of this annex is to prepare for those fire situations that are disastrous to the state's natural resources, the economy, the public's well-being, and/or are beyond the capability of the agency and local resources.

Policies

- Priority is given to public/firefighter safety and property protection, in that order.
- Personnel records for the primary agency are maintained permanently in Little Rock.
- Fire reports and law enforcement records are maintained for five years at the Central Dispatch Center.

Federal coordination with, and support of, state and local fire suppression organizations is expected to be accomplished through the State Forester, the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management, or other appropriate State agency operating under the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS). There is a federal-state agreement covering federal assistance in fighting forest and range fires.

Concept of Operations

General

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division, is the primary agency designated to combat forest, range, and rural fires on state and private lands. It maintains district offices in seven (7) locations throughout the state and is an organization with communications, heavy equipment, and aircraft dedicated to fire protection.

ESF #4 manages and coordinates State firefighting activities. This function is accomplished by mobilizing firefighting resources in support of State and local wildland, rural, and urban firefighting agencies. ESF #4 uses established firefighting and support organizations, processes, and procedures outlined in the State Fire Mobilization Plan. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of local resource needs lies primarily with the District Forester.

For resources beyond those available within the state, requests are sent to the South Central Compact Coordinator located in the Southern Area Coordination Center (SACC), in Atlanta, GA, by the State Forester or his/her designee to activate the South Central Compact.

Resolution of shortages may also be pursued by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). Actual firefighting operations are managed under the ICS. Situation and damage assessment information is transmitted according to NIMS procedures.

Organization

If the State Forester is unable to perform his/her duties, the following is the line of succession for the Arkansas Department of Agriculture Forestry Division:

1. Deputy State Forester
2. Emergency Services Director/Assistant State Forester - Protection
3. Division Forester (The Division Forester with the most years of service within the division)

Actions

Prevention

Education is the most favorable method of fire prevention. The Arkansas Department of Agriculture cooperates with the Arkansas Fire Prevention Commission, the Cooperative Extension Service, State Fire Marshall, and local groups in many educational prevention activities.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture limits its engineering methods of fire prevention to hazard reduction burns and custom fire lane construction. Upon request, Foresters or Rangers will provide advice to rural homeowners about making the property more fire safe.

Law Enforcement is the third method of fire prevention employed by the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has full-time forest investigators and district law enforcement officers to enforce the fire laws and combat woods arson.

Preparedness

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture conducts an extensive fire-training program for its Forestry Division employees and others who support the efforts of the Department of Agriculture. Foresters and rangers are given progressive training in the techniques and science of fire control as they advance through their careers. Regional and national training is provided through cooperation with sister states and the U.S. Forest Service.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture conducts training in ground cover fire suppression for volunteer fire departments and forest industries upon request. Basic first aid training is also provided to fire suppression personnel. The Arkansas Department of Agriculture cooperates with the National Weather Service and the U.S. Forest Service in the daily monitoring of weather conditions.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture has permanent weather stations located at sites throughout the state for purposes of observing and collecting fire weather data. The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is used to rate fire conditions from day to day and area to area. This system provides the fire staff with information to make decisions about the risk of fire occurrence and severity. Current and forecast wind conditions are used to determine if they would support large and intense fires.

- Expected fire danger and smoke management information is broadcast each morning on NOAA weather radio.
- The SEOC will be notified by the Arkansas Department of Agriculture when very high and/or extreme conditions are forecast.
- Warnings will be disseminated by the Arkansas Department of Agriculture communications system to the public and corroborators.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture uses two primary means of fire detection – aerial and public telephone – in its daily operations. Communications equipment is tested regularly to ensure that dispatching and reporting systems are working properly. Aircraft are assigned to every area of the state.

First priority use of aircraft is for fire detection. The frequencies of detection flights are determined by the weather forecast and current conditions, historic and present fire occurrences, and public activity. Each area of the state has access to an Arkansas Department of Agriculture dispatcher or employee by public telephone for reporting fires or other emergencies.

Contingency plans have been developed to backfill personnel, equipment, and supplies that may have been affected or rendered inoperable by the disaster. Each county coordinator will have a list of available resources upon request.

Incident

The district offices of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture - Forestry Division will respond to all wildland fires. The initial attack crew will control the fire or request assistance. The District Fire Plan will be implemented and all professional and reserve firefighters and all available equipment will be mobilized and dispatched as needed. Units will be dispatched to survey damage, particularly pre-designated key facilities. Loss estimates of personnel and resources will be done and replenished as soon as possible. Priority will be given to lifesaving actions.

- The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will coordinate with ESF #1 in clearing debris to support fire and rescue activities.
- The Arkansas Department of Agriculture - Forestry Division district office will notify the State Protection Office when the fire or incident threatens or exceeds its capability.
- The State Protection Office will notify the SEOC of the fire threat and/or disaster when it exceeds state fire suppression resources. Other emergency response agencies will be informed of areas threatened by fire as needed.
- The State Protection Office will provide information for Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) to the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management.
- The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will contact counterparts in Oklahoma and Texas via the SEOC in the event of a large-scale disaster.

Post-incident

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will coordinate with fire departments to control residential fires if necessary.

Continuing Response Actions

The state ESF #4 coordinating agency obtains, maintains, and provides incident situation and damage assessment information through established procedures; coordinates incident resource needs; and determines and resolves, as necessary, resource shortages and resource ordering issues, interagency conflicts, and policy matters.

Recovery

Damage assessment will be relayed to the SEOC by the Arkansas Department of Agriculture - Forestry Division Protection Office.

Responsibilities

Primary agency

Arkansas Department of Agriculture - Forestry Division will perform the following tasks:

- Provide qualified representatives to serve as state ESF #4 Coordinator.
- Initiate suppression activities and implement the District Fire Plan upon notification of a wildfire.
- Notify the SEOC when resource requirements exceed the Forestry Division's fire suppression assets.
- The State Forester or his/her designated representative will exercise direction and control from the Arkansas Department of Agriculture's State Headquarters at Little Rock during peacetime emergencies. An authorized representative of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture will be stationed at the SEOC to coordinate firefighting support operations when requested by ADEM.
- The Emergency Services Director/Assistant State Forester – Protection shall designate incident commanders to each fire incident managed by a Forestry Division District.
- Arkansas Department of Agriculture will coordinate with ADEM in releasing information to the media.
- The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will work with local resources on recovery of trapped/injured persons, initial/preliminary damage assessment, and debris clearance.
- Provide logistics support through the Southern Area Coordination Center (SACC) and/or Arkansas Oklahoma Interagency Coordination Center (AOICC) for mobilizing firefighting resources.
- Provide logistical support and coordination of activities with other emergency support functions.
- Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance with Federal land managers and local fire organizations as requested under terms of existing agreements.
- Provide monitoring of staff for fatigue and burnout and replace as needed.
- In the event of an earthquake, bringing under control remaining fire and seismic hazards.
- Under the District Fire Plan, will evaluate continued emergency needs and release auxiliary forces as appropriate and return emergency personnel to normal schedules as soon as possible.
- Will keep all records of resource expenditures and submit them to the SEOC after the incident to request appropriate reimbursement.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #4 – Firefighting supports the Energy, Communications, Transportation, and Hazardous Waste Management lifelines. Effective firefighting preserves the operability of the infrastructure and resources necessary to maintain those lifelines.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relays requests for federal assistance to the FEMA Regional Director. • Keeps the Governor informed so that he can evaluate the situation and determine whether a disaster/emergency should be declared. • Will coordinate with the Arkansas Department of Agriculture in releasing information to the media. • Will notify and disseminate information to appropriate state agencies, Area Coordinator, and volunteer organizations of damage(24/7/365) • Coordinate state resources
U.S. Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the daily monitoring of weather conditions. • Assist with FEMA fire grants. • Assist with fire operations within Cooperative agreement.
Arkansas Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide certified law enforcement personnel. • Provide large inmate labor force.
Arkansas Fire Chief's Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination, identification, and deployment of resources within local jurisdictional departments to supplement when other resources have been exhausted. • Provide advisory group in SEOC in the event of a fire-related disaster with extensive structural damage.
Arkansas Firefighter's Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communication and informational support to the Arkansas Fire Chief's Association in locating resources within the local jurisdictional departments.
Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform initial debris clearances of access roads and other major debris clearance. • Assist with traffic control efforts.
Local Governments and Other Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the state office of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture when a wildfire threatens to exceed the resources of the local district. • Activate local Emergency Operations Plan. • Determine what additional state and/or federal aid should be requested from the Governor through ADEM. • Assist in recovery of trapped and/or injured persons. • Evacuate people and livestock from threatened areas. • Assist in controlling fires. • Initial damage assessment. • Relay initial damage assessment to SEOC. • Assist utility companies in restoring essential utilities.
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the treatment of injured persons. • Coordinate the recovery, identification, and necessary arrangements for fatalities with the Arkansas State Crime Lab and Local Coroners.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police/State Fire Marshal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security, traffic control, and prevention of looting. • Assist with coordination of volunteer fire departments. • ASP can assist with Air Support from manned and unmanned aircraft. • 30 man search and rescue team
Arkansas Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit manpower required for debris clearance. • Make an application for Disaster National Emergency Grants when necessary.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate pollution-response actions and advise on conditions. • Assist in identifying hazardous materials in the affected area. • Coordinate with contractor air monitoring in a large-scale event.
National Guard, Military Department (NGAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide helicopter support with the use of a water-filled helibucket for aerial firefighting support.

Emergency Support Function #5 – Emergency Management Annex

ESF Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of the State Geologist

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Parks Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Office

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Public Service Commission

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Civil Air Patrol

US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Administration US

Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Arkansas

Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated §12-75-101 et seq.

Act 232 of 1973, Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

Executive Order 23-11 – Implementation of Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

2023 Arkansas State EOC Plan

Arkansas Code Annotated §12-50-101 (2020) Emergency Management Assistance Compact Legislation

Title XII, Section 61-111, Arkansas Statutes (Ordering militia into service)

Arkansas National Guard SOPs for Military Support to Civil Authorities and Joint Force Headquarters All Hazards PLAN (Draft)

Arkansas Joint Forces Headquarters Emergency Response Strategic Plan

County court orders and local city ordinances enacted per requirements of state and federal laws referenced above.

Introduction

Policy. The ADEM Director (acting as the Governor’s Authorized Representative) will take all necessary actions to reduce the loss of life and property, diminish harm to the environment, and meet basic human needs in a situation requiring a state response. The ESF #5 Coordinating Agency will prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of disasters and will work to restore and preserve the social, economic, and political structure of all affected local jurisdictions.

Concept of Operations

General. The normal organizational structure of state government, following National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines, will be maintained in response to disasters. ADEM Duty Officers will resolve most emergencies with assistance from partner agencies, organizations, and personnel.

The Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group consists of the Governor’s Cabinet Members and/or Designees. The MAC Group will congregate with the Governor and will establish strategic objectives to affect the disaster/emergency. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and coordinating departments/agencies will support the MAC Group and its objectives. The SEOC will increase activation level at the recommendation of the Preparedness and Response Deputy Director or the Operations Branch Manager.

The Team Chief may ask specific ESFs to staff the SEOC in which those ESF Lead Coordinating

Agency representatives will report to the SEOC as requested. ESF #5 will coordinate the support offered by these agencies.

ESF #5 provides staffing to fill management positions in the Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration Sections of the SEOC and Joint Field Office (JFO) as needed. ESF #5 will coordinate operations and situational reporting to the Governor and other government agencies.

SEOC staff will monitor potential or developing incidents and support the preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts of field operations.

Organizational Structure

In most disasters, affected local governments will provide adequate direction and control. When local governments cannot perform these functions, they may ask State government to temporarily assume direction and control. Direction and control support may come from other local EOCs or state agencies.

ESF #5 organizational structure is consistent with the command and general staff functions described in the NIMS. These functions are operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration.

Operations. The SEOC coordinates State level emergency operations. As the ESF Lead Coordinating Agency for emergency management, ADEM ensures Duty Officers staff the SEOC to support 24-hour operations. ADEM develops and maintains notification procedures and contact information to respond to incidents in Arkansas. The SEOC will notify all stakeholders of threats or incidents in accordance with Emergency Operations Checklists, which have been developed for each hazard. The SEOC operational procedures are in the 2023 Arkansas State EOC Plan and SEOC Standard Operating Guidelines.

Planning. ADEM staffs the Planning Section in the SEOC. The Planning Section offers situational awareness regarding incident status and response actions by creating and updating the State Situation Report. The Planning Section creates the Incident Action Plan (IAP), which documents incident priorities as set by the SEOC Leadership Group, establishes the operational period and tempo, and develops staffing plans related to the incident. The Geographic Information System (GIS) position within the Planning Section maps impacted counties, road closures, etc. to develop a Common Operating Picture (COP) and may be staffed by supporting agencies such as the Arkansas GIS Office. The Planning Section also enlists subject matter expert support for tasks that require specific technical knowledge.

Logistics. ADEM personnel staff the SEOC Logistics Section. The Logistics Section will control and account for supplies and equipment, locate resources, and organize delivery of equipment, supplies, and services. The Logistics Section will also track resources requested by local jurisdictions and state agencies. The Logistics Section coordinates closely with all ESFs to carry out this function.

Finance/Administration. ADEM personnel staff the Finance and Administration Section to monitor funding and expenses. The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for ADEM employee services, including personnel, facilities, and assets. The Finance and Administration Section documents all costs associated with an incident. The Director of ADEM will administer the Governor's Disaster Fund and arrange for federal aid through FEMA, as needed.

Support Agencies. All support agencies have named liaisons or points of contact to provide technical and subject matter expertise, data, advice, and support for operations that fall within the domain of each agency.

Actions

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). When there is a credible threat, the Preparedness and Response Deputy Director may increase the current activation level, deploy an Area Coordinator to the threat location, and/or take other necessary actions. The ASWO will notify key stakeholders of a change in activation levels. The staffing level of the SEOC will increase with the activation level, based on need. SEOC staff will provide situation reports to the Governor's Office and FEMA Region 6 and other agencies, per the State EOC Plan and SEOC Standard Operating Guidelines during periods of increased activation.

ESF #5 will coordinate operations within the SEOC throughout the incident, will maintain communications with affected jurisdictions, and will conduct periodic briefings to coordinate joint local, state, and federal operations. ESF #5 will coordinate the activation of other ESFs as appropriate and establish reporting and communications protocols for all activated functions.

Incident Planning and Management Activities

ESF #5 supports situational awareness of incidents, in coordination with government agencies, private sector, and volunteer organizations. It represents the State's interests in coordination of the Federal-State operational partnership. ESF #5 ensures that local governments and individual assistance Applicants receive timely, equitable, and comprehensive assistance as per State statutes and directives. As the operation progresses from the pre-incident phase through response and into recovery, ESF #5 continues to offer immediate, short-term, and long-term planning functions in coordination with the other ESFs

engaged in the operation. As the local jurisdiction assumes greater responsibility for the recovery operation, ESF #5 coordinates the responsible and orderly termination of State assistance.

Responsibilities

ESF Lead Coordinating Agency. Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)

The Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) and State EOC Plan discuss the various emergency management roles and responsibilities. ADEM will coordinate staffing of the SEOC.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and pass on information regarding hazardous material spills, tornadoes sighted, etc. to the SEOC. • Coordinate State Resources needed to restore and maintain the state’s Transportation Infrastructure. • Coordinate State Resources needed to support local and state public works infrastructure and lifelines.
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the status of the communication picture in Arkansas • Provide estimate of the communication restoration timeline • Provide technical advice on communication technologies • Fulfill requests for communication resources.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<p><u>Forestry Division</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relay sightings of fires, airplane crashes, tornadoes, etc. to the SEOC from AFC employees dispersed throughout the State. • Provide aerial support with AFC’s aircrafts. • Provide access to remote areas with 4x4 vehicles, ATV’s and UTV’s. • Provide dozers for road clearing. <p><u>Livestock and Poultry Division</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to SEOC on animal related matters. <p><u>Plant Industries Division</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to SEOC on plant related matters.
Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the SEOC procurement support. • Use contracts to ensure basic needs for disaster victims and responders.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS Emergency Management Staff will relay significant reported emergency or disaster incident information received from DHS personnel to the ESF #6 EMLO in the SEOC. • Coordinate resources needed to support other state agencies, local, and county governments, NGOs, and VOLAGs in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services missions. • Coordinate services and programs to aid individuals and households impacted by disasters. • Coordinate Access and Functional Needs (AFN) to enable individuals to keep their independence in general population shelters.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject matter experts to the SEOC. • The Game and Fish communication system is an optional backup to the ADEM communication system. • Report disasters or threatened disasters via their communications system to the SEOC. • Provide Search and Rescue/Recovery Operations for lost individuals or reported lost.
Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on NGAR resources able to provide Civil Support to the State • Provide military forces and equipment for use at the direction of the Governor or the President of the United States (POTUS) in times of emergency. • Report significant indicators, or reports of disasters, or emerging situations that could lead to SEOC activation. • Provide in-the-field situational awareness to SEOC and ESF decision makers • Detect and measure radioactivity and military chemical agents and send this information to the SEOC • Provide advice to ADEM on sending military forces out of, or into, the state through EMAC • Provide tailored subject-matter-expertise to State contingency planning, by ESF and by identified threats. • Serve as planning conduit for coordination and integration of Title-10 and "other-state" T-32 forces into State and region disaster plans

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Systems Office (AGIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing aerial photography contractor or other imagery resource. • Construct damage assessment maps from aerial photography data. • Utilize the GIS data “warehouse” for the state of Arkansas to provide overlay of “facilities of interest”. • Assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment. • Coordinate with County GIS personnel on GIS data transfer, analysis and technical support. • Publish and maintain interactive maps on-line for common operating picture. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping resources • GPS equipment
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADH communications system is available as an emergency backup for the ADEM Communications system. • ADH EOC serves as the primary alternate SEOC in the event the ADEM facility is inoperable. • Act as the lead coordinating agency for all radiological and biological incidents within the state. • Aid in development of a common operational picture for the SEOC. • Provide public health and medical technical support, subject matter expertise, relevant data, and protective action recommendations/decisions to the SEOC. • Provide resources for assessment, analysis, treatment recommendation, and mitigation of human exposures to chemical, biological, and radiological agents. • Provide resources for public health assessment, analysis, and mitigation, of water supply and treatment facilities, shelters, food distribution and handling facilities, and other public and private domain facilities associated with public service delivery. • Maintain close communications, offer technical guidance, provide redundant communications, and develop a statewide common operating picture for hospitals within the state. • Coordinate directly with Federal ESF 8 partners in the identification, prioritization, deployment and receipt of Federal medical resources.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate overall effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, or minimize discharges of oil or releases of hazardous material, or prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases; • Identify and mobilize regional, county, and contract resources. • Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous material response resources • Provide On-Scene Coordinator to Incident Command Post, Area Command, and/or release sites where local officials are unavailable or other locations as necessary on matters related to environmental hazards and associated impacts to human health. • Provide technical support on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques • Predict pollution fate, and transport as a function of time (Risk Assessment) • Coordinate, integrate and investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes • Ensure coordination with the EPA and National Response Team; • Provide geographic information system (GIS) map information related to ESF #10 and other environmental issues • Provide debris management regarding staging and disposal of all material including vegetative, structural, garbage, hazardous materials, orphan containers; household goods • Provide situation reports regarding releases or potential releases of materials possibly impacting public health or creating significant environmental impact • Provide situation reports regarding damage to wastewater treatment facilities, including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW's)
Arkansas Public Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the SEOC on energy outages, restoration, assistance, and supply.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relay to the SEOC all reports of major accidents, hazardous material spills, tornado sightings/damage, etc. • Coordinate State Resources needed to support local and state law enforcement activities.
Arkansas Department of Parks Heritage and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and Tourism personnel will report significant information concerning disasters or potential disasters to the SEOC.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of the State Geologist (OSG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject matter experts on earthquakes, landslides, land subsidence “sinkholes” other geo-hazards, and other disaster/incidents. • Identify/monitor, advise officials on intelligence/situational awareness of potentially active/activegeo-hazards. • Maintain an inventory of geologic maps, topographic maps, aerial photos, remote sensing, and GIS products to be used for analysis/intelligence • Generate geographic information system (GIS) map analysis/information • Develop, coordinate, offer reconnaissance/investigative support, intelligence analysis • GS staff proficient in HAZUS software will assist with mapping. • Provide communications support (licensed HAM radio operators/equipment). • Secure/analyze/construct damage assessment maps from USGS EROS satellite imagery. • Field mapping areas of interest with GPS and other field equipment. • Technical Clearinghouse operations in support of geo-hazard events. • Provide access to remote areas with 4x4 vehicles.
Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (ARVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the point of contact for volunteer organizations within the state of Arkansas to assist with the coordination and collaboration of volunteer activities for initial response and/or recovery activities. • Assist with unmet needs as requested from the SEOC or other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During training or USAF missions. CAP will relay any disaster or emergency related information it discovers to ADEM by the fastest means possible • Provide images to ADEM that are captured and sent using several available methods • Provide aerial damage assessment to the SEOC for evaluation and further dissemination
Arkansas Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arkansas Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers is a non-profit, professional organization that offers trained members from their ranks to inspect structures for damages after an earthquake, bombing or similar disaster. The inspectors will report the integrity and safety of such affected structures to state and/or local officials.

Agency	Functions
Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field staff, if requested, would coordinate with the ADEM Critical Infrastructure Protection Staff on cascading dependency or interdependency issues across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors, or specifically impacted sectors, during the incident response phase to inform the incident response and recovery efforts. (Through the DHS/CISA Special Event Domestic Incident Tracker System).

Emergency Support Function #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex

ESF Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education

Arkansas Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Services

Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Bank Department

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Insurance Department

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 2-16-101 et al.

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD 5

Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS)

Americans with Disabilities Act. P.L. 101-336, 42 U.S.C. § 12101

National Response Frameworks

ESF #6 EOP Multi-Agency Mass Feeding Annex

National Disaster Housing Plan

Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG)

ESF #6 EOP Multi-Agency Sheltering Support Annex

National Mass Care Strategy

Shelter Field Guide

USDA Foods Program Disaster Manual

Commonly Used Sheltering Items and Services Listing (CUSI-SL) Catalog

Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support services in General Population Shelter

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services coordinates and provides life-sustaining resources, essential services, and statutory programs when the needs of disaster survivors exceed local and county government capabilities.

Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 6 coordinates the delivery of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services from state agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO), voluntary agencies (VOLAG), and the private sector to ensure that the needs of individuals, families, and communities impacted by disasters in the State of Arkansas are addressed.

The four primary functions of ESF # 6 are:

- **Mass Care:** Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families.
- **Emergency Assistance:** Essential community relief services; congregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; support to children in disasters; support to mass evacuations; and support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals.
- **Temporary Housing:** Temporary housing options including rental, repair and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional and physically accessible housing; and access to other sources of temporary housing assistance.
- **Human Services:** Disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants; also includes Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP), crisis counseling, disaster case management, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, and other state and federal human services programs and benefits to survivors.

Mass Care

- **Sheltering:** Provides life-sustaining services in congregate facilities that provide a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for individuals and households displaced by disasters. Also includes support to survivors sheltering in place and ESF #8 medical shelters.
- **Feeding:** Provides feeding services at fixed sites and distribution sites and through mobile feeding units. Feeding services may include hot or shelf-stable meals, infant formula, baby food, snacks, beverages, and food packages, as well as diverse dietary meals (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, halal, kosher). ESF #6 works with local, county, and state, governments; NGOs; and the private sector to acquire, prepare, cook and/or distribute food and food supplies.
- **Distribution of Emergency Supplies:** Acquires and delivers life-sustaining resources, hygiene items, and clean-up items to meet the urgent needs of disaster survivors. Additional support includes transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other mission-critical services.
- **Reunification:** Provides facilitated assistance for children separated from their parent(s)/legal guardian(s), as well as adults from their families, due to disaster. Supports reunification efforts at the local, county, and state levels utilizing the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRS), the National Emergency Children Locator System (NECLC), the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), the American Red Cross “Emergency!” application,

Emergency Assistance

- **Mass Evacuation:** Supports affected and host jurisdiction mass evacuation activities, including provision of mass care services and tracking the movement of evacuees, their household pets, service animals, and medical equipment. Deploys resources to support affected and host jurisdiction evacuation operations to include mass evacuation tracking system kits and staff to provide technical assistance. In coordination with ESF #8, provides mass care services to medical patient evacuees.
- **Persons with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs:** Coordinates and provides equipment, supplies, and services required to assist children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to maintain their independence.

- **Household Pets and Service Animals:** Coordinates and provides rescue, transportation, shelter, reunification, care, and essential needs of household pets and service animals during response operations to ensure their safety and well-being. Service animals assist people with disabilities and may not be separated from the individual with a disability or other access and functional need. Service animals will be sheltered with their owners in congregate shelters.
- **Nonconventional/Transitional Sheltering:** Provides resources and technical assistance in support of local, county, state, host areas, and NGOs when traditional sheltering is not available or feasible or when the impact of the disaster is of such magnitude that shelter operations are required for an extended time.

Temporary Housing

The ESF #6 temporary housing function addresses needs of survivors in the affected areas. This is accomplished through the implementation of the National Disaster Housing Strategy utilizing disaster housing assistance programs and services. These services include housing resources available from the private sector, FEMA, and other State and Federal agencies, generally in the form of repairs, rental assistance, and transportation to other locations, the Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA) Program, and temporary accommodations in hotels/motels.

Human Services

- **Crisis Counseling:** Mental health services, to include substance abuse treatment, and other similar immediate, short-term psychological assistance.
- **Disaster Case Management:** Assists eligible survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. Streamlines assistance, prevents duplication of benefits, and provides an efficient referral system.
- **Unmet Needs:** Helps disaster survivors with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving/storage, and other expenses.
- **Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:** Provides eligible households with supplemental nutrition assistance through USDA programs when income is lost due to a federally declared disaster for Individual Assistance.
- **Disaster Unemployment Assistance:** See Appendix 1

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #6 provides resources and coordination capabilities to support the following lifelines: Communications, Health and Medical, Transportation, Hazardous Materials Management, and Food, Water, Shelter.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon declaration of an emergency or disaster by the Governor, coordinates overall emergency response to the incident 24/7/365. • Coordinates public and individual assistance to those affected. • Primary point of contact with FEMA.
Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (ARVOAD)	Each organization within ARVOAD has unique capabilities and resources. Visit www.ARVOAD.org for a list of members.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police (ASP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides/coordinates security support to shelters, distribution points, and evacuation routes. • Conducts background checks.
Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with mass evacuation and bulk distribution of emergency supplies. • May provide law enforcement when in State Active Duty status.
Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide route guidance, traffic control, and technical guidance for evacuation operations. • Assists and coordinates mass evacuation transportation with other agencies. • Highway Police provides Law Enforcement support.
Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates medical support to shelters when needed. • Conducts health inspections to ensure shelters meet sanitation standards and provides epidemiological services. • Maintains System of Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), which includes shelter volunteers. • Coordinates Points of Dispensing. See ESF # 8 Annex to ARCEMP.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides financial services, logistic support and contract management oversight to state agencies responding to declared disasters.
Arkansas Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees school districts as allowed and required by state law. • Assists with public information.
Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the provision of temporary shelter facilities and on-site liaison to shelter managers. • Tracks relocated student enrollment within the state.
Arkansas Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates disaster unemployment benefits. See Appendix 1.
Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Bank Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and promotes the availability of financial services to
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems (DIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports registration and tracking of evacuees and family reunification services. See ESF #2 Annex to ARCEMP
Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Insurance Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists policy holders with recovery of losses, including replacement of destroyed personal property, rental assistance, and repair and/or replacement of permanent and manufactured housing as well as medical expenses.
Arkansas Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides transportation assets and certified law enforcement personnel.
Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides seasonally available temporary shelter facilities. • Assists with security at designated shelter and mass care facilities.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates temporary pet sheltering.
Arkansas Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes safety standards and guidance regarding educational facilities and transportation. • Assists in determining whether facilities meet all safety requirements following a disaster.

Local School Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain accountability of students. • Ensure the safety of students. • Obtain emergency medical care for injured children • Provide meals on a limited basis. • Provide mental health support on a limited basis. • Provide minor health care on a limited basis. • Allow limited use of facilities to serve as temporary shelters. • Transport students.
Arkansas Development Finance Authority (ADFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides and supports financing for affordable housing.

Appendix 1, Overview of Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), to Emergency Support Function #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Information provided by the Arkansas Division of Workforce Services

The purpose of the “Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act” (42 U.S.C. 5177 and 20 CFR Part 625) more commonly referred to as the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program is to provide payment and reemployment assistance to individuals who are unemployed as a direct result of a major disaster and are not otherwise eligible to receive regular unemployment insurance benefits. Individuals, including self-employed individuals, who were living or working in the affected areas at the time of the major disaster, and who are unemployed as a result of the major disaster, may be eligible for DUA during the Disaster Assistance Period. Funding becomes available to administer the program and pay potentially eligible individuals through the Department of Labor Regional Office in Dallas, Texas but is administered by the Division of Workforce Services (DWS). Funding for DUA is provided by FEMA and does not come from employer payroll taxes, which funds regular unemployment insurance programs.

A major disaster would include hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, major fires and can include man-made disasters. Division of Workforce Services (DWS) local office personnel frequently gather information in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to provide preliminary damage assessments of businesses in the counties they serve. The information provided by local office personnel include projected numbers of businesses affected, the types of businesses affected, the extent of damage and commuting patterns of the workforce.

To qualify for a Major Disaster Declaration, the damage sustained from the major disaster must clearly be more than state or local governments can handle without federal assistance. A Major Disaster Declaration normally takes the following steps: the local government responds to the disaster, the state responds to the disaster, a damage assessment is made by local, state and federal agencies, the Governor requests a Major Disaster Declaration that includes the types of assistance being sought, FEMA evaluates the request and recommends action to the President, the President approves or denies the request. DUA will not trigger unless an area is declared by the President to be a major disaster area and Individual Assistance is authorized under the Major Disaster Declaration.

If a Major Disaster Declaration authorizes Individual Assistance, DWS promptly notifies the public of the availability of DUA, who may file for DUA, the filing period for DUA claims, where DUA claims may be filed, what documentation is needed to support the application for DUA and identifies the disaster assistance period. The local offices are also notified of the availability to DUA and steps are taken to ensure that each local office in the affected areas have all of the required forms needed for an individual to initiate the DUA application process.

DWS local offices typically begin accepting claims for DUA the day following the issuance of the News Release notifying the public of the availability of DUA. DWS also establishes temporary locations in areas most impacted by the major disaster.

Individuals applying for DUA benefits must provide proof of employment, self-employment or prospective employment and income information for the most recently completed tax year within 21 days of applying for DUA benefits. Due to this deadline, each local office mails DUA applications by overnight mail or faxes DUA claims to the Central Office each day. Once a DUA application is received by the Central Office, a determination is made on the applicant's eligibility for DUA, the amount of assistance that will be provided, subject to deductions of income from work or self-employment, and what additional documentation must be supplied from the applicant. If an applicant is determined to be eligible for DUA, the individual may be entitled to DUA benefits for each week claimed during the disaster assistance period. The initial release of DUA benefits to affected individuals will depend when funds are obligated to DWS by FEMA and the United States Department of Labor. All Weekly Assistance checks are mailed from the Central Office to the affected individual until such time as the individual becomes re-employed or resumes self-employment.

Currently, the DUA application process, submission of weekly claims, adjudication process and payments are not automated processes. As a result, DUA applications, adjudications and payments can be made from any DWS office or temporary facility in the state in the event of a loss or temporary closure of a DWS local office or Central Office. Implementation of the DUA process assumes that the operations of the Arkansas Division of Workforce Services (DWS) and the Arkansas Division of Information Systems (DIS) have not been adversely affected by the disaster or that their operations have been successfully recovered or restored

Emergency Support Function #7 – Resource Support

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Building Authority

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Service, Marketing and Redistribution, OSP

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Office of State Procurement

Authorities and References

Homeland Security Presidential Directive / HSPD-9

Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-101 et seq. including amendments by Act 408 of 1977, Act 891 of 1981, Act 629 of 1985, Act 687 of 1985, Act 1049 of 1993, Act 116 of 1995, etc.

Arkansas Governor’s Executive Orders

Arkansas Governor’s Proclamations

Arkansas Law (Arkansas Code and Acts of Arkansas)

Arkansas State Procurement policies, rules, regulations & laws

Arkansas Statewide Contracts; Joint Cooperative Contracts (WSCA/NJPA); National IPA Contract
(bulk fuel with limitations)

Introduction

ESF #7 is responsible for planning and performing prospective functions during an emergency when State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activation is necessary. ESF #7 provides support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial response phase and initial recovery phase following a disaster. ESF #7 offers guidance, management, and procurement of resources in an emergency. ESF #7 locates, procures, and issues resources. If necessary ESF #7 procures transportation of resources to staging or affected areas. Some of the resources ESF #7 might be asked to provide are food, water, supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel (with limitations), contracting services, small & heavy equipment, etc.

Purpose and Scope

ESF #7 provides management and procurement of resources in an emergency. The priorities for allocation of these assets are as follows:

- Provide supplies and equipment from current state stocks or surplus and, if necessary, from commercial sources. Each state agency is responsible for its own resource requirements.
- Support agencies will furnish resources in support of ESF requirements as needed.
- Current state and federal laws and regulations, which include emergency procedures, will guide procurement of resources.

Concept of Operations

This section discusses general goals and operational resource management activities.

Goals

- Locate and/or procure essential resources to support emergency operations.
- Facilitate the procurement of food and other essential resources.
- Assist with procurement of supplies for mass care facilities and medical facilities.

Assumptions

The Governor's Office will forward a copy of the Executive Order or Disaster Proclamation to the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA).

The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel will be support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. When these sources cannot provide support, ESF #7 will coordinate with commercial sources to procure resources if possible.

ESF # 7 will be asked to procure resources after all other sources have been exhausted. Procurement activities will maintain the free market economy and existing systems to the maximum extent possible.

The public will be encouraged to cooperate with any emergency measures.

Agents may obtain resources from suppliers not listed in the support sources.

Volunteer companies, organizations and groups are willing to assist the community during a disaster. Local government/county officials will manage volunteers and donations.

General

When the SEOC raises the activation level, the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) will perform the following in the order listed.

- Develop situational awareness by reviewing, identifying and evaluating reports, video, message traffic, status boards, and logs.
- Report to the SEOC.

- Maintain situational analysis and awareness throughout the response and short-term recovery phase to include:
 - A general description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #7 and the ESF's operational support requirements.
 - A prioritized listing of significant actions that ESF #7 will initiate to provide operational support.
 - Determine the necessary response level required from ESF #7.
 - Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.
 - Based upon the situation analysis, prepare a list of ESF #7's objective-based priority actions to support lifesaving and short-term recovery operations. Revise the action list as the situation changes.
 - Aid in the mobilization of resources and coordinate response for approved mission assignments as needed.
 - Prepare briefings on status of ESF #7 response operations.
 - Keep track of all expenditures in support of emergency operations and submit these to ESF #5 upon request.
 - Prepare an ESF #7 After-Action Report to identify lessons learned and make improvements where needed. This will be captured in WebEOC.

Organization

ESF #7 will work in coordination with ESF #5 and the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management. ESF #7 will remain active throughout the emergency until released by ESF #5.

The ESF # 7 Emergency Coordinator will coordinate with at least two members of the Federal Advance Team (Federal ESF #7, General Services Administration procurement officials) at the SEOC during a federally declared disaster.

The SEOC Team Chief will determine the need to report to the SEOC based on the circumstances of each declared emergency. DFA representatives offer services that are more readily available in DFA offices and can respond more rapidly to state needs in emergency situations. If total communication failure occurs, DFA will send a trained liaison to represent DFA in the SEOC.

Notification

The State Warning Point or ESF #5 will notify the ESF #7 Emergency Coordinator, who will determine what agencies need to support ESF #7 operations. ESF #7 will obtain inventories of resources including government buildings and public facilities as necessary.

Response Actions

During disaster response, ESF # 7 will find and procure resources as requested by ESF #5. If resources cannot be located or purchased, ESF #7 will pass the request to the SEOC Liaison Officer.

ESF # 7 has purchasing restrictions on certain items such as aviation fuel. ESF #7 will not acquire restricted items.

Initial Actions

- Stage resources near the emergency areas, if possible.
- Request support agencies deploy personnel and other resources as needed.
- Assess resources, including facilities, available for emergency support.

Continuous Actions

ESF #7 will coordinate the following actions throughout the emergency/incident:

- The Arkansas Division of Building Authority will handle lease negotiations for buildings, staging warehouses, and the replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities.
- DFA will procure office furniture, equipment, and supplies that existing inventories cannot provide.

ESF #7 will coordinate contractual services between state and commercial sources.

Resource Requirements

The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration Director's appointee, the DFA Office of Administrative Services (OAS) Administrator, is responsible for the implementation and administration of procurement activities necessary to support emergency operations of state agencies.

Responsibilities

Lead Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration will coordinate the review and revision of this plan on a biennial basis or as needed. ESF #7 will provide support staff for procurement of commodities and services, leasing of buildings and facilities and facilities management.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #7 supports all seven lifelines indirectly. ESF #7 holds the purchasing capability that enables response to disaster and subsequent recovery of the services provided under each lifeline.

Support Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, AR Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Surplus Property Donation Program provides surplus federal personal property to eligible organizations. FSP will often have items in inventory that are of use in disaster. • FSP can also be used as a State Staging Area for equipment or goods that may be required in an emergency. • Coordinates State Resource assessments and needs 24/7/365. • Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources.
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Building Authority	DBA is authorized to assist state agencies under their jurisdiction to obtain sites; construct, equip, maintain and operate public buildings; and negotiate the leasing of property for and by state agencies.
Marketing and Redistribution (part of the Office of State Procurement, Department of Transformation and Shared Services)	As the entity responsible for the disposal of state surplus property and equipment, M&R may have useful inventory of various types of equipment on hand.
Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Office of State Procurement	OSP handles statewide contracts that can be used in an emergency situation.

Emergency Support Function #8 - Public Health and Medical Services Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Agriculture Arkansas Game & Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Medical Reserve Corps

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, State Crime Laboratory

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-9

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-12-301 through 12-12-324

ADH Major Disaster Incident Response Plan

ADH Emergency Operations Plan

Arkansas 2018 Mass Fatality Plan, March 29, 2018

Introduction

The ESF #8 - Health and Medical Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides guidance for coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential health and medical situations requiring a coordinated State response.

ESF #8 has eight-core functional area's including:

- Assessment of public health and medical needs
- Public health surveillance
- Medical care personnel
- Health and medical, equipment and supplies
- Patient Evacuation
- Radiological / Chemical / Biological hazards consultation
- Vector Control
- Mass Fatality Management Services

Concept of Operations

General

Upon notification from the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC), ADH EOC alerts designated ADH personnel to staff the State EOC, staff the ADH EOC, and the Joint Information Center (JIC), as required. Personnel representing an ESF #8 supporting agency will have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective organizations and will have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

Once activated, ESF #8 will coordinate with the appropriate state, local and federal medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements. During the response period, ESF #8 has primary responsibility for the evaluation and analysis of public health and medical assistance. ESF#8 also develops and updates assessments of medical and public health status.

Local emergency service organizations and medical care providers that are still functional after a disaster or major emergency may need assistance and/or guidance from ESF #8 concerning how to best provide services on a temporarily amplified basis. ESF #8 will coordinate the furnishing of health and medical services and resources from unaffected areas to augment or replace disrupted or destroyed local capabilities.

After assessment of damage to facilities that supply food and/or pharmaceuticals, ESF #8 will issue recommendations concerning the disposition of these products. ESF #8 will inspect congregate care facilities and other public areas to ensure proper sanitation practices. ESF #8 will coordinate the gathering and reporting of information concerning injuries and fatalities.

Organization

ADH is the state agency with regulatory authority over health and medical services provided by such entities as local and governmental organizations. ADH coordinates ESF #8 field response activities according to internal policies and procedures.

Public Health Regions provide public health services in five designated geographic regions of the state. These regions have broad authority and flexibility for public health activities to meet the needs of the customer. There is at least one Local Health Unit (LHU) in each of the 75 counties of Arkansas. The LHUs work closely with the local offices of emergency management in providing health protection emergency response capabilities at the local level. They do this through implementation of local emergency response plans such as each county's Medical Countermeasures Plan. LHU personnel also participate in local emergency response plan exercises and drills.

Actions

Assessment of Public Health/Medical Need

ESF #8 personnel will mobilize to assess public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the public health care system/facility infrastructure to include hospitals and long-term care facilities.

Health Surveillance

ESF #8 will monitor the health of the total population of the state.

ESF#8 will carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

Medical Care Personnel

ADH will coordinate medical response capability as required / requested.

Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies

In addition to deploying assets from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) when necessary, ESF #8 may request State and Federal assistance in coordination with the State EOC to provide medical equipment and supplies to support immediate medical response operations and to restock health care facilities in an area affected by a major disaster or emergency.

Patient Evacuation

ESF #8 will coordinate with appropriate private, local, state, and federal partners in the many areas involved in patient evacuation.

Potable Water, Wastewater Disposal

ESF #8 will assess potable water, wastewater disposal issues, and other environmental health issues. It will conduct field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples and will provide technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater disposal issues.

Vector Control

ESF #8 will take steps to assess the threat of vector-borne diseases, conduct field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples, and provide vector control equipment and supplies. ESF #8 will also provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases and the medical treatment of persons infected by vector-borne diseases.

Mass Fatality Management

ESF #8 will coordinate the provision of victim identification and mortuary services, including victim identification by fingerprint, forensic dental, and/or forensic pathology/anthropology methods.

ESF#8 will also coordinate:

- establishment of temporary morgue facilities
- processing, preparation and disposition of remains
- arrangement for body release
- tracking of personal effects
- identification and storage of contaminated or infectious remains
- provision of timely information
- cultural and ethnic accommodations including translators for non-English speaking individuals.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Arkansas Department of Health

The ADH EOP contains the responsibilities of the various ADH resources. The ADH will staff the State EOC when requested. In addition, the ADH is responsible for the review and revision of the ESF #8 annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) at least biennially, or as needed.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #8 provides resources, coordination capabilities, and subject matter expertise to support the following lifelines: Safety and Security, Communications, Health and Medical, Transportation, Hazardous Materials, and Food, Water, Shelter.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides notification of emergencies via the State Watch Office that is staffed 24/7/365. ● Provide a liaison at Arkansas Department of Health’s EOC. ● Coordinates State Resource assessments and needs. ● Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assist local law enforcement by providing security for medical facilities, food establishments, drug repositories, or other facilities which may have been extensively damaged (if State Police Troopers are available) ● Provide security planning for the receipt and transport of medical countermeasures.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, State Crime Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide Mobile Mass Fatality response resources ● Provide post mortem investigative and technical support and expertise.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinates with ADH personnel to mitigate adverse health effects from the release of hazardous materials
Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide assistance in the coordination of transportation of items from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to regional distribution sites. ● Assist the Arkansas State Police and local law enforcement in providing security and transportation of medical equipment to incident sites, hospitals, alternate care sites, and other sites as
Medical Reserve Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide medical care to patients at alternate care sites or triage locations ● Provide medical professionals as requested

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<p>Livestock and Poultry Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the sanitation, hygiene, and treatment of animals in the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak. • Provides epidemiological monitoring and reporting of zoonotic diseases, as well as emergency-related animal health issues <p>Forestry Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of transportation and aircraft for use in emergency evacuation of disaster victims • Provide personnel trained in first aid to assist in triage and initial medical assistance
Arkansas Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall provide a liaison to the ADH EOC upon request • Shelter coordination and information sharing
Arkansas Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the medical activities involving the public health of the incarcerated population
Arkansas Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the medical issues involving public health within the student population
Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the medical issues involving public health within the student population
Arkansas Wing Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation for medicines, blood plasma, laboratory analytical samples, communications, ground personnel teams and/or key personnel with the approval of the Civil Air Patrol National Operations Center, Maxwell AFB AL
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disaster operations as requested by utilizing the agency's personnel and IT infrastructure throughout the state
Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides logistical and resource support in emergency response and recovery efforts for natural and technological disasters and other catastrophic events such as a pandemic
Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an Area Medical Support Mission Ready Package (Company Sized) in support of emergency response and recovery efforts for natural and technological disasters and other catastrophic events such as a pandemic when activated by the Governor

Support agencies are responsible for maintaining documentation to support requests for reimbursement; submitting final reimbursement requests within the terms of the mission assignment or reimbursable agreement; and notifying requesting agencies when a task is completed and/or when additional time is required to complete work in advance of the projected completion date.

Federal Response

The state brings in federal assistance when an event occurs for which local, state, and volunteer resources are inadequate to fulfill the required response.

Medical Care & EMS Support

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a federally coordinated initiative to augment the national emergency medical response capability. The Little Rock Metropolitan Area NDMS Operations Center is located at the VA Medical Center, North Little Rock Division. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single national medical response capability for:

- Assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters; and
- Providing support to the military and VA medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the United States from foreign, armed conflicts.

Health Protection Support

In a situation that exceeds the capability of ADH resources for monitoring, assessment, and/or disease control activities, assistance may be required from certain federal agencies. ADH is the appropriate liaison agency in such a situation, and may directly request assistance from The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service (DHHS, PHS) which includes:

- The Food & Drug Administration (FDA), and
- The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC).
- The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)

In the event an emerging health threat develops, the World Health Organization (WHO) will notify the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other national health agencies on the progress. CDC will communicate with ADH and other stakeholders about the status, specific information about the emerging threat, countermeasure to include availability, national response coordination, and other recommended strategies for detection, control and response. ADH works to provide this information to partners and citizens alike.

Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue

Primary Agency and ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Transportation

AR Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Office

Non-Governmental Support Agencies

Civil Air Patrol

Arkansas Search and Rescue Association

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 2-16-101 et al.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-#9 Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Search and Rescue, National Response Framework, ESF #9

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) MOU # 05-002-SWR-AR-DEM – Describes how ADEM and CAP will work together in response to the disaster.

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Policies

Introduction

The State's assistance under this function shall include personnel and equipment resource for the coordination and implementation of the following:

- Search - All activities associated with the discovery of an individual or individuals missing or reported missing.
- Rescue - All activities requiring trained personnel directed towards the extrication of persons trapped in damaged buildings, vehicles, woodlands, and waterways; and to provision of emergency medical treatment to such persons.
- Situation assessment and determination of resource needs – Personnel involved in search and rescue will convey their first-person perceptions to local incident commanders who are coordinating with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Assumptions

A major disaster or civil emergency, such as an earthquake or other man-made or natural disaster, may result in conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency, and degree of devastation.

Substantial numbers of people could be in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate for missing or trapped victims will dramatically increase after 72 hours, search and rescue (SAR) efforts must begin immediately. As an event progresses, a situation can deteriorate and may threaten both survivors and rescue personnel alike.

Concept of Operations

General

ESF #9 performs search and rescue and coordinates the use of resources from outside the ESF #9 Coordinating and Support Agencies. ESF #9 utilizes established emergency service and search and rescue organizations, processes, and procedures.

The Game Warden in charge shall follow the guidelines as outlined in Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Policies with the exception being drowning victim searches. All drowning victim searches and diving missions shall be conducted in accordance with the responding agencies' policies.

When solicited, volunteers are utilized for search and rescue operations, the Game Warden in charge shall follow the guidelines as written in the state policy order regarding workmen's compensation benefits procedures.

Organization

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission is the coordinating agency for this ESF with support from other state and local agencies and volunteer organizations. The staffing pattern and level will be dependent upon the severity of the emergency.

Notification

ESF #9 will be notified of activation by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). An ADEM duty officer is available at the SEOC at all times.

Emergency Response Actions

As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #9, the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission will be responsible for the following.

- Staffing the SEOC as needed after notification of ESF #9 activation.
- Briefing, or being briefed by the Team Chief at the State EOC.
- Establishing communication links with local or field command and control elements, other primary and support agencies, federal counterparts, and others as deemed necessary.
- Determination of initial and ongoing activities and damage assessment thru established information gathering procedures and provision of this information to ESF #5 - Emergency Management, for dissemination.
- Determination of needs and resolution of issues regarding resource requirements and shortages in coordination with ESF #7 - Resource Support and ESF #5 - Emergency Management.
- Maintaining close contact with local, state, and federal agencies and other support ESFs.
- Overseeing SAR Coordinators to ensure appropriate allocation of local resources. (SAR Coordinators are members of Arkansas Task Force 1 Search and Rescue who are on call for the State EOC on a rotating basis.)
- Insuring complete logs of actions taken, resources used, and other activities are created and maintained.

Recovery Actions

When overall conditions have stabilized or are improving, Search and Rescue subject matter experts may determine there is nothing to be gained by continuing SAR operations. ESF #9 will share that determination with the Team Chief, who may decide to release agencies from the search and rescue mission. Based on:

- Anticipated needs for resources, manpower, and equipment;
- Anticipated transportation and traffic control requirements;
- Assessment of the capabilities of State, local, and Federal officials to initiate recovery efforts;

ESF #9 coordinating and support agency personnel and resources will transition to supporting roles for other ESFs. As the recovery phase progresses, selected emergency response organizations and/or personnel will deactivate.

Deactivation

Deactivation will occur based on the requirements of the current response and recovery. Decisions to partially or fully deactivate will be made jointly by the local incident commander, the ADEM Director, and the Governor or their designees.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission is the primary agency for the implementation and coordination of this ESF. Specifically, those responsibilities are

- To conduct search and rescue operations in the woodlands and waters of the state and to provide security at the sites.
- To provide personnel and expertise during the search and rescue of missing persons.
- To provide equipment and vehicles suitable for use in rough terrain and remote areas.
- To share knowledge of remote areas of the state.
- To coordinate with ADEM in releasing information to the media.
- To maintain situational awareness and oversight of search coordinator actions during incidents that require state assistance.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #9 supports the Safety and Security lifeline in that Game Wardens are certified law enforcement officers. It supports the Transportation lifeline in that Game Wardens Patrol maritime waterways to enforce maritime regulations and laws.

Support Agencies

Supporting agencies have resources that may be needed to fulfill the roles and responsibilities identified in this ESF. Resources will be called upon as needed.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Transportation	Personnel employed throughout the state may be called upon to provide knowledge and capabilities of local roads and bridges that may be used during a Search and Rescue mission.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	Provide knowledgeable personnel who are typically already deployed throughout the state
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, AR Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center to include the Situational Awareness and the 24/7/365 warning and notification for emergencies and/or incidents. • Disseminate information to other agencies • Coordinates State Resource assessments and needs. • Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide knowledge of remote forest areas • Provide personnel and aircraft for the search and rescue of missing individuals
Department of Correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide manpower from its pool of employees • Provide dogs, horses, and expertise in searches
Department of Parks, Heritage, and Tourism	Provide knowledgeable personnel who are typically already deployed throughout the state
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and aircraft for the search and rescue of missing/downed aircraft or missing individuals. • Provide ground search crews for the search and rescue of missing/downed aircraft or missing individuals
Arkansas Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide qualified and equipped personnel to respond to search and rescue victims that are trapped in collapsed reinforced concrete and steel structures • Provide knowledgeable personnel to staff SAR coordinator positions • Provide technical skills and personnel for search and rescue missions
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Office (AGIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing aerial photography contractors or other resources. • Construct damage assessment maps from aerial photography data. • Utilize the GIS data "warehouse" for the state of Arkansas to provide an overlay of "facilities of interest" • Assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment • Coordinate with County GIS personnel on GIS data transfer, analysis, and technical support
Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)	Provide rotary aircraft support to Arkansas Task Force 1 during A-HSART missions when activated by the Governor.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

ESF Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Support Agencies State

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of the State Geologist

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Oil and Gas Commission

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing

Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, Division of Arkansas Heritage Historic
Preservation Program

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, Natural Heritage Commission

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Arkansas Geographic Information Systems
Office

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Transportation, Arkansas Highway Police

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Public Service Commission

University of Arkansas, Cooperative Extension Service

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Arkansas Poison Control and Drug Information Center

Local

County Judges and Mayors

Emergency Medical Services

Fire Department

Hazardous Materials Response Teams

Office of Emergency Management

Police Department

Sheriff's Office

Volunteer

Amateur Radio Emergency Services/ Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

Civil Air Patrol

American Red Cross Salvation Army

Private and Corporate

American Chemistry Council Contractors

Recyclers

Public Utilities

Federal

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 6

Federal Regional Response Team, Region 6

National Weather Service

United States Army Corps of Engineers

United States Coast Guard

United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

United States Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances
and Disease Registry

United States Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6

Authorities and References

Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-4-101 et seq.

Arkansas Emergency Services Act, Ark. Code Ann. §12-75-101 et seq.

Arkansas Resource Reclamation Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-301 et seq. Arkansas Hazardous Waste Management Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-201 et seq.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Consultant Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-1301 et seq.

Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-501 et seq.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S. Code Ann. §1251 et seq.

Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S. Code Ann. §7401 et seq.

Disaster Relief Act of 1974, 42 U.S. Code Ann. §5121 et seq.

Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA), 42 U.S. Code Ann. §9601 et seq.

Arkansas Hazardous and Toxic Materials Emergency Notification Act, Ark. Code Ann. §12-79-101 et seq.

Arkansas Solid Waste Management Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-6-201 et seq.

Arkansas Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act, Ark. Code Ann. §15-58-101 et seq.

Arkansas Open-Cut Land Reclamation, Ark. Code Ann. §15-57-301 et seq.

Arkansas Quarry Operation, Reclamation and Safe Closure Act, Ark. Code Ann. §15-57-401 et seq.

Arkansas Regulated Substance Storage Tanks, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-801 et seq.

Arkansas Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund Act, Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-901 et seq.

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact, Ark. Code Ann. §12-76-101 et seq.

DEQ Emergency Response Protocol

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DEQ and ADH for Hazardous Materials Emergency Response

MOU between DEQ and ADEM for Coordination and State EOC support

Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), Chapter 103 (42 U.S. Code 9601 et seq. (1980))

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (42 U.S. Code 9601 et seq. (1976))

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120)

Emergency Response to Hazardous Substances Releases (29 Code of Federal Regulations 1926.65)

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to provide state-coordinated support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials. Situations may include transportation incidents, fixed facility incidents, natural disasters, or intentional/terrorist acts that pose a threat to human health, property, or the environment.

For the purposes of this plan, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants to include biological, radiological, and explosive substances. ESF #10 may respond to actual or potential incidents involving materials not typically considered hazardous but posing a threat to human health, property, or the environment. As an element of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP), ESF #10 defines the State’s response to these situations.

Scope

ESF #10 provides for an effective and efficient response to discharges of oil or hazardous materials by coordinating human, financial, and material resources in support of the impacted jurisdiction. This ESF establishes lead coordination roles for division and specification of responsibilities among state agencies that may be needed in response actions. ESF #10 does not place any state agency or its representatives in the position of Incident Commander (IC) unless there are not local resources available to provide command and control of the incident and only in coordination and at the direction of the Secretary (or designee) of the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment (E&E). E&E representatives respond in advisory, guidance, and coordination roles.

Interface with Federal Regional Response Team

This ESF does not impede or negate the use of or request for the activation of the Federal Regional Response Team (RRT). The RRT is made up of regional representatives of the federal and state agencies within the region and is co-chaired by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). The RRT serves as a planning and preparedness body before a response, organizing these agencies’ response resources and providing coordination and advice to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) during response actions. The RRT participates in preparedness activities under this ESF and is expected to be closely involved in response activities if this ESF is activated.

At the state level, activities under ESF #10 provide a bridge between the local Incident Commander, State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and RRT support related to the overall incident response activities. The SOSCs will carry out their responsibilities under the ARCEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage the state effort to contain, identify, cleanup, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous substances; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. These efforts will be coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Relationship to other ESFs

Some incidents may require simultaneous activation of ESF #10 with other ESFs that describe additional procedures. This would include ESF #8 for biological and radiological/nuclear incidents that are not addressed in ESF #10.

The E&E Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) may solicit support from the following agencies. DEQ will inform ADEM when responding to ESF #10 incidents without direct involvement of the SEOC:

- ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering–ARDOT): Engineering services, assessment of and emergency repairs to wastewater treatment facilities, debris clearance for access to releases, release containment, securing of orphan containers, chemical analysis.
- ESF #5 (Emergency Management–ADEM): Send Situation Reports (SITREPS), electronic briefings convey and coordinate mission assignments, receive consolidated SITREPS.
- ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services–ADH): Human health impact from exposure, identify hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies and long term health surveillance; radioactive material coordination.
- ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources–Arkansas Department of Agriculture): if the incident involves agricultural materials to include pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc.
- ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security–ASP): Evacuation requirements for developing access and traffic control plans.
- ESF #15 (External Affairs–ADEM): Keep public informed.

DEQ provides support to the following agencies. Depending on the size and scope of the incident, this solicitation may be done with or without direct involvement of the SEOC.

- ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering–ARDOT): Solid waste and wastewater facility assessment; guidance on debris removal, staging, and disposal
- ESF #4 (Fire Fighting–Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division): Air monitoring for harmful particulates and emissions

- ESF #5 (Emergency Management–ADEM); Send Situation Reports (SITREPS), electronic briefings convey and coordinate mission assignments, receive consolidated SITREPS
- ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services–ADH)
- ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources–Arkansas Department of Agriculture)
- ESF #14 (Private Sector and Infrastructure–ADEM)
- ESF #15 (External Affairs–ADEM)

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situations

Large quantities of oil and hazardous materials are transported via highway, rail, air, pipeline, and waterway on a daily basis creating an increased probability of an incident/release.

Hazardous materials are manufactured, stored, distributed, utilized, and disposed of at numerous fixed facilities located throughout the state.

Hazardous chemicals may be used as causative agents or become a byproduct contained within debris during an intentional/terrorist event.

Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions have been made.

- All participating agencies/departments will operate under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Actual or potential releases of oil or hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional/terrorist act.
- An oil or hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to human health and safety and to the environment.
- Multiple oil or hazardous materials incidents may occur simultaneously on land or in waters following a major disaster such as a flood, earthquake, tornado, or terrorist attack.
- Local response agencies will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, cleanup, and dispose of oil or hazardous materials releases.
- Response personnel, cleanup crews, and response equipment may have difficulty reaching the site of an oil or hazardous materials release because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.

- Additional response and cleanup personnel and equipment will be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to provide backup or relief resources.
- Concern about facilities located in or near the affected area even if a natural or other catastrophic disaster does not cause situations where there are actual releases.
- Laboratories utilized for analyzing hazardous materials samples may be damaged, destroyed, or unable to meet the demand volume.
- Facilities that store or use oil or hazardous materials may be damaged or destroyed.
- Petroleum refineries and storage facilities may be damaged or destroyed.
- Petroleum retailers may sustain damage and require assistance.
- Pipelines may rupture.
- Degradation of tanks, drums, or holding ponds can occur and spill control apparatus and containment measures may not be effective at fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, hazardous waste sites) which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of oil or hazardous materials.
- Exceptions to current disposal practices and emissions will be necessary during major disasters.
- Disposal of waste material, soil, and other material will be at a permitted site and handled by private contractor, when possible, with the responsible party being liable for associated costs of the response, remediation of the affected area, and disposal.
- There may be potential releases of materials not typically considered hazardous but which pose a threat to human health, property, or the environment.

Support Assumptions

- County and municipal governments are responsible for the safety of persons and property in their jurisdictions.
- Response forces at the local level are the initial responders.
- Hazardous materials response teams or other qualified local response personnel will determine the need for a State response and notify the County Office of Emergency Management Coordinator or ADEM.
- Full cooperation of local governments and volunteer agencies to cope with an incident or disaster will occur.
- All local entities have up-to-date emergency response plans addressing oil and hazardous materials releases and have a means for initial response and in many cases, complete response to these types of incidents.

Concept of Operations

General

Working with local and state entities, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and management of various responses to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize impact of the incidents.

In the event of an actual or potential release of oil, hazardous materials, or other materials that pose a threat to human health or the environment, ESF #10, or portions of it, may be implemented. This ESF addresses the emergency phase of the state response and will direct the efforts to supplement the local emergency response actions immediately following a major incident or disaster. Federal, state, and local officials must maintain close coordination. ESF #10 operations will contain, identify, cleanup, remove, dispose of, or minimize releases of or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases of oil or hazardous substances (see support functions). All responding agencies will respond in support of the local Incident Commander.

As the Primary ESF #10 agency, the E&E Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)/SOSC will coordinate communication and responses with other appropriate agencies, local government, and responsible parties as necessary. The ERC/SOSC is responsible for assessing the level of DEQ's response and coordinating the agency's response activities. The notifications of oil or hazardous materials releases and threshold planning quantities are made through the SEOC and properly relayed to DEQ. For intentional or terrorist events, the FBI and DEQ will closely coordinate to facilitate management of the release and investigation.

Direction and control of the DEQ response depends upon the needs created by the situation. In accordance with the assignment of responsibilities in this ESF, support agencies will provide resources and support in response to a release or threat of release of oil or hazardous materials.

When, due to multiple response actions, more than one SOSC is involved in implementing a response, the ESF will be the mechanism through which close coordination will be maintained among all agencies and SOSCs. The lead agency for this ESF will ensure that response actions are properly coordinated and carried out.

DEQ is responsible for providing logistical support to its personnel and for tracking and maintaining equipment and supplies. DEQ has developed and will maintain points of contact for resources from agency contractors and vendors that are necessary to carry out their responsibilities.

Direction and Control

In responding to oil or hazardous materials incidents, DEQ's priorities are to accurately assess the situation and then recommend appropriate prevention, containment, and abatement measures. Specific actions may include stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects; drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary. For actual or potential releases of materials not typically considered hazardous but which pose a threat to human health, property, or the environment, response activities may include, but are not limited to, water quality monitoring and protection; air quality sampling and monitoring; household and business hazardous waste collection; and the permitting and monitoring of debris collection and disposal related to the clean-up and recovery. In emergency situations DEQ has limited funds to contract for containment and abatement measures.

The Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN) is the E&E's primary means of coordination during response incidents. Telephones, computers, fax, cell phones, and messengers can be used widely for communication with other agencies, local governments, and responsible parties in most cases. Large incidents requiring federal government intervention may be communicated to the RRT via the SEOC, computer communications, or a combination thereof.

When requested or upon SEOC activation, a DEQ representative will report to the SEOC as needed or as resources allow.

The ESF #10 Coordinator will determine the support agencies to be notified and complete notification to these agencies. Representatives of other agencies supporting ESF #10 may also be requested to report to the SEOC.

DEQ and the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) maintain a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for hazardous materials emergency response addressing the coordination of response efforts between the two agencies. The MOU outlines DEQ's responsibility to coordinate the containment, remediation, and monitoring of releases; and ADH responsibilities for essential medical care and health protection from releases. Additionally, DEQ and ADEM maintain a MOU regarding coordination and SEOC support. These agreements are on file at each agency.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency

DEQ is the primary and coordinating agency for ESF #10. DEQ is a division within the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment (E&E). E&E entities include DEQ, Office of the State Geologist (OSG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board (LPGB), Oil and Gas Commission (OGC), and the Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (PC&EC).

E&E manages shared services for all department entities. The Offices of Chief Counsel, Chief of Staff, and Communications provide legal, operational, and communications support, respectively, for E&E staff. The Emergency Management (EM) branch of E&E coordinates emergency response functions and acts as EMLO for all divisions within E&E. The EM branch includes the department's Emergency Response Coordinator, Inspectors, Planning and Preparedness, and all associated ESF #10 coordination responsibilities for the department and its divisions.

DEQ is comprised of the Offices of Air Quality, Energy, Land Resources, and Water Quality. DEQ regulatory Offices (Air, Land, and Water) are organized with planning, permitting, compliance, and enforcement sections responsible for administering EPA and state environmental programs. The DEQ Office of Energy is non-regulatory and manages various grant programs focused on improved energy efficiency for the state.

E&E maintains multiple regional and area offices throughout the state. DEQ Inspectors stationed at regional and area offices are responsible for conducting routine inspections of DEQ-permitted facilities; investigating citizen complaints; and responding to emergency incidents as necessary.

E&E ESF#10 disaster-response responsibilities are as follows:

- Provide technical, coordination, administrative, and/or communications support and personnel for ESF #10 response efforts as necessary, including:
 - State On-Scene Coordinator/E&E Emergency Response Coordinator,
 - Emergency Response Inspectors,
 - DEQ Inspectors, and
 - Other resources as needed.
- Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall state effort to:
 - Detect and identify possible environmental threats;
 - Assess the extent of contamination;
 - Prioritize actions; and
 - Provide technical guidance for:

- The containment, treatment, removal, decontamination, clean-up, and disposal of materials as necessary; and/or
- The prevention, mitigation, or minimization of potential releases that pose threats to human health, property, or the environment.
- Provide personnel to perform ESF #10 duties at the SEOC during activation as needed.
- Identify, locate, and mobilize local, state, federal, and contractor resources to the SEOC Planning Branch for assignment to staging areas in coordination with ESF #10 prioritization. In situations where there are no local responders, deploy resources directly to the emergency scene based on reconnaissance or SEOC request.
- Facilitate the resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous material response resources.
- Provide debris management guidance and authorizations regarding the collection, segregation, staging, and disposal of all materials, which may include:
 - Issuance of permits, variances, or waivers as needed;
 - Designation of debris staging areas and permanent disposal sites for:
 - Structural and vegetative materials;
 - Garbage;
 - Household goods, including:
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) management,
- White Goods management, and/or
- Electronic Goods (E-Waste) management;
 - Orphan containers (drums, barrels, tanks, and other containers); and/or
 - Solid waste landfill status, capacity, and disposal monitoring.
- Mitigate damage to natural resources.
- Provide long-term management of site remediation and/or restoration as appropriate.
- Maintain jurisdiction over environmental releases as defined by law.
 - Emergency response activities related to pre-existing, state-designated Superfund sites are not covered by EPA responsibility. Such sites may include:
 - Sites that do not have ongoing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) response actions; and/or
 - Sites currently listed on the National Priorities List (NPL).
- Provide direct and technical support regarding the effects of oil discharges, releases of hazardous materials, or environmental pollution-control techniques on the environment or human health. This support may include:

- Identification or assessment of facilities that may pose a risk to human health, property, or the environment.
- Guidance regarding the decontamination of buildings and structures in coordination with the ADH.
- Provide assistance on matters related to health hazards and the protection of response workers and the public in coordination with ADH, APDIC, and OSHA. This assistance may include:
 - Developing and/or reviewing protective actions for the public, emergency responders, property, and the environment;
 - Monitoring immediate health and safety threats resulting from debris-removal operations;
 - Providing to the public protection information concerning immediate actions the public should take in order to minimize threats and impacts to human health and safety;
 - Coordinate with agencies with the authority to issue stop-sale and movement orders on materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials regarding the recommendation of quarantine and/or state embargo.
- Monitor water quality and outdoor air quality.
- Assist ADH with potable water monitoring as requested.
- Assess wastewater treatment facility needs, including system operations, personnel, power, and chemicals.
- Predict pollution fate, effect, and transport as a function of time (Risk Assessment).
- Coordinate local, state, federal, and contractor resources, which may include:
 - Activation of EPA resources;
 - Coordination with EPA in support of special teams under the NCP, including the Environmental Response Team, National Decontamination Team, and Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provide specialized technical advice and assistance to responders; and/or
 - Maintaining close coordination between ADEM, ADH, local officials, contractors, and other ESF-support agencies.
- Fulfill duties associated with the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).
- Provide the following to the SEOC Planning Branch:
 - Situation reports based on information from reconnaissance and responses regarding releases or potential releases of materials impacting public health or significant environmental impact;

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) maps and associated data related to ESF #10 and other environmental concerns;
- Situation reports on damage to wastewater treatment plants, including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW's); and/or
- Investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #10 supports the Hazardous Waste Management lifeline with its regulation and oversight of hazardous materials issues.

Support Agencies

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specialized equipment and personnel for suppressing large fires. • Assist with the protection of natural habitat, both public and private. • Provide specialized equipment and personnel for aerial reconnaissance and surveillance and containment of oil and hazardous substance releases. • Vegetative debris burning management and assistance • Sample transportation • Access Control - Supplement local law enforcement and/or National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event <p style="text-align: center;">Livestock and Poultry Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing and identifying contaminants such as pesticides and certain other toxic materials in soils, vegetation and water • Provide support agencies, livestock owners, media and the public with general domestic animal decontamination information and locations of decontamination centers • Disposal of animals impacted by a release • Issue stop use, sale and movement orders on livestock that may be contaminated or exposed to oil or hazardous materials (Quarantine) and recommend embargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircraft, fixed wing • Dozers • Forest Rangers • All-terrain vehicles • GPS, aerial and hand-held • AWIN equipped vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Disposal • Laboratory, livestock and associated disease analysis only

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<p style="text-align: center;">Natural Resources Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands coordination and protection • Water quality • Provide floodplain maps to support agencies • Analyzing and identifying contaminants such as pesticides and certain other toxic materials in water <p style="text-align: center;">Plant Industries Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and resources to assess possible releases of agricultural chemicals and products. • Provide guidance and advice to CO-OP, Farmers and Ranchers on agricultural product containment and clean up. • Advise agricultural industry on emergency storage of agricultural products. • Coordinate the removal, storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and other agricultural products. • Analyzing and identifying contaminants such as pesticides and other toxic materials in/on soils, vegetation and water • Recommend stop sale and movement orders on materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials, recommend embargo and enforce once issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geologist • Floodplain maps • Laboratory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Chemical expertise • Laboratory resources • GPS equipment • Sample transport

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Office of the State Geologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject-matter expertise/geologic information and advice on geologic issues (earthquake/liquefaction, landslide, and karst). • Preliminary examination and limited analysis of geologic samples. • Assistance with data and map interpretation. • Geologic mapping and investigations. • Consultation on water well and septic tank inquiries. • Consultation on emergency debris staging sites and landfill integrity assessment and construction locations • Consultation on collapse and reclamation issues pertaining to surface and underground mining, releases in karst terrain, and earthquake related spills and issues • Securing satellite remote imagery from USGS EROS offices • Analysis/construct damage assessment maps from satellite remote imagery data • Utilize existing data and the GIS data “warehouse” for the State of Arkansas to provide overlay of “facilities of interest” • Assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment, etc. • Locations of water wells and selected springs • Delineation of watersheds and access to well-head protection areas vis AHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USGS Interface • Mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General ○ Pipelines • Geologist/technical experts • Hydrogeology Info • Geo-hazards • Data Collectors/GPS hand-held equipment • 4-wheel drive vehicles • Communications (HAM radios/licensed users) • Water well construction reports

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Oil and Gas Commission (OGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of natural gas and crude oil wells and associated production facilities. • Identification of flow line release associated with natural gas and crude oil wells and associated production facilities. • Recommendations and coordination for containment and remediation of releases from natural gas and crude oil wells and associated production facilities. • Identification of intrastate pipeline releases and corporate measures to stop flow and contain in conjunction with the Public Service Commission. • Assist in aerial imaging and mapping of pipeline releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical experts • Geologist • Well and Pipeline Operator Contact Information • AWIN radio communication • GPS and computer equipped four-wheel drive trucks • Hand held GPS units for remote operation • All-terrain vehicles • Utility backhoe • Emergency response trailer • Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) services
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board (LPGB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical expertise regarding bulk storage propane tank operations • Dispatch personnel and provide emergency response support for propane tank incidents • Assess damage to propane tanks and provide guidance on incident management • Coordinate orphan tank retrieval/removal efforts • Coordinate propane industry contacts and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propane tank inspectors • Propane tank emergency response consultation • Bulk storage propane tank GPS locations in Arkansas

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide response to any spill that is a threat to life, health or welfare. • Provide response to any emergencies associated with radioactive materials or ionizing radiation. • Coordinate with the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the US Department of Energy and other federal agencies concerning any federal radiological resources to be used to supplement state radiological resources. • Issue public health orders and provides technical assistance, as appropriate. • Determine threat and effects of short- and long-term effects of exposure with ADH and DEQ Risk Assessment and prepare media releases of information • Issue public health recommendations and orders • Determine potability of drinking water supplies and identify other drinking water sources • Sewer impact, public and private • Notify adjacent and downstream water users of potential/actual contamination • Serve as primary agency for containment and cleanup of radiological and human biohazard incidents • Analyzing, identifying, and assessing contaminants such as pesticides and certain other toxic materials in soils, vegetation and drinking water • Provide support agencies, media and public with general decontamination information and locations of decontamination centers • Issue stop use, sale and movement orders on food, drinking water, or other materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials (Quarantine) and recommend embargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiologists • Engineers • Toxicologists • Health Physicists • Radiation Monitoring Equipment • Environmental Health Specialists (Sanitarian) • Public Water System Listings • Laboratories - Internal, University of AR for Medical Science, Veterans Association, National Center for Toxicological Research • Emergency Call Center (ECC) • Quarantine authority

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Human Services (DHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the delivery of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services from State agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), voluntary agencies (VOLAG), and the private sector to ensure that the needs of individuals, families, and communities impacted by the event are addressed. 	
Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing (ADLL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Worker Protection • Recommendations on occupancy of workplaces exposed or contaminated from a release to include air sampling • Assuring threats to public sector responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, and controlled consistently so public sector responders are properly protected during incident management operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arkansas Occupational Safety and Health Investigators (AOSH)

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
<p>Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard (NGAR),</p> <p>(Tasking is via ADEM only)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect measure and monitor radiological, chemical and biological agents in soils, vegetation and water and transmit this information to the Incident Commander, and State EOC. • Rescue, evacuate, and transport casualties • Safeguard human health • Restore, on an emergency basis, essential services (firefighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel) • Clear debris and rubble • Access Control - Supplement local law enforcement efforts to protect public safety and property during an event • Perform damage assessment • Orphan container locating and securing where possible • Enforce quarantines and state embargo orders to stop sale and movement of materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials • Provide technical advice, evaluation, engineering services and coordinates emergency repair of wastewater treatment facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers • Civil Support Team mobile lab • Communication • Aircraft, rotary • Transport trucks • Heavy equipment with operators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ front-end loaders ○ bulldozers ○ excavators ○ transports • Armed personnel • AWIN via Ops Center and some field interface capability
<p>Arkansas Department of Parks Heritage and Tourism, (ADPT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact assessment • Access Control - Supplement local law enforcement and/or National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecologist • Naturalist • Park Rangers
<p>Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, Division of Arkansas Heritage, Historic Preservation Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies, evaluates, registers, and preserves the state’s historic and cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeologists

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, Natural Heritage Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a database of information on known locations of sensitive species in Arkansas; including species listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as species of state conservation concern • Own and Manage a statewide system of natural areas; help identify species of conservation concern recorded within a spill area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecologist • Botanists • Zoologists
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police (ASP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide evacuation assistance in coordination with local law enforcement. • Provide communication support. • Provide assistance and support through the State Fire Marshal relating to flammable liquid storage tanks. • Access Control - Supplement local law enforcement and/or National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event • Enforce agency quarantine and state embargo orders to stop sale and movement of materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troopers • Fire Marshal

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
<p>Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides notification of emergencies via the State Watch Office (ASWO) that is staffed 24/7/365. • Provide initial notification to the primary agency. • Provide primary means of coordination for incidents. • Maintain the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) and supporting documentation. • Carry out the prescribed duties of the State Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission (SERC) in concert with DEQ. • Serve as the repository for the lists of chemicals and the hazardous inventory forms. • Provide public access to the chemical lists, forms or other information as prescribed in Title III. • As the State Warning Point, upon notification, will contact the E&E Emergency Response Coordinator/ESF #10 coordinator • Receive notice of upset conditions from certain industrial facilities, primarily during off-duty hours. Notices received will be forwarded to the E&E's Emergency Response Coordinator. • Resource allocation coordination • Coordinate damage assessment teams to determine event effects on individuals and businesses within impacted area • Obtain state embargo order from Governor to stop sale and movement of materials that may be considered hazardous substances or exposed to oil or hazardous materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications (AWIN) • Area Coordinators • EPCRA Tier II Data • HazMat Consultant • HazMat Response Team Listings

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Geographic Information Systems Office (AGISO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing aerial photography contractor or other resource. • Construct damage assessment maps from aerial photography data. • Utilize the GIS data "warehouse" for the state of Arkansas to provide overlay of "facilities of interest" • Assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment • Coordinate with County GIS personnel on GIS data transfer, analysis and technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping resources • GPS equipment
Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up barricades/signage • Orphan container locating and securing where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy Equipment • Dump Trucks • Barricades/Signage • Sand • Gravel • AWIN via dispatch only
Arkansas Department of Transportation, Arkansas Highway Police (AHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control - Supplement local law enforcement and/or National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers • DOT Contacts • AWIN mobile communications

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes <i>(depending upon the severity of the spill, if it is on Federal Waters the USCG would be the appropriate agency for this function)</i> ● Provide manpower and logistical support from any recreational area directly affected by an oil or hazardous materials incident. ● Assess damage to wildlife populations and habitat. ● Coordinate with appropriate federal and state authorities any action deemed necessary or required for the protection of endangered or threatened species. ● Provide or facilitate water transportation. ● Ecological assessments of streams, lakes, parks, and environmentally sensitive areas ● Assist with and coordinate analyzing and identifying contaminants such as pesticides and certain other toxic materials in soils, vegetation and water ● Orphan container locating and securing where possible ● Provide support agencies with general animal decontamination information and coordinate wildlife decontamination ● Issue and enforce no harvesting orders on wildlife that may be considered exposed or contaminated (Quarantine) and recommend embargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ecologist ● Biologist ● Wildlife Officers ● Laboratory (not statewide and with limited equipment) ● Watercraft ● All-terrain vehicles

Agency/Entity	Functions	Resources
Arkansas Public Service Commission (APSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on electricity service issues. • Provide guidance on natural gas, water, telephone. • Provide guidance and assistance for pipeline safety services including locating information to response organizations. • Identification of pipeline releases and corporate measures to stop flow and contain in conjunction with Geological Commission • Containment recommendations and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Information
University of Arkansas, Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and advice to CO-OP, Farmers and Ranchers on agricultural product containment and clean up. • Advise agricultural industry on emergency storage of agricultural products. • Coordinate the removal, storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and other agricultural products. • Analyzing and identifying contaminants such as pesticides and toxic materials in/on soils, vegetation and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Chemical expertise • Laboratory resources
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Arkansas Poison Control and Drug Information Center (APDIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and technical expertise on matters related to human exposures • Provide public information in conjunction with DEQ and ADH or JIC • Track exposure reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure information • Call Center network

LOCAL		
County Judge or Mayor County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate local resources • Request state resources under ESF 10 regardless of County or State declaration of emergency 	
Emergency Medical Services, Local (EMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations medical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramedic or EMT • Ambulance Transport
Fire Department, Local (FD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decontamination of personnel and equipment • Suppression activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Engines • Water Tenders • Foam
Hazardous Materials Response Team, Local or Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to potential or actual events involving hazardous substances and operate within the ICS as determined by the IC until the situation is stabilized and/or mitigated and the IC releases the team • Provide on-site surveillance and technical assistance to stabilize and control a hazardous situation within the limits of available resources and training until other private or government resources become available • Gathering representative samples of materials suspected of chemical or oil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Expertise • Containment supplies • Monitoring Equipment
Police Department, Local (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control - protect public safety and property during an event • Enforce quarantines and state embargo order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers
Sheriff's Office (SO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control - protect public safety and property during an event • Enforce quarantines and state embargo order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputies

VOLUNTEER		
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support in rapid transport of spill samples for lab analysis. • Provide aerial reconnaissance and surveillance over impact areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircraft, fixed wing • Video and photo transmission equipment
American Red Cross / Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-scene service to those working to mitigate situation • On-scene, immediate mass care (food, clothing, and shelter), health and mental health services, and other necessities for those impacted by the event 	
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)/ Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy communication equipment an operator to DEQ Headquarters, North Little Rock • Provide where possible, communication equipment an operator to Incident Command and Area Command Posts • Provide alternate and supplemental communications via amateur radio communications system in support of emergency management activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Radio equipment
PRIVATE & CORPORATE		
American Chemistry Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide chemical information via CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-site surveillance, technical assistance and stabilize and control a hazardous situation within the limits of available resources • Gathering representative samples of materials suspected of chemical or oil contamination • Orphan container collection, securing and disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Equipment

Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources to mitigate or remediate release for facilities, pipelines and other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Equipment
Recyclers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-scene fluid removal and compacting of vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment to remove fluids and crush vehicles on site
FEDERAL		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive State requests for resources • Make federal mission assignments to address requests • Track allocated resources 	
Federal Regional Response Team (RRT), Region 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance as requested by the On-Scene Coordinator • Planning, policy and coordinating • Preparedness activities including planning, training, and exercising to ensure an effective response to releases of hazardous substances and oil spills 	
National Weather Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Incident Meteorologists (IMETS) for constant weather updates and forecast briefings for large fires or releases 	
United States Corps of Engineers (USACE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel release identification and containment recommendation • Debris removal from waterways • Wastewater engineering and portable power supplies 	

United States Coast Guard (USCG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vessel release identification and containment 	
United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide support through Department of Health to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determine threat and effects of short- and long-term effects of exposure ○ Make recommendations for protecting human health ○ Analyzing and identifying contaminants and toxic materials in soils, vegetation and water 	
United States Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assuring threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, and controlled consistently so responders are properly protected during incident management operations 	
United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental responsibilities equal to those listed for DEQ ● Potable water and treatment facilities ● Biological and radiological response issues 	

Emergency Support Function #11- Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex

ESF Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

State Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

U of A Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage, and Tourism, Division of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Federal Support Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

United States Department of Agriculture United States Department of the Interior

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Environmental Protection Agency Federal Food and Drug Administration

Authority and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 2-16-101 et seq.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-9 Act 87 of 1963

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Arkansas Animal Disease Emergency Response Plan

LPAI Initial Response and Containment Plan National

Veterinary Stockpile Plan

Arkansas Animal Emergency Response Plan

Introduction

Policies

Actions under ESF #11 are coordinated with and conducted cooperatively with federal, state, and local management officials and private entities as needed. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.

Animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely and sparingly as possible while stopping pathogen spread. Disposal methods are chosen for effectiveness and minimal impact on the environment.

Assumptions

There is a potential for the farming community, the State, or local officials to receive threats to agriculture as a mechanism for terrorism. If a negative impact to agriculture is recognized anywhere in the United States, the entire agricultural community in the country is potentially affected.

Awareness of such an agricultural event elsewhere will prompt Arkansas to employ additional preparedness measures to prevent or mitigate the possibility of a similar occurrence in the state.

Numerous local, state, and federal agencies will play a role in containing the contamination, eradicating the disease, or otherwise minimizing the impact of the situation. Response efforts will depend on the agent causing the emergency and the mechanism chosen to control it. The response could encompass culling or quarantining potentially infected plants or animals; expansive treatment programs; preemptive crop destruction or culling of uninfected neighboring livestock and/or wildlife; restricting movement of animals, equipment, vehicles, pets, people, or other materials. Vector control may be necessary to mitigate movement/spread of the agent. It will likely include the discarding or containment of any contaminated matter, organic or inorganic, related to the event by proximity, similar appearance, or in any other way. Vector control may include rodent, bird, and insect control.

- Eradication will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for contaminated plant material and animal carcasses.
- Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected.
- An agricultural incident will require federal involvement and activation of federal ESF #11 as described in the National Response Framework.

- The perimeter of the response will depend on the disease in question and epidemiological risk factors. Response procedures will extend across state lines and require a coordinated national and international response as the impact on agriculture and commerce may be felt internationally.
- If the agricultural incident includes a threat to humans, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) will assist in the response effort. Health advisories will be published to inform the public of the risk and protective actions.
- Other agencies such as the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Food and Drug Administration, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality will also support the response in their specific areas of expertise.
- Actions under ESF #11 to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore Natural Cultural Historic (NCH) Properties are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the owning agency for the affected NCH resource.

Concept of Operations

General

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture, as the coordinator for ESF #11, organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for incidents that impact Arkansas under the scope of ESF #11.

ESF #11 provides for an integrated Federal, State, and local response to incidents within its sphere of influence. ESF #11 ensures the safety and security of the commercial supply of food following such an incident and mitigates the effect of the incident on the population and environment.

To protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources, ESF #11 organizes and coordinates resources to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support throughout all phases of an incident.

ESF #11 addresses the potential for outbreaks of animal/plant disease and infestation and provides guidance for precautionary measures. If a possible intentional pathogen release is detected, ESF #11 notifies the USDA's Office of Inspector General immediately.

If an outbreak of animal/plant disease/infestation should require quarantine or may impact commerce, ESF #11 will provide pertinent information and recommendations. It will conduct field investigations and provide technical assistance and consultation as required.

ESF #11 inspects slaughter and processing plants, distribution facilities and retail sites. It engages in laboratory analysis activities to screen food products for contaminants. It suspends processing plants as appropriate and follows up on consumer complaints. ESF #11 also conducts product tracing to determine the source, destination, and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products.

Through its support agencies, ESF #11 provides scientific and technical advice, information, and assistance to maintain NCH resources. Logistical links have been established with organizations involved in long-term NCH resource preservation.

ESF #11 coordinates the inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, and destruction of animals or articles found to be so infected or contaminated as to be sources of dangerous infection to human beings and takes other such measures as necessary.

ESF #11 assesses the status of food processing facilities in areas affected by a disaster regardless of whether it originates with an outbreak of animal/plant disease/infestation. It evaluates the adequacy of available inspectors, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency.

ESF #11 coordinates provision of necessary assistance to protect NCH resources within a disaster affected area.

Responsibilities

Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Industries Division

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Industries Division will be the lead for plant related disasters and emergencies. As such, it will be responsible for promulgating emergency regulations as well as all response activities including quarantine, evaluation, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, trace-forward, vector control and transportation permits systems. Plant Industries Division will coordinate with other agriculture groups in these activities.

The Plant Industries Division will set overall incident-related priorities; allocate resources; ensure proper incident management; monitor incident response to be sure response objectives are met and do not conflict with those of other agencies supporting the effort; identify critical resource needs and report them to individual or multi-agency coordinating entities; and ensure that short term recovery transitions into full recovery operations.

The Plant Industries Division will distribute scientific, procedural and diagnostic information and provide diagnostic and laboratory support as well as provide information on local agricultural conditions, producers and resources, and advice regarding the limits of the infected area. Plant Industries Division will also regulate agricultural aviation and chemical distribution oversight.

Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry Division

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry Division will be the lead in coordinating response to animal disease outbreaks. The Livestock and Poultry Division will coordinate the efforts of local veterinarians and any veterinary medical assistance brought in to augment local resources. The Livestock and Poultry Division is responsible for all eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace back, trace forward, vector control and transportation permits. The Livestock and Poultry Division will provide advice and information on local agricultural conditions, producers and resources during disaster and under usual conditions.

The Livestock and Poultry Division is responsible for promulgation of emergency regulations and coordinates that activity with animal industries and/or commodity groups. The Commission will distribute scientific, procedural and diagnostic information to veterinarians practicing in Arkansas and provide diagnostic and laboratory support.

The Livestock and Poultry Division will report all animal diseases transmissible to humans to the Epidemiology office at the Arkansas Department of Health.

The Livestock and Poultry Division and the Plant Industries Division are responsible for the coordination of the review and revision of this annex on a biennial basis.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #11 supports the Safety and Security lifeline in that Forest Rangers are certified law enforcement officers. It supports the Food, Water, Sheltering lifeline. It supports the Health and Medical lifeline in that the State Veterinarian is housed in the Livestock and Poultry Division.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will assist in investigation and reporting of diseases when human health is involved. • Provide advice regarding the health effects of an incident, to the public. • Notify the public as to the fitness for consumption of agricultural commodities. • Provide advice regarding public health aspects of response operations. • Contact ADA immediately upon discovery of a contaminant/disease in humans that may be present in an agricultural context. • Provide public health technical assistance in approving disposal sites. • Provide technical assistance in the control of disease carrying insects or animals.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance regarding the impact of related disposal actions to surface, ground waters, and/or air quality. • Provide guidance regarding the location for cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Provide guidance regarding environmental regulations. • Provide the necessary approvals for regulated disposal and treatment activities.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with vector control, and assist in identifying locations for cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. • Provide support in reducing potentially infected wildlife populations as required. • Assist in the determination of impact on wildlife and diagnosis of animal disease. • Establish prohibitions on game, bird, and fish harvesting in controlled areas. • Identify/approve regulated disposal and treatment activities of wildlife. • Assist in providing temporary accommodations for field operations teams.

Agency	Functions
University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individual producers on developing prevention and response plans for their farms. • Educate fair, trade show, animal show and other event personnel in developing prevention and response plans for their premises. • Develop and provide education and training in all aspects of plant and animal disease and in pest prevention and eradication. • Provide technical advice to producers prior to and during a disease/pest or contamination outbreak. • Help coordinate locations for local educational meetings for producers and the public.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to farmers and the public through local Conservation District offices. • Provide financial assistance under certain circumstances.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with vector control, and assist in identifying locations of cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. • Provide support in reducing potentially infected wildlife populations as required. • Assist in the determination of impact on wildlife and diagnosis of animal disease. • Establish prohibitions on game, bird, and fish harvesting in controlled areas. • Identify/approve regulated disposal and treatment activities of wildlife. • Assist in providing temporary accommodations for field operations teams.
University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individual producers on developing prevention and response plans for their farms. • Educate fair, trade show, animal show and other event personnel in developing prevention and response plans for their premises. • Develop and provide education and training in all aspects of plant and animal disease and in pest prevention and eradication. • Provide technical advice to producers prior to and during a disease/pest or contamination outbreak. • Help coordinate locations for local educational meetings for producers and the public.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to farmers and the public through local Conservation District offices. • Provide financial assistance under certain circumstances.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with vector control, and assist in identifying locations of cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. • Provide support in reducing potentially infected wildlife populations as required. • Assist in the determination of impact on wildlife and diagnosis of animal disease. • Establish prohibitions on game, bird, and fish harvesting in controlled areas. • Identify/approve regulated disposal and treatment activities of wildlife. • Assist in providing temporary accommodations for field operations teams.
University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individual producers on developing prevention and response plans for their farms. • Educate fair, trade show, animal show and other event personnel in developing prevention and response plans for their premises. • Develop and provide education and training in all aspects of plant and animal disease and in pest prevention and eradication. • Provide technical advice to producers prior to and during a disease/pest or contamination outbreak. • Help coordinate locations for local educational meetings for producers and the public.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to farmers and the public through local Conservation District offices. • Provide financial assistance under certain circumstances.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with vector control, and assist in identifying locations of cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. • Provide support in reducing potentially infected wildlife populations as required. • Assist in the determination of impact on wildlife and diagnosis of animal disease. • Establish prohibitions on game, bird, and fish harvesting in controlled areas. • Identify/approve regulated disposal and treatment activities of wildlife. • Assist in providing temporary accommodations for field operations teams.

Agency	Functions
University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individual producers on developing prevention and response plans for their farms. • Educate fair, trade show, animal show and other event personnel in developing prevention and response plans for their premises. • Develop and provide education and training in all aspects of plant and animal disease and in pest prevention and eradication. • Provide technical advice to producers prior to and during a disease/pest or contamination outbreak. • Help coordinate locations for local educational meetings for producers and the public.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to farmers and the public through local Conservation District offices. • Provide financial assistance under certain circumstances.
United States Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in all response and eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, trace-forward, vector control and transportation permit systems. • Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information. • Define training requirements for temporary or contract employees or support agencies involved in response and eradication operations. • Cooperate in the declaration of the contaminant or disease and assist in defining the contaminated/infected area and control zones. • Prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and transportation industry. • Allocate funding for compensation to the owner(s) of destroyed products or animals. • Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation. • Consult with State and local authorities regarding response and eradication operations. • Post restrictions on interstate commerce.
United States Department of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide topographical maps of quarantine areas. • Provide technical information about underground water considerations. • Augment law enforcement on federal lands.

Agency	Functions
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with vector control and assist in identifying locations of cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. • Provide support in reducing infected wildlife populations. • Assist in the diagnosis of disease and evaluation of animal impact. • Reduce potentially infected wildlife populations. • Establish prohibitions on harvesting game, birds, and fish in controlled areas. • Identify/approve regulated disposal and treatment activities on federal land.
Division of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate recovery actions of any structure, archaeological site or property of historical significance protected by law.

Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Public Service Commission

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Oil and Gas Commission

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Transportation

County Emergency Management Coordinators

U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency Private Utility Companies

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et al.

Act 377 of 1983– The Arkansas Emergency Petroleum Set-Aside Act, ACA 15-72-801 et seq. Arkansas Code Annotated Title 23. Public Utilities and Regulated Industries

Introduction

The ESF #12 – Energy annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan gives guidance for the coordination of the restoration of damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual disaster. Under the leadership of the Arkansas Public Service Commission (APSC), ESF #12 is an integral part of the responsibility to maintain continuous and reliable energy supplies for the State of Arkansas through preventative measures as well as restorative actions.

Policies

- Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners.

- ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems or unexpected operational failure of such systems. ESF #12 also recognizes that damage to telecommunications facilities may disrupt or impair the operation of other utility and energy delivery systems and components.
- ESF #12 addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic region may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system. Consequently, energy supply and transportation problems can be intrastate, interstate, and international

Concept of Operations

General

While the restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the primary responsibility of the owners of those facilities, ESF #12 provides the appropriate supplemental State assistance and resources to enable restoration in a timely manner. Collectively, the coordinating and support agencies that comprise ESF #12:

- Serve as the focal point within the State Government for receipt of information on actual or potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems.
- Serve as the focal point within State Government regarding requirements for system design and operations, and on procedures for preparedness, prevention, recovery, and restoration;
- Advise State and local authorities on priorities for energy restoration, assistance, and supply;
- Assist industry, State, and local authorities with requests for emergency response actions as they pertain to the State's energy supply;
- Assist departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, and emergency operations;
- Recommend actions to conserve fuel and electric power; and
- Provide energy supply information and guidance on the conservation and efficient use of energy to State and local governments and to the public.

Organization

State

- Provides representatives to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as required.
- Assesses fuel and electric power damage and energy supply and demand, and identifies requirements to repair energysystems.
- Provides timely and accurate energy information, recommends options to mitigate impacts, and coordinates repair and restoration of energy systems.
- In coordination with State and local governments, APSC prioritizes plans and actions for the restoration of energy during response and recovery operations.

Local

Local governments have primary responsibility for prioritizing the restoration of energy facilities within their jurisdictions.

Private Sector

The private sector owns and operates the majority of the State's energy infrastructure and participates along with the APSC in developing best practices for infrastructure design and operations. The private sector will normally take the lead in the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services after an incident occurs. Appropriate entities of the private sector are integrated into ESF #12 planning and decision-making processes.

Actions

Pre-Incident

ESF #12 will conduct energy emergency exercises with the energy industry, States, and local governments to prepare for energy and other emergencies.

Incident

APSC will assess the energy impacts of the incident, including resources needed and provide assessments of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls. It will also provide representation to the SEOC and/or the Joint Field Office as required. Reduces energy consumption through established curtailment policies and procedures.

Post-Incident

ESF #12 will participate in post-incident hazard mitigation studies to reduce the adverse effects of future disasters. ESF #12 will conduct after-action reviews when appropriate. When requested, it will also assist ADEM in determining the validity of disaster-related expenses for which the energy industry is requesting reimbursement based on the Stafford Act.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency-APSC:

- Follow the APSC's established procedures for responding to a disruption of utility service;
- Support and provide timely and accurate information regarding efforts to restore utility service including the repair of any damaged utility systems and components;
- Issue any orders necessary to enable the restoration of utility service (including jurisdictional telecommunications service);
- Serve as a liaison to jurisdictional utilities (including jurisdictional telecommunications utilities);
- Work closely with AEO and ADEM to identify any energy source curtailments or interruptions that may affect the provision of utility service;
- Work closely with identified State and Federal agencies to support the restoration of utility service following any disruption of utility and other energy delivery systems and components;
- Provide representation in the SEOC as needed;
- Maintain responsibility for the content of this ESF Annex and will review and revise the same on at least a biennial basis.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, as is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #12 supports the Energy lifeline through power grids and fuel.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information to other agencies about emergencies via the State Watch Office that is staffed 24/7/365. • Coordinate state resources • Inform APSC of any development during an emergency or disaster that may affect utility or other energy delivery systems or components; • Coordinate with APSC and utilities on the restoration of telephone, water, gas, and electric power for essential facilities.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Oil and Gas Commission (OGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform APSC of any damage to oil and gas delivery systems or components; • Inform APSC of any natural gas and crude pipeline releases and corporate measures to stop the flow and contain; • Inform APSC of any natural gas and crude pipeline release containment recommendations and coordination; • Follow OGC’s established procedures and coordinate, where applicable, with the APSC in responding to a disaster, either natural or manmade, that damages utility and other energy delivery systems and components, interrupting or constraining supply. • Provide Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) services as needed.
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regulatory guidance/assistance to permittees during the restoration of energy supplies, services after disruption of services. • Assist permitted facilities with temporary variances from permit requirements as needed to expedite energy supply/service restoration. • Approve temporary storage, distribution, and use of lower grade and/or alternate energy supplies and sources. • Coordinate with federal agencies and assist with the procurement of state and federal variances. • Work closely with the APSC to identify any utility issues that may affect other energy sources. • Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Energy and develop procedures for responding to national or regional energy shortages. • Regional coordination with state energy offices.
Arkansas Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with permitting of oversize and overweight loads in the event of a disaster.
County and Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze county and local vulnerability to an interruption of utility or other energy service; • Plan for county and local utility outages or energy shortages.

Agency	Function
U.S. Department Of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement ESF #12 of the NRF if an emergency shortage develops that cannot be alleviated by the State; • Follow established procedures and coordinate with the APSC, and the AEO where applicable, in responding to a disaster, either natural or manmade, that damages utility and other energy delivery systems and components, interrupting or constraining supply; and • Issue orders as needed to enable the restoration of utility service
U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Follow established procedures and coordinate with the APSC's Pipeline Safety Office, or the AOGC where applicable, in responding to any jurisdictional incident
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Follow established procedures and coordinate with ADEM in determining whether ESF #12 should be activated.
Utility Companies	Coordinate with and assist State, county, and local governments during an interruption in service.

Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security

ESF Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, all Divisions, led by Arkansas State Police

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Transportation, Arkansas Highway Police Division

Arkansas Municipal Police Departments / Arkansas Association of Chiefs of Police

Arkansas Sheriff Offices / Arkansas Sheriffs Association Arkansas State Crime Laboratory

FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force

Arkansas State Fusion Center

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Regulatory Division

Campus Law Enforcement/Arkansas Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Authorities and References

Public Safety and Security, Federal Response Framework, ESF #13

The Robert D. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended

Department of Arkansas State Police. Arkansas Code Annotated 12-8-101, Act 231 of 1945.

Arkansas Emergency Services Act. Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101, Act 511 of 1973.

Arkansas Statewide Mutual Aid Act. Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-119, Act 1179 of 2005.

Arkansas State Police Emergency Operations Plan (ASP EOP)

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Arkansas State Police Continuity of Operations Plan

Arkansas State Police General Operations Policy Manual

Reference the following from the ASP EOP:

- Operating Procedures (sec 1, Page 10)
- Officer's Checklist (sec 4.0, page 17)
- Aircraft Accidents (sec 8, page 46)
- Bomb Threats (sec 9, page 50)
- Contamination Emergencies (sec 10, page 55)
- Earthquakes (sec 11, page 59)
- Evacuations (sec 12, page 61)
- Floods (sec 13, page 65)
- Storm Damage (sec 14, page 68)
- Prison Disturbances (sec 15, page 70)
- Unlawful Assembly/Riot (sec 16, page 72)
- Terrorism (sec 17, page 76)
- Manhunts (sec 18, page 78)

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to integrate state public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents of statewide significance.

Scope

ESF #13 is responsible for providing a mechanism for coordinating and providing state support to local authorities to include criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents of significance.

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post incident situations. ESF #13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to state government. Aid may include manpower, equipment and/or technical expertise for consultation purposes.

Policies

State, local, private-sector, and specific federal authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.

In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on-scene.

Through ESF #13, state resources supplement local resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and protocols.

ESF #13 facilitates coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.

When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of state authorities that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with state agency authorities and resource availability.

ESF#13 does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any local jurisdiction or government, state government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

ESF #13 provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established by interstate and intrastate prevention efforts through a variety of interagency plans.

Concept of Operations

General

Activation of ESF #13 will include actions taken to provide for the protection of the state's citizens and visitors during an emergency or disaster and ensures that those actions conform to applicable state law, rules, regulations and policy. Operations under ESF #13 will commence once local jurisdictions have exhausted their law enforcement capabilities and have requested assistance.

Actions

ESF #13 is activated when state public safety and security capabilities and resources are needed to support incident operations. This includes threat or pre-incident as well as post incident situations.

When activated, the primary agencies assess public safety and security needs, and respond to requests for state resources and planning/technical assistance from local or state governments, or other ESF's.

ESF #13 maintains close coordination with state and local officials to determine public safety and security support requirements and to jointly determine resource priorities. The primary agencies maintain communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed.

The ESF #13 coordinating agency will prepare a situation analysis by reviewing reports, video, message traffic, status boards, and logs (ref ASP EOP, Pre-Event Report, Sec. 2.0, Page 12). This situation analysis continues throughout the response and short-term recovery phase and will include the following:

- A general description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #13 and an analysis of the ESF's operational support requirements.
- A prioritized listing of significant actions that the ESF #13 will initiate to provide operational support.
- Initiation of notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.

- Mobilization of resources and coordinate response for approved mission assignments
- Preparation of electronic briefings on status of ESF #13 response operations.
- Preparation of an ESF #13 After-Action Report (AAR) to identify lessons learned and improvements needed (ref ASP EOP, AAR, Sec. 3.0, Page 14).

State capabilities and resources committed to ESF #13 will be allocated and coordinated by the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC). The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Support, which cannot be provided from these sources, will be provided through commercial sources.

Responsibilities

Coordinating/Primary Agency

The Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police, as coordinating agency for ESF #13, is responsible for the following (ref ASP General Operations Policy Manual, Mission Statement and Goals, GEN-SEC 1 and Duties of the ASP, GEN-SEC 2):

- Serve as the state level coordinator for all ESF #13 activities
- Manage ESF #13 preparedness activities and conduct evaluation of operational readiness.
- Provide expertise for consultation on public safety and security issues when requested.
- Coordinate the provision of manpower, equipment, and/or technical expertise for consultation in cooperation with local authorities to assure the perpetuity of law enforcement services within the state.
- Maintain close coordination during operations between the affected local agencies, the SEOC and other ESF's, as required.
- Coordinate resources and provide support to federal agencies in response to terrorist incidents as required.
- Coordinate assistance of law enforcement, security personnel and other resources from unaffected areas of the state to support emergency operations.
- Ensure that all activities performed under the authority of ESF #13 are related to the protection of property and the safety and security of the public.
- If any potential for "jurisdictional" overlap exists, it is the responsibility of the coordinating agency to provide conflict resolution, if needed.

- Facilitate resolution of any conflicting demands for public safety and security resources, expertise, and other assistance.
- Coordinate law enforcement personnel and or equipment from any of the supporting agencies for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions when needed/requested by local jurisdictions.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #13 supports the Safety and Security lifeline and provides secondary support for the other six lifelines in its role as provider of security for their facilities and operations.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Crime Information Center	Provide crime information and research data to law enforcement personnel.
Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center to include the Situational Awareness and the 24/7/365 warning and notification for emergencies and/or incidents. • Coordinates State Resource assessments and needs. • Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources. • Coordinates all damage assessments at the Local and State levels
Arkansas Department of Corrections	Provide personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Department of Transportation - Arkansas Highway Police Division	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Municipal Police Departments / Arkansas Association of Chiefs of Police	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Sheriff Offices / Arkansas Sheriffs Association	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, State Crime Laboratory	Perform autopsies and identification of remains. Conduct or assist with any forensic investigation(s) needed. Assist with evidence collection and storage operations in compliance with Rule 901 of the Arkansas Rules of Evidence.
Joint Terrorism Task Force	Provide law enforcement personnel, crime information and research data for terrorism related incidents.
Arkansas State Fusion Center	Provide crime information and research data to law enforcement personnel.
Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Regulatory Division	Provide law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Campus Law Enforcement/Arkansas Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	Coordinate Campus law enforcement personnel for traffic management, security and other law enforcement missions.
Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)	Provide National Guard Reaction Force personnel for Civil Disturbance and Prison Disturbance missions when activated by the Governor.

Emergency Support Function #14 - Private Sector and Infrastructure

Annex

ESF Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Bank Department

Arkansas Department of Commerce, Economic Development Commission

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Health Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Public Service Commission

Arkansas Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

North West Arkansas Community College

Private Sector Working Group

Office of State Treasurer

Public Service Commission

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Homeland Security Private Sector Office Forge Institute

Authorities and References

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (2013). *NIPP 2013: Partnering for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*. Retrieved from <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/National-Infrastructure-Protection-Plan-2013-508.pdf>.

Critical Infrastructure Information (CII) Act of 2002, presented as subtitle B of title II of the Homeland Security Act (§§211-15), codified at 6 U.S.C. §§131 *et seq.*

(2003). National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets. Retrieved from https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/Physical_Strategy.pdf.

www.ready.gov/business The United States Department of Homeland Security Ready Business Campaign

FEMA. ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex. Draft National Response Framework, Fourth edition, October 28, 2019, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf

Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002, providing exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (Public Law 89-554, 80 Stat. 383; Amended 1996, 2002, 2007) Stafford Act as amended by Public Law 109-347

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 supports the coordination of private sector operations among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners. The annex describes the mechanism for entities that are not aligned with an ESF to be integrated into state emergency management. ESF #14 facilitates business-led, government-supported incident response for well-coordinated public and private operations.

This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for State incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated State response. It focuses on the relationship between the State and partners in the private sector.

In the supply chains for all goods and services, the private sector is at least one link and is often ultimately responsible for delivery to the end user. The importance of the relationship between the private sector and government cannot be overstated.

Scope

This annex applies to all State agencies operating under the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) in incidents requiring a coordinated State response that involves the private sector in any of the following ways:

- An impacted organization or infrastructure is owned or controlled privately
- A private sector resource has the capability to increase the effectiveness of the State response.
- The responsible party for an incident is part of the private sector.
- A member of the Private Sector Working Group is involved in some aspect of the incident.

- A private sector entity is involved in any phase of emergency management – prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and/or recovery.

This annex addresses those aspects of incident management regarding the private sector that must be emphasized because of their uniqueness or importance. One such aspect is service to special needs populations before, during, and after disaster. This annex does not alter existing private sector responsibilities for emergency management under the law. Existing contractual or other legal obligations are not affected by this annex.

Policies

The State encourages cooperative relations between private sector organizations and state and local authorities regarding prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

The State supports the development and updating of voluntary preparedness standards. A private sector firm that complies with the appropriate standards will benefit from its compliance both in its preparedness and its ability to promote public awareness of its compliance.

The State encourages processes that support informed cooperative decision making. It takes actions that engage the private sector at the strategic (e.g., chief executive officer (CEO), corporate president, or other senior leadership, etc.) and operational levels to ensure:

- Effective and efficient use of private sector and State resources.
- Timely exchange of information.
- Public and market confidence in times of crisis or catastrophe.

The State advocates extensive multidirectional information sharing between the public and private sectors regarding operational information and situational awareness relative to potential or actual incidents. The State works cooperatively to develop and apply processes, procedures, and communications protocols that support such sharing at the strategic and/or leadership and operational levels. The State encourages members of the Critical Infrastructure (CI) community to organize sector-coordinating and information-sharing mechanisms suitable for their sectors or areas of concern.

The State supports owners and operators of those infrastructure elements whose disruption may have state or local impact. The State promotes the development of appropriate emergency response plans and information-sharing processes and protocols tailored to the unique requirements of their respective sectors or industries. Such plans and processes will be aligned with State and local emergency response plans and information-sharing networks.

The State encourages private sector organizations to develop and maintain capabilities

needed to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies, except in cases where the capabilities are inherently governmental in nature. ESF #14 is intended to incorporate the capabilities that already exist in the private sector into the emergency management mission.

In certain circumstances, Federal law requires authorities to include private sector representatives in incident management planning, operations, and exercises; when not required, it encourages such participation whenever practical.

The State may direct private sector response resources in some cases in which contractual relationships exist. The Government also retains its full authorities to oversee and control infrastructure involved in an incident.

The State treats information provided by the private sector, from receipt through destruction, in a manner consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. These handling procedures include safeguarding Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) in accordance with the Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002, providing exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (Public Law 89-554, 80 Stat. 383; Amended 1996, 2002, 2007) requested disclosure(s) and protecting appropriately designated proprietary, or otherwise sensitive, company information from unauthorized disclosure.

The State avoids actions that disrupt existing relationships between voluntary aid providers at the local, state, or national level when eliciting additional offers of goods and services.

The State conducts after-action critiques of the procedures detailed in this annex with private sector participants. In an effort to improve upon these procedures, when deemed necessary the State shares these critiques with the relevant local, state and federal entities and private sector participants.

The State supports measures that ensure site accessibility for essential services providers responding to disasters or emergencies. Essential services providers, as defined in the Stafford Act as amended by Public Law 109-347, include: “(a) a municipal entity; (b) a nonprofit entity; or (c) a private, for-profit entity” that contributes to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

These entities provide:

- Telecommunications service;
- Electrical power;
- Natural gas;
- Water and sewer services;
- Emergency medical services; or
- Other essential services

The state will take advantage of opportunities to create indemnity.

Assumptions

Readers of this annex are familiar with the Basic Plan section of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Community lifelines rely on interdependent critical infrastructure sectors and complex supply chains. Disruptions in one sector can rapidly cascade across others and disrupt related supply chains.

Business and infrastructure owners and operators have unequalled expertise to manage their systems and have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to stabilize community lifelines. Business and Infrastructure owners and operators are expected to consider their risk of liability or business losses as they make decisions in emergencies.

Concept of Operations

General

ESF #14 will provide private sector partners with situational awareness. ESF #14, with the support of other ESFs, analyzes the requirements for stabilizing lifelines and restoring critical supply chains. Analysis will identify potential cascading impacts. ESF #14 will collect and share data regarding statewide business and infrastructure status, impacts, factors limiting commercial exchange, and other economic drivers for the incident.

ESF #14 will identify and report on cross-sector interdependencies. These reports support decision makers on effective prioritization, sequencing of response activities, and efforts to re-establish damaged lifelines, reduce cascading effects, and meet survivor needs. ESF #14 will ensure organizations have the information required to make informed incident-related decisions to promote recovery.

ESF #14 will share information, as private sector partners' permit, about the status of critical infrastructure and businesses, response activities, and persistent vulnerabilities as the disaster progresses. It will support private sector and infrastructure owner and operator needs and priorities, and coordinate with affected jurisdictions in critical infrastructure restoration activities.

The private sector is encouraged to follow the operational concept for incident management specified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The concept of operations in this annex covers the specific organizations and actions required to effectively and efficiently integrate incident management operations with the private sector.

State resources cannot be used to assist a private entity. However, at no additional cost to the state, the state's incident management software (WebEOC) is available to the Private Sector to gain situational awareness and assist with filling and resource gaps in the Requests/Task Board.

Organization

The private sector includes for-profit and nonprofit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industries that comprise the economy and are not part of a government structure.

Nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector. An NGO is a non-profit group that functions independently of any government. They are sometimes called civil societies. They are organized on community, national, and/or international levels to serve a social or political goal such as humanitarian causes or the environment. NGOs provide services to their members and others.

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) is the lead coordinating agency for ESF #14. Support agencies and private sector partners contribute to response and recovery under the management of the coordinating agency. ESF #14 representatives, both coordinating and supporting, participate in pre-incident planning meetings and pre- and post- incident coordinating activities.

When the State EOC raises the activation level, it may request that support agencies send a representative to work in the State EOC. The State EOC may also request that private sector partners – for profit, not for profit, and/or volunteer entities – send staff to the State EOC, particularly those organizations with a large role to play in the current disaster.

ESF #14 provides businesses, NGOs, and infrastructure owners and operators with an integrated “touch point” to support private sector response operations. ESF #14 develops recommendations to expedite supply chain and community lifeline restoration and provides those recommendations to ESF #5.

ADEM’s Deputy Director of Preparedness & Response (or designee) serves as the Private Sector Liaison coordinating working group meetings/calls.

Intended Outcomes

ESF #14 will benefit both the private and public sectors during incident response in a variety of ways. Stabilization of community lifelines will maximize the number of survivors who have access to essential services. Businesses that maintain continuity of operations plans and emergency capabilities in anticipation of disaster will be most instrumental in this return to normal operations.

Infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government agencies working together can prevent or mitigate cascading failures across multiple sectors to maintain supply chains and distribution networks. Achieving this in the affected area will protect public health and safety, restore business functions, and reduce economic impacts.

Elimination of redundant points of contact for businesses during operations minimizes conflicting government guidance on response priorities. Information will be shared with private sector partners through the various ESFs – consistent with the state’s existing emergency management practices.

Effective coordination at the local level between government and critical infrastructure owners and operators ensures that national security installations have the lifeline services necessary to help support national security interests and functions.

Relationship with the State EOC and Emergency Management Structure

ESF #14 follows the principle that incident response is locally executed, state coordinated, and federally supported.

Businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented in Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operated by state and local governments. These relationships provide the foundation for coordinating business-led, government- supported private sector operations. These relationships also offer the foundation for multi-sector planning and exercises that enable readiness.

Requests for assistance from the private sector are typically reviewed by impacted jurisdictions or within multiagency coordination centers, such as EOCs. Government will collaborate with private sector partners to collect, assess, prioritize, and – to the maximum extent possible, consistent with applicable laws and regulations – support private sector requirements. Through the State EOC, Arkansas will forward requests to the federal government if local and state assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize the infrastructure that supports a municipality.

Information received from the private sector is reported to government coordinating agencies. These assessments of the impact of disasters on the private sector and critical infrastructure make it possible to identify, and perhaps mitigate, events that will worsen the situation before they happen.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency. Arkansas Division of Emergency Management

ADEM facilitates the development and presentation of training programs available to the private sector designed to enhance the professional competency of its participants and to promote responsible safe practices throughout the state's emergency preparedness and response community.

ADEM facilitates and encourages the organization of industry sectors to cooperate on information sharing and other prevention and mitigation activities. One method for accomplishing this sharing of information within the private sector is through the InfraGard organization. InfraGard is a Federal Bureau of Investigation program of information sharing and analysis. Its membership is made up of businesses, academic institutions, State and local law enforcement agencies and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence. InfraGard serves the interests of its members and uses their combined knowledge bases to prevent hostile acts against the United States.

A private sector working group has been established to assist federal, State, or local coordination centers or field offices to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination with the private sector. The group is comprised of private entity partners who are integrated into the state's emergency management program.

Having this trusted group of private sector partners facilitates information sharing. The existence of this group increases the number of first hand observers who can provide information to inform both local and state response operations. Information will also flow out from government to private sector. This enables the private sector partners to support their employees and return to business as usual as quickly as possible. A community cannot recover until its businesses recover.

ADEM maintains relationships with the private sector to identify what the State can do to support and then integrate the capabilities that exist in the private sector. ADEM develops and implements programs and capabilities that continuously improve the two-way exchange of information with the private sector.

ADEM works closely with private entity owners and operators to assess the data it receives. The data can then be processed into actionable intelligence and/or information for situational awareness. ADEM encourages partners in the private sector to develop and implement industry best practices for preparedness.

ADEM supports sector-specific and cross-sector exercises and actively participates in exercises led by the private sector and local governments.

ADEM Critical Infrastructure Protection Branch:

- Conducts assessments of private sector facilities, promotes resiliency, promotes protective security, and fosters/maintains relationships between the state and the private sector.
- Delivers timely and relevant classified and unclassified information and widely disseminates actionable alerts to sector partners.
- Coordinates to ensure critical infrastructure and other private sector owners and operators have access to information from across all agencies, including the fusion center.
- Assists in tracking the status of key private sector capacity and capabilities and leverages private sector resource capabilities that may be beyond the scope of the Federal Government.

ADEM Operations Branch:

- Identify information and analytical needs and work to address those issues and needs.
- Maintains the State EOC to serve as a central public-private sector coordination mechanism for incidents.
- Identify issues for resolution and distribute operational information.
- Improves situational awareness across affected areas and facilitates information sharing with businesses and NGOs.
- Facilitates information sharing among key stakeholders, private sector partners,

government agencies, and ESFs on status of major businesses and industries within an incident area.

- Address private sector needs and requirements, and process offers of assistance during a disaster.
- Provides resource support for managing offers of material goods or technical assistance and capabilities from private sector organizations.

ADEM Infrastructure and Support Division:

- Coordinates the restoration of communications infrastructure.

ADEM Federal Surplus Property Division:

- Coordinates the donation of Federal surplus property to eligible, private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organizations

ADEM Public Affairs Office:

- Provides timely public information to the private sector and its affiliated entities (through conference call, e-mail, or both) during incidents.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, as is critical to human health and safety or economic security. The private sector is perhaps the most essential player in emergency management from the perspective of maintaining all seven community lifelines. The lifelines are Safety and Security; Food, Water, Sheltering; Health and Medical; Energy (Power and Fuel); Communications; Transportation; and Hazardous Material Management.

Support Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities/Functions
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and monitors, in real time, sector-specific threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences to support risk-informed decisions. • Identifies, assesses, and helps facilitate the management of hazards to the Information Technology and Communication Sectors' critical functions. • Provides shared situational awareness and recommendations on communication and cybersecurity risks, incidents, analysis, and warnings.

Agency	Responsibilities/Functions
Arkansas Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (ARVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with corporations and other private sector organizations on corporate humanitarian response activities and/or philanthropic programs.
Arkansas Department of Commerce, Economic Development Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides data and conducts outreach to the business community—including utilizing local stakeholder networks—to determine disaster damage and resource needs. • Identifies options to help attract businesses and incentivize growth following disasters.
U.S. Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the availability of products that can be used for human consumption and assess damage to food supply chains
Public Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on energy supply and demand conditions. • Assists in analyzing and modeling potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; identifying market impacts to the economy; and determining the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.
Arkansas Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates information sharing with Healthcare and Public Health Sector entities and tracks the status of the medical supply chain. • Conducts outreach to the healthcare and public health community to determine challenges and issues. • Identifies Healthcare and Public Health sector systems or assets whose incapacity or disruption would result in loss of life or significant economic consequences or would adversely impact government response efforts.
Arkansas Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture, assess, and report damage to transportation systems. • Analyzes the impact of the incident on statewide transportation operations. • Maintains contact with other State DOT’s, federal counterparts (USDOT), and regional ESF 1 and ESF 3 entities for situational awareness and resource support as necessary. • Addresses private sector requests for support and offers of assistance. • Shares incident-related information and situational awareness across public and private sector partners.
Arkansas Department of Commerce, State Bank Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in recording the accessibility of ATM and banking resources during disaster response.
Arkansas Economic Development Commission (AEDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer Federal and State funds to support scientific research in logistics, disaster response, supply chain, cybersecurity, and related topics at academic institutions statewide. • Provide support services to minority and women-owned businesses and entrepreneurs who may be affected by a disaster.

Agency	Responsibilities/Functions
Forge Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information prior to, during and after a cyber-incident. • Assist organizations build capacity to develop and implement sustainable strategies for effectively mitigating and addressing the consequences of a cyber-incident and can provide essential services and expertise. • Provide trusted communities of security specialists that identify, analyze, and share information; collaborate on threats, incidents, vulnerabilities, and best practices • Coordinate and communicate with other response functions listed above • Collaborate, coordinate and communicate with private sector in two categories: (1) Private sector CIKR owners and operators and (2) the general private sector and other response functions listed above • Operate the Emerging Threat Center (ETC) and the Arkansas Cyber Defense Center (ACDC) The ETC is a cross-sector ISAC focused on emerging threats (ET-ISAC) and the ACDC is a dedicated hotline that connects small and mid-sized businesses to public entities with a cyber-volunteer for assistance pre, during or post cyber event.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 - External Affairs

ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, Public Affairs

Support Agencies

Arkansas Governor's Office

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

National Weather Service

Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Authority and References

Arkansas Code Annotated (ACA) 12-75-114

Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-107 National Response Framework

Public Affairs Standard Operating Procedures

Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan - Public Affairs Annex Joint Information Center Standard Operating Procedures

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to ensure that sufficient State assets work to deliver accurate, timely information during incidents requiring a coordinated State response to affected audiences including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace. ESF #15 is a Joint Information System (JIS).

Scope

ESF #15 coordinates the State's actions to provide the required external affairs support to State, local, and if necessary Federal incident management elements. This annex details the establishment of support positions to coordinate communications to various audiences. ESF #15 applies to all State entities that may require public affairs support or whose public affairs assets may be utilized during an incident. The provisions of this annex apply to any incidents where significant interagency coordination is required.

Policies

State planning for external affairs functions recognizes local governments' responsibility to provide information to their citizens.

Nothing in this document should be construed as diminishing or usurping those responsibilities. If local governments are unable to perform these functions, the State may provide information to the affected population.

Since ESF #15 integrates various functional areas, primary and support agencies are encouraged to participate in ESF #15 training and exercises to ensure that their personnel can execute their responsibilities and achieve unity of effort when the ESF is activated.

Integration and teamwork among Federal, State, and Local authorities is essential. Local authorities are encouraged to contact the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) Public Affairs as they release initial or follow-up information. ADEM Public Affairs engages with local and affected private-sector counterparts as soon as possible during an actual or potential incident to synchronize overall incident communications to the public.

The external affairs efforts are coordinated in support of a unified message.

Concept of Operations

General

During an incident, Federal, State, and Local authorities share responsibility for communicating with the public regarding the incident. Meeting this responsibility is a critical component of incident management and must be fully integrated with all other operational actions to ensure the delivery of pertinent information to those directly affected by the incident.

Dissemination of incident information to the general public

ESF #15 has four components:

- Public Affairs
- Legislative/Congressional Affairs
- Local Coordination
- Federal Coordination

Component	Role
Public Affairs (PA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate messages between Federal, State, and local governments and establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). • Gather information on the incident. • Provide incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident. • Use a broad range of resources to disseminate information. • Monitor news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated to the public. • Organize/Coordinate special projects such as news conferences and press operations for incident area tours by government officials and other dignitaries. • Provide support and advice to the State Coordinating Officer and SEOC Team Chief • Assist the news media in disseminating information to the public. • Work with the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the public of emergency messages and instructions.

Component	Role
Legislative/Congressional Affairs (LCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contact with legislative/congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident. • Organize an initial interagency legislative/congressional briefing within 18 hours (TBD by review) of the event when possible and conduct daily briefings thereafter. • Arrange for incident site visits for Members of the Legislature or Congress and their staffs. • Respond to legislative or congressional inquiries and assist in the development of materials necessary for governmental notifications
Local Coordination	All incidents are local unless state assistance is prearranged or requested. Any information on the incident will be coordinated through the Local County Coordinator, County Judge, or City Government. The jurisdictions are considered equal partners under the JIS.
Federal Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some State Agency PIOs may work closely with the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) and other federal agencies as necessary in accordance with the National Response Framework – Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures¹ (NRF-ICEPP). • In the event of a Federally Declared Disaster, ESF #15 will work through the State Coordinating Officer and initiate the JIS functions with the Federal PIO.

When the response phase has ended, the focus will transfer to mitigation and recovery tasks. The JIC may remain open and/or ESF #15 may remain activated because the media may do follow-up stories. Whenever a JIC is closed, a Media Advisory will be sent stating this and designating a contact for media follow-ups.

¹ The ICEPP is comprised of two annexes contained in the NRF: The Public Affairs Support Annex: Describes the interagency policies and procedures for incident communications with the public. The ESF #15 Annex: Outlines the functions, resources, and capabilities for external affairs.

Responsibilities

Coordination Team

The Coordination Team is designed to facilitate the flow of information, but in no way inhibits information from other agencies. It serves as a steering committee for the overall operation of ESF #15.

The team is comprised of PIOs from each support function that staffs the SEOC during operation as well as other possible key agencies. The ESF #15 Coordination Team decides when to stand down ESF #15, wave off the Relief PIO, release any or all SPIOs and/or close the JIC

Coordinating Agency

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management is the coordinating agency for ESF #15. Within the agency, the Public Affairs Office is responsible for the implementation of this ESF Annex and the biennial review and revision of the document. ADEM's Public Affairs Office meets its responsibility for coordination of the State incident communications effort by:

- Filling a leadership role during domestic incidents when significant interagency coordination is required.
- Identifying State department and interagency participants and arranging conference calls and other activities necessary for ESF #15 coordination.
- Establishing a strategic communications flow during an incident requiring a coordinated State response.
- Designating an ESF #15 team, comprised of external affairs professionals from various State Governments and agencies.
- Providing coordination with the Governor's Office on matters related to the dissemination of incident-related information to the public.
- Establishing liaisons with appropriate agencies to develop information delivery systems for special needs populations.
- During incidents, using the JIS to enable communication with the public, incident personnel, the media, and other stakeholders.
- Coordinating the establishment of a JIC if the incident requires one.
- During Federally Declared Disasters, ensuring the accuracy of all public information concerning the coordination and application of federal resources expended on the disaster.
- Executing the Legislative/Congressional Affairs function (per Director's guidance).

Community Lifeline

A lifeline is a sector that provides indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #15 provides resources and coordination capabilities to support the Communication lifeline. The information supplied through ESF #15 provides critical, if indirect, support to the Safety and Security lifeline; the Food, Water, and Sheltering lifeline; and the Health and Medical lifeline.

Support Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Arkansas Department of Transportation Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard Arkansas Department of Human Services Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration Arkansas Department of Health Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality Arkansas Department of Agriculture Arkansas Public Service Commission Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	As the coordinating agency for an ESF, provide emergency information to the public as described in the Public Affairs Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Arkansas Department of Health	During a radiological incident, an epidemic, or a pandemic, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) will be the primary coordinating agency responsible for public information.
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	Arkansas VOAD will coordinate with ESF #15 and/or the JIC to keep the public informed as to how assistance can be accessed by survivors of disaster and how assistance can be offered by those who want to help.

Emergency Support Function #16 - Cybersecurity

ESF Coordinator

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Support Agencies

AR Department of Public Safety, AR Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)

Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center

National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Authorities and References

The Arkansas Information Systems Act of 1997, A.C.A. § 25-4-101 (2017).

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to organize policies, organizations, actions, and responsibilities for a coordinated approach to prepare for, respond to, and recover from cyber-related incidents affecting critical state government and educational processes.

Scope

Cybersecurity is the process of protecting information by preventing, detecting, and responding to attacks.

The Annex describes a framework that may be utilized in any incident of state significance with cyber-related issues, including significant cyber threats, disruptions, and crippling cyber-attacks against state critical infrastructure information systems.

Policies

Cybersecurity is listed in the National Preparedness Goal as a Core Capability under the Protection Mission and it poses its own unique challenges. Cybersecurity information networks inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resiliency of key systems.

- Arkansas will protect/restore electronic communications systems, information, and services from damage, unauthorized use, and exploitation.
- Arkansas will implement risk-informed guidelines, regulations, and standards to ensure the security, reliability, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communications systems and services through collaborative cybersecurity initiatives and efforts.
- Arkansas will implement and maintain procedures to detect malicious activity and to conduct technical and investigative-based countermeasures, mitigations, and operations against malicious actors to counter existing and emerging cyber-based threats, consistent with established protocols.

Concept of Operations

Cybersecurity threats exploit the increased complexity and connectivity of critical infrastructure systems, placing the State's security, economy, and public safety and health at risk. Malicious cyber activity can have catastrophic consequences, which in turn, can lead to other hazards, such as power grid failures or financial system failures. These cascading hazards increase the potential impact of cyber incidents.

The Division of Information Systems is the focal point for cyber information on the state's network, which provides internet and network connectivity to state agencies, institutions of higher education, public schools, and some county and city governments. DIS will coordinate response to cyber incidents to minimize damage. DIS' responsibilities include:

- Monitor the state network at all time for suspicious cyber activity;
- Providing indications and warnings of potential threats, attacks, and incidents;
- Report any suspicious activity to MS-ISAC, the Office of the Governor, and ADEM when critical infrastructure is significantly threatened by a cyber-incident ;
- Reporting cyber incidents from Arkansas Multi Agency Insurance Trust Fund (AMAIT) participating agencies to the Arkansas multi-agency cyber insurance program.
- Information-sharing both inside and outside the government, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response, and incident mitigation;
- Communicate with organizations experiencing cyber infections on the state network;
- Analyzing and suggesting protective actions during cyber-attacks;
- Providing technical assistance, security mechanisms, and information regarding infection eradication;
- Assisting law enforcement with cyber related investigations, forensics analysis, and prosecution;

- Attributing the source of cyber-attack;
- Direct and assist agencies in removing known sources of attack from within the state network either through configuration or disconnecting the infected equipment from the state network; and
- Provide access to hosted services of a disaster through a disaster recovery alternate site.

Responsibilities

Lead Coordinating Agency Activities

Division of Information Systems

Personnel from the Department of Information Systems' divisions make up the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT).

Emergency Response Actions

Upon detection of a threat or significant event on the state network, the Department of Information Systems CERT meets to determine appropriate action to mitigate damage.

Communications can take place by fax, voice, or email depending on availability of infrastructure and the nature of the communication. Communications can include methods of prevention, instructions for cleaning infected machines, requests to disconnect infected machines, updates on the general health of the network and other types of communication.

During a significant incident, the Division of Information Systems will report information to the Arkansas multi-agency cyber insurance program, ADEM, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) which can share the information with the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) of the Department of Homeland Security. The Division of Information Systems may also consult with the InfraGard Arkansas Members Alliance chapter, an FBI-sponsored group of public and private organizations sharing information related to cyber and physical security.

Challenges and Considerations

The state network supports most Arkansas government agencies that provide critical services, including those that support public safety and public health. Most local law enforcement personnel depend on the state network to provide current, accurate information. The technical personnel within state agencies must keep up with current technologies. Redundant systems must be maintained in the

state network and the continuity of operations plans created by the state agencies must continue to be maintained and exercised.

Community Lifelines

A lifeline is a sector that provides an indispensable service that enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions, and is critical to human health and safety or economic security. ESF #16 supports the Communications lifeline in that it ensures lines of communications stay open during and after a disaster.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) of DHS. • Provide a means of communications with other states’ chief security officers. • Provide a focal point for information related to state government cyber security • Can aid in establishing trends from reported information. • Offer technical expertise to states during potential cyber incidents. • Notifies states when it becomes aware of compromised systems owned by state and local governments.
DHS’s National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC)	Shares information among public and private sector partners to build awareness of vulnerabilities, incidents, and mitigations.
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, AR Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate training to agencies on conducting tabletop exercises involving cyber security scenarios. • Facilitate tabletop exercises when requested. • Maintains the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center to include the Situational Awareness and the 24/7/365 warning and notification for emergencies and/or incidents. • Coordinates State Resource assessments and needs. • Coordinates the assessment and requests for Federal and/or Emergency Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) resources.

Agency	Functions
Arkansas National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide partner agencies or local jurisdictions with cyber military expertise • Provide initial Cyber Damage Assessments post incident • Provide response coordination efforts to protect and defend information system infrastructures • Facilitate the mission of follow-on Cyber response forces for the partner agency or local jurisdiction • Conduct malware triage and/or analysis on infected systems and networks • Coordinate with supported organization to analyze, isolate, and remove malware • Conduct remediation efforts on infected systems and networks to restore functionality • Train, advise, and assist supported organizations • Coordinate with supported organization to recover, rebuild, and restore information systems • Provide after action report to help mitigate future incidents

Animal Support Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

State Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Human Services

U of A Division of Agriculture – Cooperative Extension Service

Federal Support Agencies

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Volunteer Agencies

American Red Cross

Arkansas Veterinary Medical Association

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

The National Response Framework

Americans with Disabilities Act

FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19

Introduction

Policies

The State of Arkansas follows the federal definition for each category of animal:

- **Service Animals:** Service animal means any animal that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the handler's disability. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations, service animals have access to the same facilities as the humans they serve.
- **Household Pets:** A domesticated animal such as a dog, cat, bird, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes,, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.
- **Animals for Commercial Use:** Any animal used for consumption, or to support the owner's economic welfare.

Veterinarians residing in each county are the first line of response to emergencies involving animals or animal food products in their communities. Animal control personnel augment their services.

Household pets are typically not allowed in shelters for humans. Arrangements for household pets are generally the responsibility of the pet owners. However, nothing contained within the confines of this Animal Support Annex shall be construed as limiting the voluntary agencies from exceeding the minimum requirements concerning household pets and service animals. If resources are available, the State will facilitate shelter of other animals affected by disaster.

Actions taken in responding to an emergency that requires activation of the Animal Support Annex will be coordinated through the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry Division. The Livestock and Poultry Division coordinates with agencies affiliated with appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

- **ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services** will encourage local entities to plan for the collocation of pet shelters near general populations when possible during evacuations.

- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services will assist in epidemiological monitoring and reporting of emergency-related animal health issues and with management of human bite/injury cases.
- ESF #15 – External Affairs will work with State and local authorities to ensure that animal rescue and response instructions and status updates are communicated appropriately and in a timely manner.

Concept of Operations

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry Division will coordinate with the support partners listed above to locate temporary shelter for household pets consistent with Federal laws and with the terms and conditions of any relevant Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements. Pet sheltering will be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts. Pets should be sheltered near their owners whenever possible. Owners will, to the best of their ability, provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their pets during the time they are in emergency shelters.

The Livestock and Poultry Division, in coordination with local governments, will identify and provide locations where household pets may be sheltered; provide specifications for vehicles that can be used to transport household pets; coordinate with private industry for household pet sheltering; provide logistical support for the transportation, care, immunization, and quarantine of household pets; and provide coordination of animal owner identification, tracking, reunification, and social support.

A devastating attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population through use of highly infective exotic disease or pest infestation could result in severe economic loss. Early detection, allowing for early intervention, will come from agriculture expert reports as well as unusual patterns revealed by surveillance systems.

All animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected carcasses and plant host material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment.

If a possible intentional pathogen or pest release is reported, animal or plant health authorities immediately notify United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Office of Inspector General (OIG), which in turn contacts the National Operations Center. As the situation warrants, the USDA OIG notifies and coordinates with the appropriate law enforcement agencies at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will work within policy parameters, secure resources, and assist the Livestock and Poultry Division, the primary agency, as needed.

Primary Agency

The Livestock and Poultry Division acts as the Arkansas State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Liaison upon activation of the Animal Support Annex.

The Livestock and Poultry Division resides within the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and will maintain liaison with Arkansas Division of Emergency Management, Arkansas Department of Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services, Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, American Red Cross, Arkansas Veterinary Medical Association, and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). The Livestock and Poultry Division has established a Memorandum of Understanding with ASPCA to identify and coordinate assistance and animal sheltering efforts in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters affecting animals.

The Livestock and Poultry Division establishes procedures for requesting military veterinary service assistance through the on-scene federal coordinator or through the State EOC.

The Livestock and Poultry Division Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory assists the livestock and poultry industries, private veterinarians, and animal owners of Arkansas by diagnosing and monitoring animal diseases that can:

- affect humans
- reduce the productivity or marketability of animals
- threaten animal populations
- affect the safety or quality of animal products

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will encourage local entities to plan for the collocation of pet shelters near general populations when possible during evacuations.
Arkansas Department of Health, State Public Health Veterinarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will act as liaison with the State Veterinarian and all other agencies involved in an attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population through use of highly infective exotic disease or pest infestation that could result in cross effects to humans. • Will coordinate with the State Veterinarian, military officials and local and State officials in the decision-making process involving animals affected by a radiological release at Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO).
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will coordinate with representatives of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Division, Arkansas Department of Health, and U.S. Department of Agriculture in determining the disposition of dead, diseased, or contaminated animals.
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission is mandated under Amendment 35 to the Arkansas Constitution, to manage and regulate the indigenous wildlife and fish resources of Arkansas. This authority, while not implicit, also empowers the commission to regulate exotic fish and wildlife to such an extent as may be needed to protect native fish and wildlife resources, and affect extraordinary management and regulatory measures as may be needed during times of emergency or disaster, either as a consequence of man's actions or as a natural occurrence.
U.S. Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will coordinate with the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Division and the Arkansas Department of Health in the decision-making process involving livestock and poultry involved in a disaster or within the affected area of a radiological release at ANO. • The USDA will, via the NRF, provide the Arkansas Department of Health with information concerning the location of growing crops, grains, forage, etc., so that samples may be taken to determine if there is a hazard to animals. • The USDA will coordinate with ESF #8 on animal/veterinary issues in disease situations and in other situations that develop during emergencies and natural disasters. In response to a biohazardous event, the decontamination and/or destruction of animals and plants as well as associated facilities (e.g., barns, processing equipment, soil, and feeding and growing areas) may be required.

Agency	Functions
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Red Cross will work with other agencies to shelter pet owners as near as possible to their pets.
Arkansas Veterinary Medical Association (VMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informative communications with constituent veterinarians and related animal care organizations. • Appoint the Arkansas Veterinary Association Liaison Officer. • Coordinate disaster activities with the state veterinary liaison officer. • Maintain a list of county veterinary liaison officers and their alternates. • Coordinate press releases and public service announcements, assist Arkansas VMA spokespersons, establish and manage a veterinary medical media liaison center, and coordinate information with other professional media centers. • Coordinate efforts of national organizations involved in assisting veterinarians with insurance matters or management problems related to the disaster. • Solicit, in coordination with the Arkansas Animal Control Officers Association, donations of food, supplies and resources. • Establish an emergency fund for supplies, food, reimbursement of veterinarians for supply costs, and assist affected veterinarians to reestablish their practices.
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASPCA can provide volunteers to manage, maintain, and setup shelters, and reception centers throughout the state in accordance with the established Memorandum of Understanding between Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Division and ASPCA.
University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individual producers on developing prevention and response plans for their farms. • Educate fair, trade show, animal show and other event personnel in developing prevention and response plans for their premises. • Develop and provide education and training in all aspects of animal disease and in pest prevention and eradication. • Provide technical advice to producers prior to and during a disease/pest or contamination outbreak. • Help coordinate locations for local educational meetings for producers and the public. • Provide scientific and technical assistance including field and laboratory diagnoses as needed and appropriate.

Critical Infrastructure (CI) Support Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Public Service Commission

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police Arkansas

Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Commission

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Health Arkansas

Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Commerce, Economic Development

Commission Arkansas Department of Veteran Affairs

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality Arkansas

State Highway and Transportation Department

Office of State Treasurer

Arkansas State Fusion Center Joint Terrorism Task Force

Authorities and References

Arkansas Homeland Security Advisory Group

A.C.A § 12-75-132. Creating the Arkansas Homeland Security Advisory Group

A.C.B Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Arkansas Pandemic Influenza Operational Plan

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex to the National Response Framework

National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002

National Strategy for the Physical Protection of CIKR

Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network CIKR

Asset Protection Technical Assistance Program State

Official's Guide to Critical Infrastructure Protection

Report for Congress - Critical Infrastructures: What makes an Infrastructure Critical? Dated 01/29/2003
State of Arkansas Standard Operating Procedures for Protected Critical Infrastructure Information: 2009
Revision

Final Rule: Procedures for Handling Protected Critical Infrastructure Information

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Guide for CIKR

Arkansas Executive Order 08-11 (Established the Arkansas State Fusion Center)

AR Water/Wastewater Response Network, Mutual Aid & Assistance Agreement

Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002

Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007 H.R.5441 Sec.550 (Public Law 109-295)

Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Arkansas State Police Continuity of Operations Plan

Arkansas State Fusion Center Standard Operating Procedures

Homeland Security Act of 2002

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection; the National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets; the National Strategy for Securing Cyberspace

Introduction

Purpose

This annex describes policies, roles and responsibilities, and the concept of operations for assessing, prioritizing, protecting, and restoring Critical Infrastructure (CI) of the State during actual or potential incidents. The annex details processes to ensure coordination and integration of CI-related activities among a wide array of public and private incident managers and CI security partners within immediate incident areas. Specifically, this annex does the following:

- Describes roles and responsibilities for CI preparedness, protection, response, recovery, restoration, and continuity of operations.
- Establishes a concept of operations for incident-related CI preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and restoration.
- Outlines incident-related actions (including pre-response and post-response) to expedite information sharing and analysis of actual or potential impacts to CI and facilitates requests for assistance and information from public- and private-sector partners.

Scope

This annex addresses the integration of the CI protection and restoration mission as a vital component of the State’s unified approach to incident management.

Critical infrastructure includes those assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—so vital to the State that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

CI is organized into 16 sectors (see Table 2) that together provide essential functions and services supporting various aspects of the State government, economy, and society.

Processes outlined herein apply to State government departments and agencies during incidents with potential or actual CI impacts—and may apply to, or involve, incident managers and security partners at other levels of government and the private sector, including CI owners and operators.

Policies

Consistent with the Federal policies mentioned above, procedures have been developed to coordinate prevention activities and prevent incidents. Further information can be found in the document titled Critical Infrastructure Protection Branch Prevention, Protection and Response Procedures.

HSPD-7 charges the Secretary of Homeland Security with responsibility for coordinating the overall national effort to enhance the protection of the CI of the United States.

This annex does not alter or supersede existing:

- Statutory responsibilities for CI protection, incident management, emergency management, or other related functions under the law.
- Regulatory, contractual, or other legal relationships between State agencies and the private sector.

Concept of Operations

The concept of operations describes approaches, processes, coordinating structures, and incident-related actions required for the protection and restoration of CI assets, systems, networks, or functions within and outside the impacted area. The processes described herein are detailed further in standard operating procedures and other related guidance.

Specifically, the concept of operations focuses on processes and actions for CI-related:

- Situational awareness.
- Impact assessments and analysis.
- Information sharing.
- Requests for assistance or information from private-sector CI owners and operators.

General

Addressing CI-related prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery requires cooperation and collaboration between and among CI entities. A primary objective of this collaborative effort between the private-sector owners and operators; State and local governments; nongovernmental organizations; and the Federal government is to ensure that resources are applied where they offer the most benefit for mitigating risk, deterring threats, and minimizing the consequences of incidents.

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) is responsible for leading, integrating, and coordinating the overall effort to enhance CI protection. Responsibilities for CI support that are most applicable during incident response include:

- Identifying, prioritizing, and coordinating action in support of the protection of critical assets, systems, and networks, with a particular focus on CI that could be exploited to cause catastrophic health effects or mass casualties comparable to those produced by a weapon of mass destruction.
 - Tier I/Tier II List: This is a DHS program referred to as the National Data Call (NDC) which identifies nationally significant, high-consequence assets and systems within the State. Assets and systems identified through this program include those that, if destroyed or disrupted, could cause some combination of significant casualties, major economic losses, or widespread and long-term disruptions to national well-being and governance capability. As part of the NDC, the State proposes CI assets to DHS annually. DHS reviews the asset nominations and the justification for nomination provided by the state. These assets are either approved or rejected as Tier I or Tier II assets. The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) is the lead agency for this program.

- Establishing and maintaining a comprehensive, multi-tiered, dynamic information-sharing network designed to provide timely and actionable threat information, assessments, and warnings to the public and private-sector security partners. This responsibility includes protecting sensitive information voluntarily provided by the private sector and facilitating the development of sector-specific and cross-sector information-sharing and analysis systems, mechanisms, and processes.
 - InfraGard: A partnership between the FBI and the private sector. InfraGard is an association of businesses, academic institutions, State and local law enforcement agencies, and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States.
 - Arkansas State Fusion Center: The center promotes the collection, integration, and evaluation of information that affects detecting and preventing criminal or terrorist-related activity. Additionally, it serves as an intergovernmental bridge between Federal, State, and local entities to promote collaboration and information-sharing. In this regard, the Arkansas State Fusion Center assists in enabling law enforcement, public safety, emergency management, and other partners to mutually aggregate, analyze, and disseminate criminal and terrorist-related information.
 - Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN): Information sharing network which allows all states to collect and disseminate information between Federal, state, and local agencies.
- Coordinating, facilitating, and supporting comprehensive risk assessment programs for high-risk CI, identifying protection priorities across sectors and jurisdictions, and integrating CI protective programs.
- Identifying and implementing plans and processes for threat-based increases in protective measures that align to all-hazard warnings, specific threat vectors as appropriate, and each level of the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS).
 - HSAS is accomplished on a State level by ADEM.
- Integrating efforts for the protection and recovery of CI, including analysis, warning, information sharing, vulnerability reduction, and mitigation activities and programs.

- Documenting and sharing lessons learned from exercises, actual incidents, and pre-disaster mitigation efforts and applying those lessons, where applicable, to CI protection efforts.
 - ADEM’s Training and Exercise Branch (Preparedness Division) is the overseer of the State’s HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program) and as such, facilitates exercises dealing with CI.

State departments and agencies provide support consistent with their CI-related statutory or regulatory responsibilities. Also considered are their designated functions as Emergency Support Function (ESF) primary or supporting agencies or coordinating or cooperating agencies for other related National Response Framework (NRF) Support or Incident Annexes.

As the primary agency, ADEM collaborates with private-sector entities to encourage:

- Supporting comprehensive risk assessment and management programs for high-risk CI. There are several notable organizations that ADEM is associated with:
 - Highland Park Security Working Group (HPSWG) – Defense Industrial Base (DIB) organization which is a security partnership of DIB members and Federal, State, and county government agency representatives, working in the two county areas of Calhoun and Ouachita counties in southern Arkansas.
 - Arkansas Maritime Security Committee (AMSC) – transportation systems sector organization which includes representatives from Federal, State, and local governments as well as industry and the public sector. Responsibilities include: (1) identifying critical maritime-related infrastructure and operations; (2) identifying risks; (3) determining mitigation strategies and implementation methods. ADEM hosts quarterly meetings at its facility.
 - Arkansas Water and Wastewater Response Network (WARN) – water sector network of water/wastewater utilities helping other utilities to respond to and recover from emergencies. ADEM maintains a position on the State executive committee.
 - Private Sector Working Group – A collaboration of public and private sector representatives working together to promote productive working relationships between the private sector and state entities. ADEM maintains a position in the group.
- Sharing real-time incident notifications as well as CI protection practices and processes.
- Developing information-sharing and analysis mechanisms to include consideration of physical and cyber threats.
- Promoting security-related information sharing among public/private entities.

ESFs are activated to provide support for evolving CI-related incident management requirements by:

- Providing authorities, resources, program implementation, and support required for infrastructure-related response, recovery, and restoration within the impacted area.
- Serving as key points of coordination to address CI issues and concerns relating to the impacted area.

State and local government entities establish security partnerships; facilitate information sharing, and enable planning and preparedness for CI protection within their jurisdictions. ADEM is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing Statewide CI protection programs integrated into homeland security and incident management programs.
- Serving as crucial coordination hubs, bringing together prevention, preparedness, protection, response, and recovery authorities, capacities, and resources among local jurisdictions, across sectors, and regional entities.
- Acting as a conduit for Federal assistance requests when the threat or incident exceeds the capabilities of the public and private-sector security partners.
- Ensuring sensitive CI-related information is handled and safeguarded in accordance with the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) program or other appropriate guidelines.
- The PCII Program, which operates under the authority of the Critical Infrastructure Information (CII) Act of 2002, provides a means for sharing private-sector information with the government while providing assurances that the information will be exempt from public disclosure and will be properly safeguarded.

This program defines the requirements for submitting critical infrastructure information as well as the requirements that government entities must meet for accessing and safeguarding PCII. ADEM maintains the PCII Officer position for the State.

- Private-sector CI owners and operators are responsible at the corporate and individual facility levels for risk and incident management planning, security, and preparedness investments.

Organizational Structure

CI Support for Incident Management Actions

The CI support function is structured to apply the NIPP risk management framework to produce prioritized recommendations for CI protection and restoration in the context of incident management. ADEM, support agencies, and other government and private-sector security partners continuously conduct situational awareness assessments, analyses, and information-sharing activities and facilitate requests for information and assistance through normal activities to better prepare for response, recovery, and restoration actions during an incident. Key elements of these daily CI support missions include:

Situational Awareness.

- Monitoring information flow and threats to become aware of an incident or potential incident.
- Reviewing CI data and data inventories.
- Identifying opportunities for mitigation.
- Identifying appropriate response postures for CI elements and resources.
- Providing information to ADEM Recovery Branch regarding the restoration of functions, services, programs, vital resources, facilities, and infrastructure in affected areas.

Assessments and Analyses.

- Maintaining good government/private-sector relationships to assess CI needs and vulnerabilities.
- Collaborating in preparation for more in-depth assessments and analyses during an incident.

Information Sharing.

- Participating in multidirectional information flow between government and private-sector security partners.
- Developing and providing a comprehensive current operating picture (COP) of threats and hazards to CI.
- Providing security partners with a robust communications network, including a common set of communications, coordination, and information-sharing capabilities.
- Providing a means for county governments, local governments, and private-sector security partners to be integrated, as appropriate, into the intelligence cycle.

- Maintaining the state’s Infrastructure Protection Gateway (IP Gateway). ADEM houses the state’s IP Gateway administrator.

Requests for Information/Assistance.

- Facilitating real-time transmission of requests and status.
- Maintaining a comprehensive log and retrievable database of all requests.

During daily operations, ADEM, State support agencies, the State Fusion Center, and the Joint Terrorism Task Force disseminate a range of all-hazards information products and CI protection information to security partners. Information dissemination includes the following:

- Threat-related and other all-hazards information products to government and private-sector CI security partners, as appropriate.
- Reports from the private sector on suspicious activity or potential threats to CI.
- Requests for information and requests for assistance.

Pre-response/Initial Actions

Transition from daily operational to pre-response incident-related activities begins with a warning of a potential incident or the notification of an incident.

CI Information, Assessment, and Analytical Products

Examples of information, assessment, and analytical products include:

- Incident Reports: Evaluate information received initially through news media, the Internet, CI owners and operators, and other sources.
- Spot Reports: Provide current situation status and operational snapshot assessment of operational CI effects from emerging incidents.
- Threat Warnings: Fuse all source information to provide an analysis of emergent threats on a timely basis.

ADEM houses the state’s Critical Infrastructure Protection Branch. The branch consists of a Branch Manager and two intelligence analysts. The analysts support the staff of the State Fusion Center. Each analyst is responsible for specific sectors within the state’s critical infrastructure systems.

Notification and Reporting

ADEM is responsible for coordinating CI incident notification and information sharing among State and local entities and CI owners/operators. Established DHS systems, such as the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), COP, Critical Infrastructure Warning Network, and other sector- based information-sharing mechanisms, are used to create CI situational awareness in support of incident operations.

Upon notification of a potential or actual incident:

- ADEM assets coordinate with applicable State and local government agencies to communicate pertinent information.
- ADEM will work with the law enforcement communities to assess State security threats. The State Fusion Center and other information-sharing assets will bring together both intelligence and infrastructure specialists to provide an understanding of CI risk.
- Information is produced that supports the response to emergent threats or immediate incidents, as well as strategic planning activities focused on enhancing the protection of CI over the long term.

CI risk assessment and analysis is a collaborative effort between ADEM, support agencies to this annex, and other security partners to perform the following:

- Examine existing plans and infrastructure characteristics to assess projected or actual impacts on CI in potential incident areas or on CI that have been designated as high risk.
- Determine critical failure points within or across CI sectors, State cascading effects, and other significant issues that could affect CI assets inside and outside the immediate incident area.

These assessments and analyses support CI protection and mitigation actions before an incident and timely response actions during an incident. Results of assessments and analyses are provided to State government decision-makers, ESFs, emergency managers, CI owners and operators, and appropriate local-level government entities.

Response Actions

CI situational awareness and reporting are essential to providing a consolidated current operating picture (COP) during an incident.

- The Arkansas State Fusion Center provides coordinated CI status and infrastructure-related information supporting the COP by serving as the State collection, reporting, and distribution point for CI-related information.
- The Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and specialized agencies, such as railroad police that are charged with taking action against terrorism, which includes the investigation of crimes such as wire fraud and identity theft. If a CI asset is involved during a terrorism incident or investigation, JTTF information can be shared on a need-to-know basis.

Requests for State assistance from CI owners and operators typically will be acted upon by ADEM and/or multiagency coordination centers in the affected area, such as the State or local EOC. CI owners and operators of public infrastructure in the affected area are required to follow the established application process for Stafford Act disaster assistance.

CI-related requests for incident-related assistance may come in through various paths at the local, State, regional, or national levels. Requests for assistance or information from CI owners and operators may relate to a variety of incident-related needs such as requirements for security, impact area access, fuel, or accommodations for crews needed to perform critical repair work.

Regardless of the entry point, requests are coordinated, tracked, and channeled to the appropriate authorities and CI subject-matter experts from the appropriate cooperating agencies for resolution and determination of the best course of action.

Local and State officials, in most cases, determine the appropriate level at which to consider and/or coordinate support to ensure the most effective response to requests for assistance from private-sector CI owners and operators. Local authorities may elect to fill valid requests using local resources. If local resources are not available, they may utilize mutual aid and assistance agreements to access additional resources.

- If all local resources are depleted, including those that can be acquired through mutual aid agreements, then local officials may forward the request to the State for action. The State may also elect to fill valid requests using its assets or request support from another State using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact or other pre-established memorandums of understanding. If assistance is not available at the State level, officials may forward the request to the Federal level.

Post Response Actions

As an incident is brought to closure, incident-related activities transition back from response to normal operations. Concurrently, the after-action report is prepared.

After-action reports are developed following an incident to detail operational successes, problems, and key issues affecting the management of the incident. After-action reports include appropriate feedback from all State, local, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners participating in the incident.

Responsibilities

Coordinating and Primary Agencies

Developing plans, processes, guidance partnerships, and facilitating coordinated CI protection with the private sector during both day-to-day operations and incident response.

- Sharing and protecting information on sensitive CI-related matters such as threats, warnings, response activities, and operational status—before, during, and after an incident.
- Informing and educating private-sector owners and operators, local governments, and other security partners on ARCEMP, NRF, and NIPP content and encouraging and facilitating the development and coordination of equivalent planning for CI protection both for daily operations and during an incident.
- Coordinating and conducting incident management exercises, training events, and working meetings with the private sector and local governments.
- Developing, implementing, and operating information-sharing and communication strategies, processes, and systems with CI security partners.

Support Agencies

This section discusses the responsibilities of all support agencies (see Table 1).

All support agencies are responsible for the following:

- Working in collaboration with CI private-sector security partners, owners, and operators.
- Conducting operations relating to CI identification, prioritization, and protection using their authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources.
- Providing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support.
- Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of CI-related prevention, response, and recovery capabilities.
- Proposing to ADEM, new technologies or procedures that have the potential to improve performance within or across CI protection functional areas.

Table 1 – Agencies and Functions

Agency	Function
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	Serves as the Sector Specific Agency (SSA) for the Agriculture and Food Sector. Advises and assists in assessing impacts to meat, poultry, egg, fish, cultivated/harvested food crops, and forestry products. Coordinating agency for ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems	Works with State agencies, local government, private sector, research, academic, and other organizations to improve cyber system technology and promote other CI protection efforts, including the use of authority to ensure the timely availability of industrial products, materials, and services to meet homeland security requirements and address economic security issues.
Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas National Guard	Serves as SSA for the Defense Industrial Base Sector, when requested, and, upon approval of the Governor, provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) during domestic incidents.
Arkansas Department of Education	Provides guidance and information to the education community regarding education facility protection, both public and private, as a sub-sector of the Government Facilities Sector. Helps to ensure the Education Sub-sector gets appropriate attention in steady-State protection efforts as well as in the incident management environment.
Arkansas Public Service Commission	Serves as an SSA for the Energy Sector. Coordinating agency for ESF #12 - Energy
Arkansas Department of Health	Serves as SSA for the Healthcare and Public Health Sector. Serves as SSA for food other than meat, poultry, and egg products portion of the Food and Agriculture Sector. Coordinating agency for ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services coordinating resources for public health and medical.
Arkansas Department of Human Services	Coordinating agency for ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services. Advises and assists in assessing human impacts resulting from natural and manmade disasters.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Commission	Advises and assists in assessing impacts on natural resources, habitats, public lands, and cultural areas. Manages and protects water and land resources for the health, safety, and economic benefit of the State of Arkansas
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police	Coordinating agency for ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Responsible for the protection of the State Highway System, the U.S Highway System, and the Interstate Highway System (within state boundaries) by routine patrol, drug interdiction operations, enforcement of state traffic laws and other law enforcement actions as needed.

<p>Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management</p>	<p>Through efforts of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Branch, monitors terrorist threats and reports actual or attempted attacks on, sabotage of, or disruptions to CI assets/systems 24/7/365. Lead agency for the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) program Serves as the SSA for the Emergency Services Sector</p>
<p>Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department</p>	<p>Collaborates with State Police on matters of transportation security and transportation infrastructure protection. Coordinating agency for ESF #1 – Transportation The Highway Police (a division of the AHTD) is responsible for the protection of the State Highway System, the U.S Highway System, and the Interstate Highway System (within state boundaries) by routine patrol, drug interdiction operations, enforcing state traffic, size, and load laws and other law enforcement actions as needed.</p>
<p>Office of State Treasurer</p>	<p>Assesses incident impact on the Banking and Finance Sector. Provides expertise on the overall economic impact to CI. Serves as the Primary Economic Advisor to the Governor. Serves as the SSA for the Banking and Finance Sector.</p>
<p>Arkansas Department of Veterans Affairs</p>	<p>Contributes extensive expertise to both the Government Facilities and Public Health and Healthcare Sectors Staffs and operates Veterans Administration healthcare facilities throughout the state, these include 3 VA Medical Centers, 12 Community-Based Outpatient Clinics, and two Vet Centers.</p>
<p>Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Serves as the SSA for the Energy Sector and the SSA for the Drinking Water and Water Treatment Systems Sector. Serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex, support agency for ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex, and support agency for the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Response Annex. Performs oil and hazardous materials as well as water and wastewater response and recovery activities. Promotes energy efficiency and emerging technologies through energy education and information programs as well as managing Federal energy funds in the State. Regional coordination with state energy offices.</p>
<p>Joint Terrorism Task Force</p>	<p>Partnership between the FBI, other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and specialized agencies that are charged with taking action against terrorism.</p>

Table 2 – Critical Infrastructure Sectors and Sector-Specific Agencies

Sector	Sector Specific Agency (SSA)
Agriculture and Food	Arkansas Department of Agriculture Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Defense Industrial Base	Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)
Energy	Arkansas Energy Office Arkansas Public Service Commission (APSC)
Healthcare and Public Health	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Banking and Finance	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration Arkansas Banking Department
Water and Wastewater	Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Chemical	Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Commercial Facilities	Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)
Critical Manufacturing	Arkansas Economic Development Commission
Dams	Arkansas National Guard (NGAR)
Emergency Services	Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)
Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste	Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Information Technology	Arkansas Division of Information Systems (DIS)
Communications	Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)
Transportation Systems	Arkansas State Highway and Transportation (ARDOT)
Government Facilities	DFA, Division of Building Authority – only state agencies are under Building Authority jurisdiction

State of Arkansas

National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Overview



The State of Arkansas fully supports and participates in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

The state's protection strategies include actions to mitigate the overall risk to CI assets, systems, networks, functions, or their interconnecting links. In the context of the NIPP, this includes actions to deter the threat, mitigate vulnerabilities, or minimize the consequences associated with a terrorist attack or other incident.

Arkansas approved and adopted its Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in April 2009. The state's Infrastructure Protection Gateway (IP Gateway) administrator works closely with the Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisor for the state to coordinate the Arkansas IP Gateway database.

Through efforts of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Branch, the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) assists state and local jurisdictions in obtaining grant funding to be used for the enhancement of CI protection. ADEM representatives actively participate in assistance with Port Security Grant Programs.

An ADEM representative chairs the Arkansas Homeland Security Advisory Group. Other ADEM representatives sit on the group also. This group guides the Homeland Security Grant Program funding expenditures and makes recommendations to the Arkansas Homeland Security Executive Committee to ensure spending is in support of the state's overall protection strategies and the NIPP.

Financial Management Support Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Authorities and References

Executive Orders <https://governor.arkansas.gov/our-office/executive-orders/>

Governor's Proclamations

State Procurement

- Guidelines

<http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/procurement/guidelines/Pages/default.aspx>

- State Contracts

<http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/procurement/contracts/Pages/default.aspx>

- Purchasing Directory

<http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/procurement/Pages/purchasingDirectory.aspx>

Financial Management Guide

<https://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/accounting-office/financial-management-guide>

Arkansas Law (Arkansas Code and Acts of Arkansas)

DFA Disbursing Office

Act 100 of 2020. State Securities Department Appropriation for FY ending June 30, 2020.

ADEM Policy #9 – Policy for Outside Documents, October 22, 2020

Introduction

Purpose

This annex provides financial management guidance for state agencies that respond to a Governor declared disaster. The DFA will ensure that funds are managed and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with established state policies, regulations, and standards.

Policies

The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration directs implementation of the Financial Management Support Annex.

DFA provides fiscal services and logistic support when all other resources from other ESFs (and federal support when applicable) have been exhausted. DFA also provides contract management oversight to state agencies responding to Governor declared disasters. All of the above mentioned must comply with existing policies, regulations, standards and law.

All deploying state resources remain under the control of their respective state departments or agencies.

Planning Assumptions

Local plans address financial management as it relates to state financial management.

Emergency supplies and equipment will be made available from resources of local, state and volunteer agencies.

Local entities conduct all hazards planning in collaboration with their respective jurisdictions as part of their steady-state preparedness activities.

Local jurisdictions will seek emergency supplemental response and recovery funding when the funding resources within their jurisdiction have been exhausted.

State Response

As outlined in the Basic Plan section of this Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP), local governments requesting assistance must have declared that a state of emergency exists in their jurisdiction, to be eligible for state assistance. A disaster shall be declared by executive order or proclamation. Requests for assistance may be submitted to the SEOC by a County Judge, Sheriff, or Mayor of an incorporated city. Requests may also be submitted through the County Emergency Management Coordinator or State Area Coordinator.

Through this process, the Governor makes state government financial support available through DFA to support emergency response and recovery efforts during and following a disaster. A copy of the executive order or proclamation from the Governor shall be forwarded to DFA.

DFA is a standalone agency. DFA will staff the SEOC during training, exercises and emergencies as requested by the Director, Arkansas Division of Emergency Management. Resources provided are readily available in DFA offices and provide a more rapid response to state needs in emergency situations. In the event of a total communication failure DFA will identify a trained liaison that will represent DFA in the State Emergency Operations Center.

DFA’s responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Providing a point of contact to monitor funding requirements and incident costs.
- Knowing how to pay for resources from agencies requesting assistance through the SEOC such as supplies, office space, office equipment, etc.
- Coordinating funding and documenting the furnishing of resources to local government(s) through the SEOC.
- Training and exercising response personnel and, when/where possible, utilizing trained personnel to meet resource needs such as equipment, materials, and other resources during an emergency.

Support Agency

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon declaration of an emergency or disaster by the Governor, coordinates overall emergency response to the incident. • Coordinates all proclamations and executive orders for disasters and coordination of the Governors Disaster Fund. • Disseminate information to other agencies 24/7/365.

Prevention and Protection Annex

Stakeholder Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Commission

Arkansas State Fusion Center

Arkansas Department of Health

Authorities and References

National Response Framework (NRF)

Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021

Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction, National Science and Technology Council Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, A Report of the Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction.
https://www.preventionweb.net/files/2538_GrandChallengesSecondPrinting.pdf.

Arkansas Code Annotated §14-268-104 which provides that each county, city, or town shall designate a person to serve as the floodplain administrator to administer and implement the community Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance or Code

www.arwarn.org

www.infragard.net

Public Affairs Support Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP)

State of Arkansas Mitigation Plan available from the Mitigation Branch, Arkansas Division of Emergency Management

Executive Order Proclamation: Establishing the Arkansas State Fusion Center, May 19, 2008

Introduction

This annex outlines how Arkansas addresses six key activities that enhance disaster resilience and improve the state's ability to prevent hazards and threats from becoming disasters.

Prevention is defined in the National Response Framework (NRF) as actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Protection is defined in Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 as actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment.

Both prevention and protection involve actions to protect lives and property. They involve 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.

Policies

A primary focus on response and recovery is an impractical and inefficient strategy for dealing with ongoing threats.

Disaster resilience must become inherent to our culture.

Assumptions

Hazards will always exist, but they only become disasters if the communities they touch are unprepared to deal with them.

We cannot avoid all hazards, but we can act to reduce their impacts.

Concept of Operations

Provide Hazard and Disaster Information Where and When It Is Needed

To identify and anticipate the hazards that threaten communities, a mechanism for real-time data collection and interpretation must be readily available to and usable by scientists, emergency managers, first responders, citizens, and policy makers. Developing and improving observation tools is essential to provide pertinent, comprehensive, and timely information for planning and response.

Arkansas collects data to increase understanding of the ways in which hazards evolve by monitoring manmade threats through its relationships with various federal, local and private sector partners including, but not limited to The Federal Bureau of Investigations, The Department of Homeland Security, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, private sector entities headquartered in Arkansas.

Arkansas has standards in place for sharing, storing and analyzing data. The Arkansas State Fusion Center is the State's information hub for all crimes, crime trends and manmade threats in the state. The fusion center has a staff of data analysts that dissect and disseminate information to the appropriate stakeholders. The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management has embedded two analysts at the fusion center. These analysts are assigned to monitor the state's critical infrastructure systems and assets.

Understand the Processes That Produce Hazards

Arkansas indirectly uses models and other tools to support an improved understanding of underlying natural system processes and enhance assessment of the impacts. Some examples are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Mid-America Earthquake Center's (MAE Center) report on the impact of New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquakes on the Central USA is used extensively. (See <https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/handle/2142/14810> for the MAE Center data including a list of software and tools used by the MAE Center to develop the data.) Arkansas maintains a relationship with the National Weather Service and uses the models and tools available on a number of websites to anticipate probable response needs.

The Arkansas State Fusion Center (ASFC) uses models and tools to collect, integrate, and evaluate information that has an effect on detecting and preventing criminal or terrorist-related activity. Those will not be named here to avoid giving specific information to persons who would use it to cause harm.

ADEM works closely with the Arkansas State Fusion Center and the NGAR to produce the annual manmade threat assessment for the State. The results of this assessment are used to guide the State's protection efforts against current threats. ADEM continually sponsors training courses to broaden the understanding of intentional and unintentional manmade threats. These courses are (when appropriate) made available to both public and private sector partners to enhance stakeholders understanding of these threats and concepts to prevent and mitigate any manmade disaster incident.

Develop Hazard Mitigation Strategies and Technologies

To prevent or reduce damage from natural hazards, communities must implement affordable and effective hazard mitigation strategies, including land-use planning and zoning laws that recognize the risks of natural hazards. In addition, technologies such as disaster-resilient design and materials should be used for development in hazardous areas. By designing and building structures and infrastructures that are inherently hazard resistant, communities can greatly reduce their vulnerability.

The Arkansas Building Code is based on the International Fire, Building, and Residential Codes, with some Arkansas changes. The Code applies statewide, including rural and unincorporated areas.

Arkansas' Floodplain Administrator Accreditation Program assures that persons responsible for important economic decisions affecting the health, safety, and welfare of the state receive annual training to assist them in managing development in floodplains.

Effective disaster mitigation requires the ability to quantify an action's monetary benefits using economic modeling. A cost benefit analysis is performed on every mitigation project before it can be submitted for approval. A determination is made that proposed preventive ventures are cost effective before resources are committed to those actions.

Recognize and Reduce Vulnerability of Interdependent Critical Infrastructure

Protecting critical infrastructure systems, or lifelines, is essential to developing disaster-resilient communities. To be successful, scientists and communities must identify and address the interdependencies of these lifelines at a systems level (e.g., communications, electricity, financial, gas, sewage, transportation, and water). Using integrated models of interdependent systems, additional vulnerabilities can be identified and then addressed. Protecting critical infrastructure provides a solid foundation from which the community can respond to hazards rapidly and effectively.

Arkansas has relationships with science and technology partners to prevent cascading failures in public infrastructure systems. This occurs partly through ADEM's involvement with the Arkansas Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ARWARN) and InfraGard. ARWARN is organized to support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for utility systems in Arkansas. InfraGard is an association of businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States. InfraGard Chapters are geographically linked with FBI Field Office territories.

The state also reaches out to public utility partners to involve them with exercise and training opportunities and conducts risk and vulnerability assessments at utility facilities across the state.

To enhance the ability to protect public health before and after a hazard event, Arkansas' ESF #8 reduces the vulnerability of medical infrastructure by planning and exercising to coordinate the furnishing of health and medical services and resources from unaffected areas to augment or replace local capabilities that are disrupted or destroyed.

Assess Disaster Resilience Using Standard Methods

Formal standards and metrics have not been identified for comprehensively assessing disaster resilience for Arkansas or the jurisdictions within the state. However, Arkansas is continuously working with all stakeholders to increase capabilities in every discipline and jurisdiction. Arkansas supports intelligent community planning and investment strategies and protects natural resources with comprehensive risk assessments.

Arkansas is diligent in after action reporting for each hazard event. Information collected results in lessons learned and shared with other jurisdictions. Efforts to eliminate shortfalls revealed by hazard events and exercises continually increase resiliency across the state.

Promote Risk-Wise Behavior

To be effective, hazard information (e.g., forecasts and warnings) must be communicated to a population that understands and trusts the messages. The at-risk population must then respond appropriately to the information. The state’s public information professionals, collectively and individually, are diligent in assuring that accurate, timely information is released through the various media outlets to build public trust over time.

Arkansas raises public awareness of local hazards by working through local media outlets to convey pre-disaster messages. Arkansas provides information as requested through its agencies and partners with predictive capabilities, such as the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and with subject matter expertise, such as the Arkansas Department of Health.

Arkansas warns its citizens with consistent, accessible, and actionable messages. During an incident a state core group develops, coordinates, and delivers information and instructions. The objectives of this group are 1) Delivery of incident preparedness, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected by the incident and 2) Dissemination of incident information to the general public. Further information can be found in the Public Affairs Support Annex of the ARCEMP.

Programs have been developed to promote risk-wise behavior. The Fusion Center public outreach program includes education on recognizing suspicious behaviors and how to report those behaviors.

Stakeholder Agencies

Agency	Function
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Fire Marshalls Office adopts the Arkansas Building Code as part of the Fire Prevention Code. • Public Affairs Branch raises public awareness of hazards and warns and instructs citizens for their protection. • Disseminate information to other agencies via the State Watch Office 24/7/365.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Commission	Is responsible for the Floodplain Administrator Accreditation Program.
Arkansas State Fusion Center	Collect, integrate, and evaluate information.
Arkansas Department of Health	Coordinates ESF #8 toward reducing the vulnerability of medical infrastructure.

Logistics Management Support Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Finance & Administration

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Health

References

2023 State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Plan, Annex A – Resource Distribution Management

Introduction

The Logistics Management Support Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) provides an overview of the framework through which the overall logistics management function operates and describes how State resources fit into this framework. This annex provides an overview of logistics management functions, roles, and responsibilities. This annex also provides a concept of operations for logistics management in support of the National Response Framework (NRF) and describes how the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) coordinates logistics management with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), other State agencies, local governments, and the private sector.

Policies

The logistics management function for State response is a component of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 - Emergency Management and ESF #7 - Resource Support. The Logistics Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) primarily handles logistics management responsibilities. The SEOC Team Chief will prioritize resource allocation in accordance with priorities outlined in the Arkansas SEOC Plan.

The SEOC Logistics section will coordinate and document the provision of resources to local and State governments and will track those resources to the completion of disaster use. Resources may include specialized equipment, personnel, expertise, etc., and routine supplies that are beyond the means of local governments.

Material Management

Logistics personnel find appropriate, time-sensitive, and cost-effective ways to fill the material requirements developed by operations personnel or local governments. Existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area will serve as the primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel. When these sources cannot provide support, logistics personnel will request federal resources, EMAC member state resources, or commercially available resources.

Personal Property Management

Each State agency maintains internal resource lists. ADEM curates the resource lists from all agencies to monitor availability during an incident. All deploying State resources remain under the control of their respective State department or agency during mobilization and deployment.

Facility Management

The following ESFs support the occupation of all facilities and related support necessary for operations:

- ESF #7- Resource Support supports the requirements for procuring facility setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations.
- ESF #3- Public Works and Engineering provides operational support for mobilization centers, staging areas, and distribution sites for all infrastructure and engineering service commodities (supplies and equipment) required to support assigned missions. Support agencies would possibly be contacted for consultation.
- ESF #2- Communications supports emergency telecommunications and information technology services for State incident managers.
- ESF #8- Public Health and Medical Services supports public health and medical services for State incident managers.

Transportation Management

ESF #1 - Transportation can provide distribution assistance for materials within the State if both the resource requester and the provider are unable to transport or hire a third party for the movement/delivery of commodities. ESF #1, in coordination with the SEOC, can also assist in determining the most suitable mode and carrier for distribution.

Concept of Operations

Logistical Response Operations

The structure of the State logistics operation depends on logistics partners that provide resources to support emergency/disaster operations. Resource support provides for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions during all phases of incident management. Effective logistics management contributes to mission success and ensures a unified and coordinated execution of all functions. This will reduce costs, ensure appropriate support actions, and increase response capability.

Initial Actions.

- Operations staff will alert interagency logistics providers and select logistics teams for the SEOC if deemed necessary.
- Logistics personnel assigned to the SEOC perform the following functions:
 - Track resources in WebEOC.
 - Analyze requests for State resources to determine available, cost-effective, and timely means to meet requirements.
 - Participate in operations and planning to coordinate meetings and maintain situational awareness.

Ongoing Actions.

- SEOC logistics personnel continuously perform logistics management activities.
- SEOC Logistics Section roles and responsibilities focus on providing and coordinating the delivery of required resources to sustain operations.
- When local, State, and volunteer resources are inadequate to fulfill the requests, the EMAC on-call team will request assistance from member states. Once the State receives a presidential declaration for disaster, the State will request federal assistance.

Demobilization

- As response operations begin to diminish, Incident Commanders release state agencies from their respective operations.
- If the ADEM Duty Officers need assistance to monitor and manage resources that remain in the field after the SEOC steps down from Level 1, the Logistics Section may remain active. Tasks that may be necessary after staff has officially been released from the SEOC include the following:

- Coordinate and conduct activities associated with retrieving, refurbishing, and restocking State and local assets used during emergency/disaster operations.
- Coordinate disposal of resources that are no longer serviceable.
- Account for all equipment and supplies in accordance with appropriate regulations.
- Track resources through to completion and mark resource requests 'Closed' in WebEOC.
- State resource logistics partners begin preparation activities in anticipation of the next event; identifying shortfalls and developing corrective action plans.

Resource Fulfillment Cycle

This section of the annex addresses the overall methodology used to anticipate and subsequently fulfill the requirements of victims during emergencies/disasters. The degree, scope, and anticipated duration of each disaster dictates the State logistics response to it.

Process

The ordering, sourcing, transportation, issuing, and movement of State resources generally follow the procedural steps outlined:

- The local jurisdiction attempts to meet its own needs from existing resources. If it cannot fill the need, it issues an emergency declaration and uses intrastate mutual aid to fill the need or submits a request to the SEOC. The request must include but is not limited to, the number of items needed, the location they should be delivered to, the point of contact at that location, and the time that the jurisdiction anticipates the return of the item (if applicable). When the SEOC receives the request, logistics personnel will determine the availability of resources, and the Team Chief will prioritize requests. The State will attempt to fill all approved requests through several means: using existing resources, through commercial sources, or through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- Once the resource is located, SEOC staff will coordinate transportation to the delivery address.
- If applicable, SEOC staff will coordinate with the entity requesting to determine the time and date of return for requested items.

Responsibilities

The ESFs have the responsibility for locating and managing resources through the SEOC in coordination with ADEM. Arkansas DFA, in its role as ESF #7 Lead Coordinating agency, will handle resource requests that require procurement. ADEM will oversee the process.

Public Affairs Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management Public Affairs

Support Agencies

Arkansas Governor's Office

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Energy Office

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

National Weather Service

Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Authorities and References

Public Affairs Standard Operating Procedures

Joint Information Center Standard Operating Procedures

Introduction

Purpose

This Public Affairs Support Annex describes the interagency policies and procedures used to rapidly mobilize State assets to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to incidents requiring a coordinated State response.

Scope

This annex provides guidance for the coordinating agency and other ESF #15 participating agencies in an incident requiring the activation of ESF #15- External Affairs. This annex outlines the equipment/personnel utilized, procedures and responsibilities of those responding to the incident.

This document is integrated with and supported through the ESF #15 resource management structure.

Policies

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) institutes an integrated concept, termed “incident communications,” as the approach used to manage communications with the public during incidents requiring a coordinated State response. Incident communications incorporates the following processes:

- **Control:** Identification of incident communications, primary and supporting department and agency roles, and authorities for release of information.
- **Coordination:** Specification of interagency coordination and plans, notification, activation, and supporting protocols.
- **Communications:** Development of accessible message content such as incident facts, health risk concerns, pre-incident and post-incident preparedness recommendations, warning issues, incident information, messages, audiences, and strategies for when, where, how, and by whom the messages will be delivered.

General guidance on the authority to release information is in accordance with existing plans, operational security, law enforcement protocols, designated coordinating and primary agency assignments, and current procedures. Nothing in this annex limits the authority of State and local authorities to release information regarding an incident under their jurisdiction, particularly if it involves immediate health and safety issues.

Local authorities retain the primary responsibility for communicating health and safety instructions for their population.

Integration and teamwork among Federal, State, and local authorities is essential. Local authorities are encouraged to contact Arkansas Division of Emergency Management Public Affairs (ADEM PA) as they release initial or follow-on information. ADEM PA engages with local and affected private-sector counterparts as soon as possible during an actual or potential incident to synchronize overall incident communications to the public.

Concept of Operations

General

During an incident, Federal, State, and local authorities share responsibility for communicating information regarding the incident to the public. These actions are a critical component of incident management and must be fully integrated with all other operational actions to ensure the following objectives are met:

- Delivery of incident preparedness, health, response, recovery, and other pertinent instructions to those directly affected by the incident.
- Dissemination of incident information to the general public.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) structure provides a supporting mechanism to develop, coordinate, and deliver messages. It supports the Incident Commander or Unified Command and the associated elements of the Incident Command System (ICS).

A State core group develops, coordinates, and delivers information and instructions to the public related to:

- State assistance to the incident-affected area.
- State departmental/agency response.
- State preparations.
- Protective measures.
- State law enforcement activities.

Assignments to this core group are determined by ADEM PA in accordance with jurisdictional and statutory responsibilities, operational tasks, areas of expertise and responsibility, and the nature and location of the incident.

The ADEM PA has primary responsibility for coordinating the State incident communications effort by:

- Providing leadership during domestic incidents when interagency coordination is required.
- Identifying State department and interagency participants and arranging conference calls and other activities necessary for coordination of public information.
- Establishing a strategic communications flow during an incident requiring a coordinated State response.
- Designating a public affairs team to staff the JIC, comprised of external affairs officials from various state government departments and agencies.

- Providing coordination with the Homeland Security Council (HSC) and other entities within the Executive Office of the President on matters related to dissemination of incident-related information to the public.

Communications Team

The State Government operates as a team to ensure successful incident communications with the public. From initial notifications to final recovery actions, the State team must operate and speak with a unified voice and consistent message that is coordinated not only with the different State authorities involved in an incident, but also with affected local authorities.

This is done as described in the Emergency Support Function #15 Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP).

The organizational approach for public affairs and incident communications with the public relies on the following organizations and positions:

- **Public Affairs Coordination Team:** The coordination team is designed to facilitate the flow of information, but in no way inhibits information from other agencies. They serve as a steering committee for overall operation of public affairs. The team is comprised of PIOs from each support function that staffs the SEOC during operation as well as other possible key agencies.
- **Joint Information Center:** A JIC is a central point to facilitate operation of the Joint Information System (JIS) during and after an incident. Here all incident-related public information activities are coordinated. It is the central point of contact for all news media. The JIC may be established at an on-scene location in coordination with State and local agencies depending on the requirements of the incident. In most cases, the JIC is established at or is virtually connected to the Joint Field Office (JFO), under the coordination of ADEM PA. However, the most important consideration concerning location will be the proximity to the incident.
- **Incident JIC:** An Incident JIC is a physical location in the affected area where public information professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can co-locate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions.

- Virtual JIC: A virtual JIC links all participants through technological means when geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, and other limitations preclude physical attendance by public affairs leadership at a central location. Virtual JICs continue as long as the situation warrants and are an effective alternative to physical collocation of public affairs assets.
- Satellite JIC: The Satellite JIC is a forward-deployed component of an Incident JIC. Smaller in scale, a Satellite JIC is established to provide a scalable and flexible capability for timely release of information, as the incident situation evolves. A Satellite JIC may be established to support a specific press event.
- Public Affairs Officer: Public Affairs provides the Public Affairs Officer to the JFO Unified Coordination Staff during an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. The Public Affairs Officer serves as the primary external affairs advisor to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

Specific duties include coordinating and developing the external affairs and communications strategy; coordinating the external affairs information flow within the JFO and among other Federal, State, and local counterparts; and facilitating site visits by governmental officials, foreign dignitaries, and other VIPs.

Other public affairs personnel can include the Public Affairs Deputy and Executive Officers, a Press Secretary, a Principal Federal Official (PFO) liaison, and Assistant External Affairs Officers for Congressional Affairs, Local Affairs, the Private Sector, Community Relations, and Planning and Products. All positions within public affairs are on an as needed basis depending upon the incident. Positions staffed will be determined by the Coordination Team.

Actions

Pre-Incident

- Maintain the state's capability to provide accessible messaging to special needs populations.
- Evacuation, warning, or precautionary information to ensure public safety and health and effective transportation and sheltering of pets.
- Public and media education, including weapons of mass destruction information.
- Preparation and readiness to develop and deploy public service announcements and health advisory information.
- Testing and coordination of emergency broadcast and alerting systems.
- Identify subject matter experts who might provide information relevant to the State's hazard profile.

Incident

- Rapid mobilization of incident communications resources to prepare and deliver coordinated, sustained, and accessible messages according to a well-planned strategy. The ESF #15 lead agency coordinates the State incident communications response.
- Immediate and continuing dissemination of health or safety instructions, if necessary. This may also include evacuation or decontamination instructions.
- Coordination of State announcements with local authorities to ensure that the public is receiving a consistent and accessible message.
- Engage the ESF #15 agencies to support the incident communications effort with appropriate resources.
- Making available pre-identified subject-matter experts to the media to provide accurate scientific, medical, and technical response information,
- Designation of ESF #15 External Affairs Coordinator to support the PFO.
- Establishment of a JIC near the incident site to support the JFO and PFO.
- Dissemination of information to reassure the public that authorities are implementing response and recovery actions to ensure the health, safety, and security of the public.
- Deployment of public affairs resources from other State departments and agencies as required by the scope of the incident.
- Ensure that all messaging is accessible to special needs populations.

Post-Incident

- Providing accessible public information on incident response and progress in restoring normalcy. Emphasis is placed on mitigating or reducing social and emotional anxiety and concern.
- Providing accessible public information on disaster assistance and support resources.
- Recognition of the efforts of responders, citizens, and the private sector.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency

- Plans, prepares, and executes State leadership and public affairs resource management during incidents requiring a coordinated State response and other domestic incidents.
- Coordinates plans, processes, and resource support to field operations for incident communications with the public through public affairs, coordinates incident communications plans and processes with the Governor's Office of Communications and coordinates JIC SOPs and processes.
- Designates an External Affairs Coordinator to support the incident PFO, if one is designated.
- Coordinates State plans and processes for incident communications with the public with State, and local authorities as necessary.
- Coordinates plans and processes for incident communications with the public with nongovernmental organizations.
- Disseminates incident related information to the public.

Supporting Agencies

- Plan, prepare, and execute their respective processes for incident communications with the public during incidents requiring State coordination.
- In conjunction with strategic communications guidance from ADEM, assume certain primary agency responsibilities for incident communications with the public when assigned or consistent with specific departmental and agency authorities.
- Disseminate incident information to the public within their functional areas of responsibility.
- Ensure that departmental and agency plans incorporate the provisions contained in the National Response Framework for incident communications with the public.

Table 1. Interagency Incident Communications Planning Guide

Incident Time	Incident Activity	ADEM Public Affairs will take or delegate these actions as needed
First Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident • First official reports • Unconfirmed facts and rumors • First media reports • Local authorities may release the first information to the public about the incident • Potential live TV reports • Public has immediate need for information and possible health and safety instructions • Media has immediate need for facts, information, and subject-matter experts • Witnesses are interviewed by media • Victim family(ies) are interviewed by media • Potential incident video • Unconfirmed casualty reports • Potential voluntary or directed evacuations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State EOC notified of incident by affected jurisdiction leadership or law enforcement • Activate ICEPP protocols • ADEM Public Affairs Coordination Center is activated • ESF #15 is activated when ADEM PA initiates communications with affected State, local, or private-sector counterparts • Initial health and safety information release • Emergency Alert System will be activated as needed • ADEM PA will initiate coordination/planning activities based on expected progression of the event. • Need for a JIC is evaluated and the JIC is potentially established • First formal statement is made • Subject-matter experts and other JIC members are identified

Incident Time	Incident Activity	ADEM Public Affairs will take or delegate these actions as needed
First Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing heavy media coverage • Media questions on the new alert status (if changed) and safety of the State and citizens • Response and recovery continue • Potential rumors • Continuing victim and family coverage in media • Search and rescue operations • Possible decontamination issues • Delivery of medicines, as appropriate • Arrival of supporting State resources, including PFO, medical, incident response, law enforcement, and incident communications with the public • Questions from media on why the incident happened and potential incidents elsewhere in the nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency effort continues to focus on State incident response, protective measures, and reassurance; messaging includes deterrent measures, preparedness, and disaster assistance. • ADEM PA continues close coordination with National Operations Center (NOC) • Follow-up statements by national leadership • Support JFO and incorporate State, and local authorities • Incident JIC will perform functions per the JIC SOPs • ADEM PA is employed to coordinate resources for incident communications with the public • Daily briefing routine established • Participating State departments and agencies publish supporting press releases coordinated through the JIC • Messaging addresses potential medical or health safety instructions • The JIC coordinates preparation and distribution of state and locally televised public service and health advisories • State and other web pages are updated, coordinated, and linked • JIC distributes statistical information, graphics, video, and photos as appropriate

Incident Time	Incident Activity	ADEM Public Affairs will take or delegate these actions as needed
First Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response and recovery continue • Potential diminishing media coverage • Continuing victim and family coverage • Search and rescue operations • Possible decontamination issues • Disaster recovery, assistance support, and effectiveness of government and responder efforts • Delivery of medicines, as appropriate • Continued deployment and progress of supporting State resources, including medical, incident response, law enforcement, and incident communications with the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency effort continues to focus on state and local incident response, protective measures, and reassurance; messaging includes deterrent measures, preparedness, and disaster assistance • Daily briefing routine continues • ADEM Public Affairs continues close coordination with NOC • Incident JIC continues to support JFO; JIC performs its functions as described in the JIC SOPs. • ADEM PA resource coordination continues • State participating departments and agencies continue to release supporting updates coordinated through the JIC • coordinates state and locally televised public service and health advisories • Subject-matter experts continue to be made available • State and other web pages updated, coordinated, and linked • Incident JIC distributes statistical information, graphics, video, and photos as appropriate • Potential VIP visits to affected areas are coordinated through the JIC

Incident Time	Incident Activity	ADEM Public Affairs will take or delegate these actions as needed
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media coverage greatly diminished • Potential formal investigations • Emphasis on victims, cause of the incident, and effectiveness of response and recovery effort • Identification of personal stories and special situations • Impact of incident on non-affected jurisdictions and society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JIC effort focuses on support and assistance to victims and affected populations • ADEM PA resource coordination continues • Preparedness measures and readiness to manage potential follow-on incidents • JIC spokespersons continue to provide briefings to support recovery plan • JIC continues to document and release information on plan execution, recovery efforts, and disaster recovery assistance • Responders identified for recognition • JIC members participate in after action activities to identify lessons learned and best practices for subsequent improvements to the JIC SOPs and other preparedness tools

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Introduction

The Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management houses the State Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL). The VAL coordinates the resources of voluntary agencies to aid individuals and reduce duplication of effort.

Policies

Local governments have the primary responsibility to develop and implement plans to manage volunteer services and donated goods.

Donations

The Volunteer & Donations Management Team, will work together with ARVOAD to manage donated goods. State and local governments may lead the coordination of the donations operations. It is not the state's intent to alter, divert or otherwise impede the normal operation or flow of goods or services through volunteer organizations, but to help coordinate offers of donated goods and services. State and local government will encourage all donations be made directly to recognized nonprofit organizations that are normally active in disasters.

Full use of existing local voluntary donations management resources is encouraged before state assets are requested. The state primarily works with those voluntary organizations with established donation structures already in place to receive and deliver appropriate donated goods to disaster victims.

Volunteers

ADEM will activate the Volunteer and Donations Management Annex when:

- an event causes a spontaneous flow of volunteers and/or donated resources.
- the local resources have been exhausted.
- there is a major need for volunteers and/or donated resources.
- assistance is requested by the local government.

Entities accepting spontaneous volunteers are responsible for the care and management of those volunteers. All volunteers must be screened by the voluntary organizations that will be using their services and/or by an agency such as Volunteers of America or Points of Light Foundation.

The Volunteer & Donations Management Team will work actively with member agencies to set up a Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) to direct spontaneous or unaffiliated volunteers to the areas they are needed. All volunteers will be responsible for their own food and lodging. They will be treated with dignity and respect for the value of the work they contribute to the response and recovery effort.

Pre-incident Activities

The state will encourage individuals interested in volunteering personal services to directly affiliate with a voluntary organization/agency of their choice or register at a local volunteer reception center. The State encourages donations from the general public to be made as cash to voluntary, faith-based, and/or community organizations providing services to disaster victims.

Concept of Operations

State Government supports local government efforts to manage unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods. Requests for support under this annex from local authorities generally are coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or the Joint Field Office (JFO). State support of volunteer and donations management operations may include:

- Activation of a Volunteer & Donations Management Team to expedite service provided to donors and to address media-driven collection drives and other complex situations involving donated goods and volunteer services.
- Coordination of State Voluntary Agency Liaison, State VOAD leadership, USDHS/FEMA Logistics, Public Information Officers, Community Relations, USDHS/FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaisons, private-sector representatives, national VOAD leadership, the USDHS/FEMA Headquarters Volunteer and Donations Coordinator, and other stakeholders as necessary.
- Facilities management and communications support, as needed.
- Activation of the Letter of Agreement with ACS to provide support for management of donated goods.

Responsibilities

State of Arkansas/State Volunteer & Donations Management Coordinator:

Pre-incident activities

In coordination with State VOAD and private-sector representatives:

- Develop and expand the network of NGO, private-sector, and government representatives and others to encourage effective volunteer and donations management collaboration at the state and local levels.
- Develop, maintain, and implement a comprehensive volunteer and donations management-training program.
- Encourage use of the FEMA Resource Typing Library Tool for resource typing in support of effective volunteer and donations management in the field.
- Meet with cooperating agencies such as ARVOAD and other stakeholders to enhance collaboration and information sharing.
- Establish and maintain contingency plans for an enhanced level of state support to affected local jurisdictions in a catastrophic and/or multi-jurisdictional incident.

Response activities

The affected local governments, in conjunction with their voluntary organization partners, are responsible for implementing the appropriate plans to ensure the effective management of the flow of volunteers and goods in the affected area. The state provides support through the SEOC or JFO as necessary.

In conjunction with the SEOC and/or JFO, USDHS/FEMA provides communications support as needed including:

- Rapid communications between key voluntary agency, state, and private-sector coordinators
- Media relations support
- The possible activation of a state call center

The state activates the Volunteer & Donations Management Team to:

- Provide technical assistance to other agencies that receive offers of goods and services from the private sector, and assist with the processing of those offers.
- Designate a state-level point of contact to coordinate with regional and field offices to determine significant needs for donations or unique goods and services. The point of contact provides a liaison with high-level organizations, arranging to satisfy identified needs.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (ARVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical assistance, as needed, to ARVOAD member organizations and local Volunteer Organizations regarding their unaffiliated volunteer and unsolicited donations management activities. • Supports, as necessary, ARVOAD members that have roles in volunteer and donations management. Volunteer and donations operations functions may include: multiagency warehouse management, local distribution centers, volunteer reception centers, call center support, operational guidance on managing unsolicited donations and unaffiliated volunteers, situational assessment, and coordination of matching offers to needs. <p>Each organization within ARVOAD has unique capabilities and resources. Visit http://www.arvoad.org/Homepage.php for a list of members and services.</p>

Worker Safety and Health Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Labor and Licensing/Arkansas Occupational Safety and Health

Introduction

Policies

Private sector, State, and local employers have the responsibility to ensure the safety and health of their employees. This annex ensures that assistance is available to meet those responsibilities.

ADLL/AOSH assistance in the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex may also be requested by Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or individual agencies during an incident.

Safety and health issues and tasks are prioritized in cooperation with State and/or local governments and in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer.

Several State agencies, including ADLL/AOSH, have oversight authority for response and recovery workers and response operations. While these agencies retain their authorities, they are expected to work cooperatively and proactively with Federal, State, local, and private sector response and recovery workers to ensure the adequate protection of those workers.

This annex provides State support when an incident overwhelms local capabilities and/or when other State departments or agencies require assistance.

This annex includes planning and preparation to ensure the health and safety of response and recovery workers. It provides a consistent approach to the protection of these workers before and during a State response to an incident.

Concept of Operations

General

ADLL/AOSH coordinates occupational safety and health assets to be provided to State and local response and recovery workers to support the overall response and recovery operations. ADLL/AOSH coordinates among agencies, State and local governments, and private-sector organizations involved in incident response; provides proactive consideration of all potential hazards; ensures management of all safety resources needed by responders and recovery workers; and shares responder and recovery worker risk assessment and risk management information.

As the coordinator for the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex ADLL/ AOSH facilitates resolution of any technical or other disputes involving worker safety and health. In the case of a dispute that cannot be resolved, ADOL/AOSH will summarize the disputed areas for presentation to the Incident Command Post (ICP) Safety Officer (for site-specific issues), the Interagency Worker Safety and Health Coordinating Committee at the Joint Field Office (JFO) (including representatives from State Organizations), the Unified Coordination Group, and/or the Director of Labor for resolution.

Organization

Headquarters level

ADLL/AOSH coordinates the activities of the State agencies that provide response and recovery worker safety and health technical support during incidents requiring a coordinated State response.

Regional and field levels

ADLL/AOSH and cooperating agencies provide staff to support the JFO. The JFO Safety Coordinator and the representatives of ADLL/AOSH and other cooperating agencies make up the safety function on the Unified Coordination Staff. Additionally, these representatives may serve as technical specialists in other JFO elements as required.

ADOL/AOSH Office helps provide situational awareness necessary for the mitigation of responder and recovery worker risk reduction prior to and following an incident. If the ADLL/AOSH Office is represented in the JFO, it serves on the JFO's Interagency Safety and Health Committee, which coordinates the worker safety and health program among the various agencies.

When activated, this annex determines potential needs for worker safety and health support.

Staff from this annex participate on emergency response teams as requested.

Pre-incident Coordination

The Arkansas ADLL provides coordination of the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex cooperative agencies. The Worker Safety and Health Support Coordination Committee provides the integration of response and recovery worker safety and health assets needed for preparedness at all levels of government.

ADLL/AOSH works with other worker safety and health organizations to:

- Consolidate and distribute response and recovery worker safety and health-related guidance documents, regulations, and resources.
- Develop and fund response and recovery worker training to ensure the training curricula are consistent in content and message for each level of responder and recovery worker (skilled support, operations level, etc.) and that they support the preparedness objectives listed in the National Incident Management System.
- Develop and disseminate an inventory of worker safety and health expertise and resources available for AOSH to use in its response to incidents requiring coordination, and coordinate development of a strategy for their deployment.
- Develop and disseminate information on the likely hazards associated with potential incidents, and the preventive actions that can be taken to reduce or eliminate illnesses and injuries that may result from these hazards.

Actions

Pre-incident

The worker safety and health assets of ADLL/AOSH and cooperating agencies support the following pre-incident actions:

- Maintaining a high level of awareness of the emergent issues affecting responder and recovery worker safety and health at other interagency response organizations.
- Providing technical assistance and document review for State preparedness and response plans.

- Participating in State and local-level incident preparation exercises at various levels of authority to ensure goals and objectives related to worker safety and health are met.

Incident

The support provided through the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex depends on specific incident hazards and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. Specific requests for assistance will be coordinated by A DLL. The following functional assistance is provided under this annex:

- Worker safety and health needs assessment
- Coordinating ADLL/AOSH and cooperating agencies with State and local officials to determine potential needs for worker safety and health support.
- Identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and analysis of the incident environment, including response and recovery worker safety monitoring as necessary.
- Assessing response and recovery worker safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.
- Providing technical assistance to include industrial hygiene expertise, occupational safety and health expertise, engineering expertise, and occupational medicine.
- Health and safety plans for managing the development and implementation of a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate. Elements of the HASP are typically integrated into the Incident Action Plans and other plans used by the response and recovery organizations.
- Safety and health assessment that manages and provides support and assistance in the monitoring of response and recovery worker safety and health hazards. The scope of these actions includes:
 - Onsite identification, analysis and mitigation of safety hazards.
 - Identifying and analyzing response and recovery worker health hazards by personal exposure monitoring, as needed, including task-specific exposure monitoring for chemical and biological contaminants and physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat, cold, ionizing radiation).
 - Evaluating risks from known and emergent hazards.

- Personal protective equipment
 - Managing, monitoring, and/or providing technical advice and support in developing, implementing, and/or monitoring an Incident Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program, including the selection, use, and decontamination of PPE.
 - In coordination with ESF #7, providing technical assistance and support for response and recovery worker access to required PPE and the supplemental distribution of such PPE on an ad-hoc basis.
 - Providing assistance in the implementation of a respiratory protection fit-test program when required.
- Data management that provides technical assistance and support in coordinating the collection and management of data such as response and recovery worker exposure data (or OSHA 300 or equivalent accident/injury documentation data) to identify trends and facilitate data-sharing among response organizations.
- Training and communication for the following:
 - Coordinating and providing incident-specific response and recovery worker training.
 - Communicating worker safety and health information to response and recovery workers, labor unions, employers, contractors, and other organizations.
 - Providing technical assistance and support in the development and distribution of materials for the prevention, awareness, and abatement of safety and health hazards.
- Response and recovery worker health and medical surveillance. In coordination with ESF #8, this annex provides technical assistance, advice, and support for medical surveillance and monitoring as required by regulation (e.g., asbestos, lead, medical wastes) and evaluating the need for longer term epidemiological follow-up and medical monitoring of response and recovery workers. It provides technical assistance and advice to identify appropriate immunizations and prophylaxis for response and recovery workers. It provides technical assistance and support for maintenance of psychological resiliency of response and recovery workers.

Post Incident

Following an incident, ADLL/AOSH will lead an after-action discussion regarding worker safety and health among the ESFs, cooperating agencies, and all affected parties to identify lessons learned and implement measures to improve future response actions.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency

ADLL/AOSH:

- As annex coordinator, provides coordination of technical support for responder and recovery worker safety and health.
- Leads the resolution of technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts, if necessary, through formal recourse to the JFO Coordination Group.
- Maintains responsibility for carrying out the policies identified in this annex.
- Collects and manages incident exposure and injury/illness data for effective use of resources during and after the incident.

Subtasks cooperating agencies as deemed necessary to most effectively support the needs of the incident and the objectives of mission assignments.

Biological Incident Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Health

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Transportation

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, State Crime Laboratory

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Wing Civil Air Patrol

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Biological Incident Support Annex to the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP) is to provide a framework for implementing the ARCEMP for those emergencies within the State, which require the following:

- Coordination of statewide health and medical services to augment or replace local capabilities, which have been disrupted or destroyed.
- Augmentation of normal health protection and surveillance activities
- Assistance in damage assessment and restoration of essential health and medical services.

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) is entrusted with coordination of health and medical response activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster situation. The processes and procedures described in this annex ensure that assistance is provided as quickly as possible. They also ensure that health and medical operations are conducted in accordance with established laws, policies, regulations, and standards in the event of a biological incident of catastrophic magnitude. The provisions of this Annex also provide general guidance to mitigate the effects of a biological incident and are intended to compliment the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP). The biological incident function is a component of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

Scope

The provisions of this Annex constitute general guidance for activities intended to mitigate the harmful effects of accidents, or natural and/or man-caused disasters, which result in a threat to public or individual health.

Authorities

To acquire a more comprehensive understanding of the Arkansas Department of Health's response to a biological incident, several documents should be referenced. These include the ESF #8 Annex of the ARCEMP, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) All Hazards Response Plan, the Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan, and the Arkansas Strategic National Stockpile Plan. These plans are on file at the ADH.

Policies

All deploying State resources remain under the control of their respective State department or agency during mobilization and deployment.

- State resources arriving at a State mobilization center or staging area should remain there until requested by local incident command authorities, when they are integrated into the incident response effort.
- Local entities are encouraged to conduct planning in collaboration with the State for catastrophic incidents as part of their normal preparedness activities.
- The State, in collaboration with local entities, develops proactive plans for activation and implementation of the Biological Incident Support Annex, to include situations where local governments are incapable of responding and where the State may temporarily assume roles typically performed by local governments.

Situation

- Residents of Arkansas are vulnerable to disasters or major emergencies, which could result in a need for augmentation of health protection and surveillance activities, as well as medical services support.
- The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) is the state agency with regulatory authority over health and medical services provided by individuals, local organizations, governments, and quasi-governmental organizations.
- Communicable disease control and epidemiological surveillance, food and drug inspection, analysis and evaluation of public water and wastewater, radiation protection, as well as other functions are performed directly by ADH on a statewide basis.
- Biological incidents are expected, but unpredictable. Disease outbreaks can be expected to occur simultaneously throughout much of the U.S., preventing shifts in human and material resources that usually occur in the response to other disasters. Many geographic areas within the state, or the entire state, may be affected simultaneously.

Planning Assumptions

- Disasters or major emergencies could overload or destroy the capability of local emergency service organizations and medical care providers.
- The Central Office of the ADH may be required to augment the capabilities of the Regional and Local Health Units.
- The ADH may be required to provide coordination of medical and/or mortuary services. The ADH will work closely with the Arkansas Medical Society, the Arkansas Hospital Association, the Arkansas Ambulance Owners & Operators Association, Arkansas Board of Funeral

Directors and Embalmers, and other provider organizations as necessary.

- Local emergency service organizations and medical care providers that are still functional after a disaster or major emergency may need assistance and/or guidance from the ADH concerning how best to provide services on a temporarily accelerated basis.
- Impairment of local services may require ADH technical assistance and/or guidance in restoration or replacement of facilities and equipment.
- The public will require guidance concerning how to avoid health hazards associated with conditions existing during the response and recovery phase.
- The ADH will provide the necessary support as available and appropriate. When additional resources are required, the ADH will coordinate the solicitation and provision of federal and/or private provider support.
- A biological incident in Arkansas will present a massive test of any emergency preparedness system. It is likely to cause substantial illness, death, social disruption, and widespread panic.
- Widespread illness in the community will increase the likelihood of sudden and potentially significant shortages of personnel in other sectors who provide critical community services.
- There may be critical shortages of health care resources such as staffed hospital beds, mechanical ventilators, morgue capacity, temporary holding sites with refrigeration for storage of bodies, drugs, and other resources. CDC models estimate increases in hospitalization and intensive care unit demand of more than 25% even in a moderate pandemic.
- Businesses should be prepared to operate with 50% of their personnel.
- The effect of a pandemic will be relatively long lived (months) in comparison with other types of disasters.

- Assuming that prior vaccination(s) may offer some protection, existing vaccination programs, supplemented when indicated, will remain a cornerstone of disease outbreak prevention.
- Effective preventative and therapeutic measures (vaccines and antiviral medications) may not exist or may be in short supply if they are available.
- The Federal government may assume the cost for purchase of vaccines, antiviral medications and related supplies.
- The state may request the Strategic National Stockpile (pharmaceuticals, vaccines, medical supplies, equipment and other items to augment local supplies of critical medical items) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Concept of Operations

Coordinating Agency

Under ESF #8, the Arkansas Department Health (ADH) will be the Coordinating Agency and has been entrusted with coordination of health and medical response activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster situation.

- The ADH Emergency Communications Center (ECC) serves as the official point of contact for notification by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) of incidents requiring response from the ADH. Notification will normally be made by ADEM to the ECC.
- In the event of any situation within the state requiring an emergency response by the ADH, the ADH All Hazards Response Plan will be activated, either fully or partially, depending on the nature of the incident.
- The ADH's responsibilities are outlined in the ADH All Hazards Response Plan and are, therefore, not repeated in this Annex.
- The ADH is the lead agency in the event of a biological incident to include a pandemic and has the authority to contain and control disease outbreaks (Arkansas Code 20-7-109, 2000). The State Health Officer may choose to initiate any ADH preparedness plan and/or procedure including requesting support from the Strategic National Stockpile.
- The ADH will receive support in performing functions related to the biological incident from other state agencies and organizations. The ADH will access the resources of these other agencies and organizations through coordination with the State EOC.

- The ADH coordinates Bioterrorism Preparedness efforts to enable the public health system to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism, communicable disease outbreaks, and other public health emergencies.
- The ADH will notify the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) in the event of an actual or suspected bioterrorism related event. ADEM will notify all relevant support agencies.
- The ADH coordinates the activation and implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile in response to bioterrorism, communicable disease outbreaks, and other public health emergencies. (See ADH, Plan for Acquisition and Distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile under separate cover). This document is available at the ADH, Emergency Operations Center 24/7.
 - The Office of Preparedness and Emergency Response Systems is responsible for the Bio-Terrorism Program including the Strategic National Stockpile and the oversight of the Emergency Communication Center.
 - The Outbreak Prevention and Response Section and the Preparedness Syndromic Surveillance Program of the Arkansas Department of Health maintains situational awareness of reports of disease outbreaks internationally and nationally as well as conducts surveillance within Arkansas. Outbreak Prevention and Response Section provides guidance and direction in the management of communicable disease outbreaks. At the outset of a pandemic, the information and guidance provided by Outbreak Prevention and Response Section will enable the State Health Officer to decide on activation of the ADH Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for enhancing a coordinated response to the pandemic (protocols for the EOC are found in the ADH All Hazards Response Plan). Information and guidance from Outbreak Prevention and Response Section will also serve to advise the State Health Officer, Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) and the Governor.
 - The Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan gives general information and guidance about public health policies, concepts, and activities employed in the event of an influenza pandemic. The plan is flexible and will be updated in response to changes in planning assumptions, response capacities, or information on potential pandemic strains and disease. The plan considers the following:
 - Influenza Surveillance and Epidemiology
 - Laboratory Diagnostics
 - Planning for Health Care Coordination and Surge Capacity
 - Guidance on Infection Control and Clinical Guidelines for Patient Management
 - Vaccine Distribution and Use

- Antiviral Drug Distribution and Use
- Community Disease Control and Prevention, including Isolation and Quarantine
- Management of Travel-related Risk of Disease Transmission
- Public Health Communication
- Workforce Support: Psychosocial Considerations and Information Needs

Biological Agent Response

The key elements of an effective biological response include:

- Rapid detection of the outbreak or introduction of a biological agent into the environment.
- Rapid dissemination of key safety information, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and necessary medical precautions.
- Swift agent/pathogen identification and confirmation.
- Identification of the population at risk from the biological incident.
- Determination of how the agent is transmitted, including an assessment of the efficiency of transmission.
- Determination of susceptibility to prophylaxis and treatment.
- Definitions of the public health and medical services implications.
- Control and containment of the outbreak when possible and use of mitigation strategies when containment is not possible.
- Identification of first responders' implications and assessment of the threat.
- Augmentation and surging of local health and medical resources.
- Protection of the population through appropriate public health and medical actions.
- Dissemination of information to enlist public support and provide risk communication assistance to responsible authorities.
- Assessment of the environmental containment and cleanup/decontamination/proper disposal of bio agents that persist in the environment, and provision of consultation on the safety of drinking water.
- Tracking and preventing secondary or additional disease outbreak
- Administration of countermeasures when appropriate.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide notification of emergencies via the State Watch Office 24/7/365 • Coordinate resources • Disseminate information to other agencies
Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police (ASP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist local law enforcement in providing security for medical facilities, food establishments, drug repositories, or other facilities which may have been extensively damaged • Escort for or relay of emergency medical supplies, equipment, or personnel to/from the disaster site • Information pertaining to casualties (ASP will perform in accordance with its Field Operations Policy and Procedures Manual located at any ASP Troop or Company.) • Perform initial investigation in the event of a bioterrorism related incident. • Notify appropriate federal agencies in the event of a bioterrorism related incident
Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	Coordinate with ADH on matters related to environmental hazards and associated impacts to human health.
Arkansas Department of Military, Arkansas Army National Guard (NGAR)	Provide medical personnel and equipment for first aid and transport of disaster victims to ambulance transfer points or emergency medical facilities. Assist in contingency planning. Assist in Information Awareness and Assessment of data that results in predictive analysis. Provide medical personnel to assist with information dissemination and/or mobile test sites.
Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance in the transportation of items from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to regional distribution sites. • Assist the Arkansas State Police and local law enforcement in providing security and transportation of medical equipment to incident sites, hospitals, alternate care sites, and other sites as needed. • Provide coordination (if needed) for ADH engineers responding to affected water supplies or sewer systems.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of transportation and aircraft for use in emergency evacuation of disaster victims • Provide personnel trained in first aid to assist in triage and initial medical assistance
Arkansas Wing Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	Provide transportation for medicines, blood plasma, laboratory analytical samples, communications, ground personnel teams and/or key personnel with the approval of the Civil Air Patrol National Operations Center, Maxwell AFB AL

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with the sanitation, hygiene and treatment of animals in the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak. • Assist with epidemiological monitoring and reporting of zoonotic diseases, as well as emergency-related animal health issues.
Arkansas Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall provide a liaison to the ADH EOC upon request • Shelter coordination and information sharing • Mental Health Counseling Support
Arkansas Department of Education	Coordinate the medical issues involving public health within the student population.
Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Higher Education	Coordinate the medical issues involving public health within the student population.
Arkansas Department of Corrections	To coordinate the medical activities involving the public health of the incarcerated population
Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services, Division of Information Systems	Supports disaster operations as requested by utilizing the agency's personnel and IT infrastructure throughout the state.
Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration	Provides logistical and resource support in emergency response and recovery efforts for natural and technological disasters and other catastrophic events such as a pandemic.

Support agencies are responsible for maintaining documentation to support requests for reimbursement, submitting final reimbursement requests within the terms of the mission assignment or reimbursable agreement, and notifying requesting agencies when a task is completed and/or when additional time is required to complete work in advance of the projected completion date.

Catastrophic Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management is responsible for overall coordination of most incidents.

Arkansas Department of Health is responsible for coordination if the incident is medical or radiological.

Support Agencies

By definition, response and recovery from a catastrophic incident will require the support of every state and local agency, every private sector partner, every volunteer agency, and the federal government.

Authorities and References

Arkansas 2018 Mass Fatality Plan, March 29, 2018

ADH Major Disaster/Incident Response Plan
(MDIRP)

Guidelines for Comprehensive Emergency Management of Health and Medical Services
Act 96 of 1913, as amended (Arkansas Public Health Act); codified as Arkansas Code of
1987 Annotated, Title 20

Act 8 of 1961, as amended (Arkansas Radiation Control Act); codified as Arkansas Code Ann., 20-
21- 201, et seq.

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Public Law 93-523, the Federal Safe Drinking Water

Act Federal Radiological Emergency
Response Plan (FRERP)

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP) National Disaster
Medical System (NDMS) Operations Plan, Little Rock Metropolitan Area

Arkansas State Board of Health (ASBH) Rules & Regulations (promulgated under authorities of the Arkansas Public Health Act, et al.) References in this category include, but are not limited to, the ASBH Rules & Regulations pertaining to:

- Arkansas Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Act
- Collection, Processing, and Storage of Whole Blood, Blood Plasma, and Related Products
- Communicable Disease Control
- Control of Sources of Ionizing Radiation
- Food Salvage
- General Sanitation
- Public Water Systems
- Semi-Public Water Supplies

Arkansas Wing Civil Air Patrol “Earthquake Standard Operating Plan” dated April 15, 2019

NMSZ Catastrophic Earthquake Response Joint Arkansas - FEMA Region 6 New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquake Plan – 2018 (2018 Eplan). June 22, 2018

Arkansas Aviation Operations Plan 2020

Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan, July 25, 2014

Introduction

The National Response Framework defines a catastrophic incident as “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, or government functions.” The nature of a catastrophe is that the disaster is of such magnitude that full recovery will take years and possibly decades. The affected area is likely never to be the same as before the catastrophe. ‘Normal’ will be a new normal.

Policies

In a catastrophic earthquake event, the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) directs the implementation of the Joint Arkansas - FEMA Region 6 New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquake Plan – 2018.

The occurrence or threat of multiple, successive catastrophic incidents may significantly reduce the size, speed, and depth of the state response.

The state may hold certain resources in reserve in case of additional incidents. The state will allocate finite resources in such a way that they make the greatest possible positive impact.

All ESFs will maximize the utilization of scarce resources.

Situation

Following a catastrophic incident, segments of local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector will be severely compromised. The State will assist these entities toward continuity of government and operations (COG and COOP).

Normal procedures for certain Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be expedited or streamlined to address the magnitude of urgent requirements of the incident.

Assumptions

- Cascading/Secondary effects will occur and cause additional damage. Some types of succeeding events will require that the damage assessment process start over.
- Individuals will focus on family support and care first. Specific disaster conditions will affect each individual's ability to perform in their typical response capacity.
- Weather conditions will affect every aspect of the response, particularly in an earthquake event.
- Communities and individuals in earthquake peril have been encouraged to prepare to be self-sufficient for 7-10 days.
- Affected counties will be attempting to meet their own emergency needs and will be unable to assist adjacent counties. Response capability will also be limited by any damage to or restricted use of emergency facilities and equipment.
- If conventional communications systems are compromised, alternate means of communication such as satellite phones and ham radios can be used.
- Residents affected by catastrophic earthquakes will try to shelter in place as long as possible, but will eventually evacuate due to failure of critical infrastructure that typically supports community lifelines.
- There will be service animals and/or pets that require shelter.
- Initially air traffic control may be limited or unavailable.

- Crime will increase.
- Critical infrastructure will be compromised, depending on the nature of the catastrophe.
- The amount of debris resulting from a catastrophic earthquake will exceed the state and local governments' ability to dispose of it. The presence of or search for human remains will negatively impact the debris mission.
- Post-catastrophic earthquake, banking, and financial institutions will not be fully operational. The affected areas will become cash and barter societies until the financial infrastructure is restored.
- Catastrophic contagion will increase the use of electronic financial transaction capability, as the population uses social distancing as a way to avoid contracting the illness.
- The President will declare a federal disaster.
- Fuel will become scarce in the affected areas.
- Initial reports of damage will provide an incomplete or distorted picture of the extent of the damage.
- Working relationships already exist between municipal officials (including those at the state level), emergency managers, school superintendents, Public Health, medical/hospital administration, utilities, and others with roles in disaster response. Infrastructure recovery will begin after the initial response phase and there will be resources available to support the repair personnel and equipment.
- Each county has identified at least one staging area inside its borders where resources can be received, stockpiled, and allocated, before being dispatched. Some of the identified areas will also be used at collection points and emergency treatment facilities for casualties and evacuees.

Concept of Operations

Watch Phase

During the watch phase, conditions are such that a catastrophic incident could develop. Activities triggered by a watch phase are primarily informational. Potential responders maintain awareness of the threat, the likelihood that it will manifest itself into an event, and its potential to become a disaster. Responders will also watch for an existing situation to deteriorate into a catastrophic incident.

Watch phases for some catastrophes, such as earthquakes, are perpetual because there is no warning. Watch phases for others, such as hurricanes, are for well-defined periods – June through October. In some cases, steps can be taken to eliminate the threat. An example would be a widespread and long-term power failure. A workaround or temporary repair might prevent the incident altogether.

Preparedness Phase

The actions during this phase are those that require time to complete. They include mitigation, training, planning, public awareness, and any activities that require long-term programs to accomplish their objectives. The level of due diligence exercised during the preparedness phase has a direct effect on what can be accomplished during the warning phase.

These preparedness activities take place in the normal living and working environments of those who will likely be affected and those who expect to respond.

Warning Phase

During the warning phase, an incident is imminent. Activities triggered by a warning phase are aimed at evacuating the area at risk and/or withstanding the effects of the hazard. Accurate information is very important during this phase. The at-risk population needs to know where to go, how much time is left, what to expect upon impact, etc. These activities must generally be completed in a very short time.

Tasks can be most effectively performed during the warning phase if due diligence was exercised during the preparedness phase.

Response Phase

The actions during this phase are emergency response activities undertaken during the first few days, or a few weeks, after the incident.

These actions are taken immediately after an incident to save lives, alleviating suffering, and preventing further damage, injury, or loss of life after the disaster.

Recovery Phase

Short-Term.

- The actions during this phase are the first steps toward restoring the affected area to an inhabitable condition. Short-term recovery will likely begin while the response phase is still in progress.
- These actions will begin as early as possible with the intent of returning the affected area to normal conditions.
- Short-term recovery truly begins when life-saving efforts are no longer necessary or productive.

Long-Term.

- Long-term recovery from a catastrophic event will, by definition, take years. It may take decades and the area may never again resemble what it was before the incident.
- These actions will continue, as reason dictates, for as long as it takes to restore some form of normalcy to:
 - State and local governments.
 - School, water, and other special districts.
 - Private medical care.
 - Industry and business.
 - Citizens' health, safety, food acquisition, housing, and employment.
- Emphasis will be placed upon restoration and rehabilitation of the damaged areas. A major part of long-term recovery is to mitigate – rebuild in such a way that the same scenario doesn't unfold again.

Organization

Catastrophic incident response will be the same as any other response but on a larger scale. Arkansas follows NIMS guidelines and the principles in the Incident Command System.

The Basic Plan section and the sixteen emergency support function annexes to the ARCEMP offer details about how the roles are filled and responsibilities are met in Arkansas emergency operations.

Preparedness

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) is the lead agency in proposing legislation and developing programs for catastrophic incident preparedness. While the earthquake is by no means Arkansas' only potential catastrophe, Arkansas recognizes that earthquake is the most likely cause of such a disaster in the state. For those reasons, Arkansas plans respond to a catastrophic seismic event. The knowledge, skills, and abilities developed for earthquakes will be appropriately used in response to other disasters.

With support from other state agencies and other organizations, ADEM has accepted the following responsibilities.

State-wide seismic safety planning

This policy and program development includes conduct that can reduce or prevent the threat to life and property from earthquakes and their secondary effects.

Examples are:

- Planning for future development and redevelopment, taking into account the potential threat of earthquakes and the secondary effects of landslides, liquefaction, fire, and ground rupture.
- Encouraging local governments to enact and enforce zoning ordinances and other appropriate land-use controls.
- Formulating, enacting, and promoting seismic building codes and performance standards for new building construction and reconstruction.
- Formulating a post-earthquake plan for recovery and redevelopment.
- Updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Encouraging communities to participate in hazard mitigation planning efforts.
- Encouraging property owners to carry earthquake insurance.

Development of mutual aid and joint powers agreements

These are the actions taken to establish agreements with public and private sector entities to provide resources and logistical support for earthquake response:

- Continued participation in the nationwide Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and to the FEMA Region 6 Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP).
- Formulating and adopting specific mutual aid agreements among local, general, and/or special purpose governments (e.g. water districts, school districts, etc.) and with private entities.
- Negotiating pre-arranged purchase agreements between emergency service providers and vendors or contractors.
- Encouraging local and single-purpose governments, private utilities, and other institutions to participate in mutual aid or joint powers agreements.

Development of disaster assistance programs

Disaster assistance actions are designed to lessen the financial impact of the event on the public and private sectors. Guidelines have been developed for eligibility and procedures have been established for the effective delivery of disaster assistance after a catastrophic earthquake. Some examples are:

- Inventorying and analyzing sources of financial or in-kind grant assistance to earthquake victims.
- Proposing or supporting legislation to grant increased financial contributions for disaster assistance.
- Support for the development of seismic hazard analysis to estimate the potential for lives lost, injuries sustained, structural damage, transportation losses, business interruptions, income losses, power outages, etc. from the direct and indirect effects of damaging seismic events.

- Offering instruction in post-earthquake building evaluation to personnel who will likely be tasked with inspecting structures that have sustained varying levels of damage. Arkansas has expanded this instruction activity to create INSPARK (INSPECT ARKansas) which is a cadre of volunteers trained specifically to do rapid visual inspections of disaster-affected buildings to determine if they are safe to enter. Further, INSPARK and similar programs in Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois, and Indiana, have trained and exercised together to create a robust capability.

Engineering preparedness

This task includes:

- Coordinating with the American Society of Civil Engineers Arkansas Section for the organization and preparation of their voluntary support of structural surveys.
- Encouraging structural hazard mitigation in the area of the state subject to earthquake damage.

Encourage nonstructural hazard mitigation

This task includes:

- Identifying nonstructural items such as fixtures and components in homes, workplaces, and elsewhere which can fall during earthquakes and cause injury.
- Proposing a range of cost-effective strategies for reducing or eliminating these threats.

Determine the shortfalls of existing resources

This task includes:

- Working with state agencies and local jurisdictions to maintain accurate information as to the resources available inside the state.
- Using an earthquake damage model to estimate the resources required to successfully respond and recover from a catastrophic earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone.
- Monitoring medical inventories on hand versus the resources needed to respond to a pandemic catastrophe.

Response

The Governor directs and controls overall emergency operations in the state through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

When a catastrophe occurs, the SEOC will increase its activation level and mobilize emergency response assets as usual for disaster. Additionally:

- The SEOC will formulate a comprehensive picture of the damage, needs, and state resource shortfalls and forward the information to FEMA.
- Emergency response personnel will be directed to remove critical equipment and supplies from facilities and/or areas threatened by secondary or cascading events.
- The event will be opened in EMAC and Arkansas will begin to make requests of less affected states to meet response needs.
- Disaster Support Areas (DSAs) will be created to support counties outside the affected areas so that they can receive evacuees for registration, feeding, first aid, counseling, guidance, and assignment to shelters if necessary.
- Assistance will be requested from FEMA Region 6. Arkansas expects significant regional assistance if catastrophic conditions are due to earthquake.

The Arkansas Attorney General will handle the following tasks:

- Determining Right-of-Entry.
- Hold-Harmless agreements:
 - For individual properties, the owner has to give permission. The owner's permission typically takes the form of Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless Agreements. The agreements are combined in one document.
- Price gouging and other disaster issues (Consumer Protection and Better Business Bureau):
 - Announcements are made by the Attorney General.
 - Individuals can call or email the Attorney General's Office if they suspect price gouging.
- Contract reviews.

Recovery

A catastrophic incident will require a very long recovery period. The volume and severity of damage sustained by the state will be the determining factor. The sooner the elements of long-term recovery begin, the greater the likelihood of ensuring the continued viability of the damaged communities.

After catastrophic damage, possible incentives for evacuees to return to their communities could include:

- Low-interest loans to repair or replace homes and businesses.
- Fines and penalties on vendors for price gouging and/or unfair practices.
- Tax exemptions and/or reimbursements.
- The return of private industry and the employment opportunities it provides.

Redevelopment and reconstruction is the rebuilding of the damaged areas, generating capital resources, setting priorities for outlays of recovery funds, and preventing reinvestment in high-risk areas. The state will impact redevelopment and reconstruction by:

- Making capital available to public and private investors in the damaged areas.
- Helping special governmental districts and general-purpose governments to file and document insurance claims and applications for federal disaster grants and loans.
- Promoting coordination between the Federal Coordinating Officer, State Coordinating Officer, local governmental agencies, private service organizations, and specific representatives of the private sector.

Re-establishment of government services will occur as state and local employees are called back to their customary assignments, emergency personnel are reassigned to their usual duties, and equipment, records, supplies, and furniture lost in the incident have been repaired or replaced.

Evacuation

The mass evacuation that will follow some catastrophic events will require support on a much greater scale than the short-term evacuations that typically occur in Arkansas. This ARCEMP includes a Mass Evacuation Incident Annex with more information on this subject.

Damage Assessment

The Damage Assessment mission is much more complicated in a catastrophic earthquake. There will likely be exponentially more damage than in a more typical disaster. At catastrophic levels of damage, Civil Air Patrol is tasked with air reconnaissance. Refer to Arkansas Wing Civil Air Patrol's

“Earthquake Standard Operating Plan” dated April 15, 2019.

The Damage Assessment mission will also be complicated after a widespread, severe pandemic. Infrastructure, and most manmade devices that support community lifelines, require constant maintenance. Damage caused by deferred maintenance - due to lack of maintenance personnel or scarcity of spare parts - can't always be detected in a cursory inspection. Assessments and any repairs that must be made will occur much more slowly than what's considered typical.

Damage assessment after a catastrophic event will be more time-consuming and information will be less reliable than in a typical incident. What this means for emergency management is that response has to proceed more slowly and carefully than in an environment where there is reliable situation reporting.

Debris Management

A catastrophic incident, depending on its nature, can generate vast quantities of debris, posing an immediate threat to public health and safety due to fire, disease, and reduced access for emergency personnel and vehicles. Equally important, as debris is cleared, the volume of debris will strain the ability to store, process, and dispose of the various materials in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

Massive quantities of debris will particularly overtask ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials. The lead coordinating agency for ESF #10, Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality, has a long-standing working relationship with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and other partners. These partners and assistance from other states will augment Arkansas' debris management capability.

To respond to a catastrophic earthquake, there will be working groups for function-specific processes.

- Removal of debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions or poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.
- Removal and disposal of debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.
- Development of debris management strategies incorporating a program for recycling, reuse, and management of household hazardous wastes.

- Areas inundated with water or impacted by liquefaction will be approached as soon as it is operationally feasible to do so.
- Technical assistance will be available through ESF #10 and its partners.
- All responders to the Debris Management mission will be coordinated by ESF #10 to identify materials that are considered hazardous waste.

Even under catastrophic incident conditions, local, state, and federal responders must still obtain proper permits for debris disposal.

Infrastructure Recovery

Any number of possible catastrophic scenarios involving infrastructure can be suggested. Major pipelines running through northeast Arkansas are particularly at risk for damage from a catastrophic earthquake. Significant, widespread damage has been done to the power grid over large areas of the state in past ice storms and a similar catastrophic event is certainly possible. Severe and prolonged drought conditions could do irreparable damage to Arkansas' water resources.

Infrastructure issues are unique in that infrastructure typically belongs to private rather than public entities. In these cases, the state will take steps to support the private sector's effort to restore the community lifelines that allow large groups of people to live close together.

Evacuee Reception

As much as possible, Arkansas will support affected citizens within the state. Arkansas Nuclear One event reception centers have been identified as possible evacuee reception points after catastrophic incidents. To support family reunification efforts and to help evacuees who can go to unaffected families for shelter, every "jurisdiction-sponsored" shelter in the state, including points of assembly within the affected area, will have a form of registration. Arkansas will also make use of online registration programs available from the American Red Cross and/or FEMA.

First Responder Issues

In any catastrophic incident, local first responders will be among the affected population and those who can respond will be quickly overwhelmed.

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

State Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

UA Division of Agriculture - Cooperative Extension Service

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Federal Support Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

United States Department of Agriculture

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

United States Department of the Interior

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Introduction

Situation

Detection of an intentional or unintentional contamination/adulteration of food, animals, plants, or a pest outbreak may occur in several different ways:

Policies

- A terrorist attack on food or agriculture may initially be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring event; moreover, depending upon the particular agent and associated symptoms, several days could pass before public health, food, agriculture and medical authorities even suspect that terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until sometime after illnesses are recognized.
- A devastating attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population and plant crops through use of highly infective exotic disease or pest infestation could result in severe economic loss. Early detection, allowing for early intervention, would come from agriculture expert authority reports as well as unusual patterns in surveillance systems.
- A food or agricultural incident may affect international trade.

This annex supports policies and procedures outlined in the National Response Framework, the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex; the ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex; the ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex; the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex; and the ESF #13 – Safety and Security Annex.

If an agency becomes aware of an overt threat involving biological, chemical, or radiological agents or indications that instances of disease may not be the result of natural causes, Arkansas State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will be notified. The FBI, in turn, immediately notifies the National Operations Center (NOC) and the National Counterterrorism Center.

Participating State agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their own statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and collect information concerning the emergency. This may require deploying assets before they are requested via normal State EOC protocols.

Local governments are primarily responsible for detecting and responding to food and agriculture incidents and implementing measures to minimize the health and economic consequences of such an incident or outbreak.

Planning Assumptions

A food and agriculture incident may threaten public health, animal nutrition, food production, aquaculture, livestock production, wildlife, soils, rangelands, and agricultural water supplies. Responding to the unique attributes of this type of incident requires separate planning considerations that are tailored to specific health and agriculture concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., deliberate contamination versus natural outbreaks, plant and animal versus processed food, etc.). Specific operational guidelines, developed by organizations with responsibility for the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration, will supplement this annex and are intended as guidance to assist State, and local public health and agriculture authorities.

The first evidence of dissemination of an agent will most likely be the presentation of disease in humans, animals, or plants; manifested either in clinical case reports to domestic or international public health or agriculture authorities or in unusual patterns of symptoms or encounters within domestic or international human and animal health and crop production surveillance systems.

Food and agriculture surveillance systems will detect the presence of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent and trigger directed environmental sampling and intensified human and animal surveillance to rule out or confirm a case. If a case is confirmed, then these systems will allow for mobilization of a public health, medical, and law enforcement response in advance of the appearance of the first human and/or animal cases, or quick response after the first human and/or animal cases are identified.

A food and agriculture incident can be distributed across multiple jurisdictions simultaneously. Response to this type incident will require the simultaneous management of multiple “incident sites” from national and regional headquarters locations in coordination with multiple State and local jurisdictions.

An act of food tampering or agro-terrorism, particularly an act directed against large sectors of the industry within the United States, will have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many State and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing State response capabilities.

A food or agriculture incident can include biological, chemical, or radiological contaminants, which will require concurrent implementation of other State plans and procedures.

Concept of Operations

General

The key elements for an effective response to a food or agriculture incident include the following:

- Rapid identification, detection, and confirmation of the incident.
- Implementation of an integrated response to a food attack/adulteration, highly contagious animal/zoonotic, or exotic plant disease or plant pest infestation.
- Identification of the human and animal population, and/or plants at risk.
- Determination of how the agent involved was transmitted, including an assessment of the efficiency of transmission.
- Determination of the public health and economic implications.
- Control, containment, decontamination, and disposal.
- Protection of the population(s) and/or plants at risk through appropriate measures.
- Dissemination of information to advise the public of the incident.
- Communication with all relevant stakeholders.
- Assessment of environmental contamination and extent of cleanup, decontamination, and disposal of livestock carcasses, plants, or food products involved.
- Identification of the law enforcement implications/assessment of the threat.

Primary State functions include supporting local public health, food, and agriculture entities according to the policies detailed in this Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Incident Detection and Identification

Determination of incident

Local authorities may be among the first to recognize the initial indication of intentional or naturally occurring contamination of food, of highly infective plant or animal disease, or of an economically devastating plant pest infestation or animal disease. Recognition may come from a significantly increased number of people reporting ill to public health care providers, increased reporting of sick animals to veterinarians or animal health officials, or numerous plant anomalies reported by State officials or the public. Other sources may include routine laboratory surveillance, inspection reports, consumer complaint systems, and hotlines. Therefore, the most critical decision-making support requires surveillance information, identification of the cause of the incident, a determination of whether the incident is intentional or naturally occurring, and the identification of the human or animal population and/or plants at risk.

Laboratory testing

Identification and confirmation of contaminated food or the environment, highly infective animals and plants, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation may occur through routine surveillance and laboratory testing.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture houses several labs within its Laboratory Services Section. There is a chemical lab that tests for such substances as pesticides and residues. There is a seed lab which audits package contents against package labels. There is a petroleum products lab which tests samples of petroleum products for content and quality. There is a metrology lab which is the state standard for weights and measures. The UA Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service Plant Health Clinic in Fayetteville collaborates with the Plant Industries Division on plant disease diagnosis, as do selected Division of Agriculture scientists.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture's Laboratory Section also houses the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, which assists the livestock and poultry industries, private veterinarians, and animal owners of Arkansas by diagnosing and monitoring animal diseases that can affect humans, reduce the productivity or marketability of animals, threaten animal populations, and/or affect the safety or quality of animal products. The University of Arkansas, Division of Agriculture Leland E. Tollett Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory in Fayetteville, is also available for specific support of the Plant Industries Division as needed.

The laboratory also participates in federal cooperative disease programs and works with other state agencies to provide veterinary diagnostic testing, disease surveillance, animal health monitoring, drug testing, collaborative research, and animal health education.

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory is the only National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) participant in the state, which allows the laboratory to test for Foreign Animal Diseases including Avian Influenza, Exotic Newcastle Disease, Foot and Mouth Disease, etc.

Notification

A potential or actual incident requiring a coordinated State response involving contaminated food, infected animals or plants, or economically devastating plant pest infestation shall be brought to the immediate attention of the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). ADEM will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), USDA APHIS, and other federal agencies as needed, and will coordinate with local/regional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) to facilitate response activities.

Actions

The following steps are required to contain and control a food or agricultural incident:

1. Ensure the safety and security of the food and agricultural infrastructure in the affected area, as needed.
2. Inspect food facilities as needed to determine whether they can continue to operate in the affected area.
3. Conduct laboratory tests to identify contaminated food, animals, or plants.
4. Conduct product trace back and trace forward investigations of affected food, animals, or plants.
5. Detain, seize, recall, or condemn affected food, animals, or plants.
6. State authorities will request approval from the EPA for the use of pesticides to decontaminate plants, animal facilities, and food facilities from biological contaminants.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Function	ADA	ADPS, DEM	ADH	ADEE, DEQ	ADPS, ASP	DHS	AGFC	UAEX	FEMA	USDA	USDOJ	USFWS
Coordination	◆	◆						◆				
Security	◆				◆		◆					◆
Rapid ID of Agent	◆		◆	◆				◆		◆		
Laboratory Confirmation	◆		◆					◆		◆		
Outbreak Transmission Information	◆		◆				◆			◆		◆
Control and Contain Outbreak	◆		◆				◆			◆		◆
Decontamination and Disposal	◆		◆	◆			◆			◆		◆
Food Safety and Food Defense	◆		◆							◆		
Public Health			◆	◆						◆		
Public Information	◆	◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆		
Law Enforcement Issues	◆				◆		◆			◆		◆
Economic/ Market Issues	◆						◆	◆		◆	◆	◆
Support Services (Feeding, Facilities, Counseling, Transport						◆			◆	◆		

*Additional information may be found in the ESF #8 and #11 Annexes

Mass Evacuation Incident Annex

Primary Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)

Support Agencies

Arkansas Department of Education

Arkansas Department of Agriculture

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism

Arkansas Department of Corrections

Arkansas Department of Human Services

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Introduction

Policies

- According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, service animals are extensions of their owners and have the same access to public transportation as their owners at all times.
- State departments, agencies, or divisions are responsible for developing evacuation plans for state facilities, including correctional facilities, hospitals, universities, offices and office buildings, and other state owned or leased facilities. These plans are coordinated with local jurisdictions.
- State evacuation measures will be taken when local governments indicate that their resources may or have become overwhelmed and the County Judge, or designee named in the county's line of succession on file with ADEM, requests state assistance. State evacuation measures will also be taken after a catastrophic incident if local governments are incapacitated and the Governor directs state mass evacuation support.
- State assistance is supplied in support of a locally mandated mass evacuation.

Planning Assumptions

- A catastrophic incident will cause significant disruption of the area's critical transportation infrastructure, hampering evacuation operations.
- Local jurisdictions have up to date Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) that contain information on transportation operations, debris and vehicle clearance, points of assembly, shelters, and other components of a mass evacuation and have ensured that these plans are shared.
- Local governments in affected areas, in conjunction with State authorities, will decide on the destinations for evacuees and will regulate the flow of transportation assets accordingly.
- State agencies, working with local governments, have ensured that the leadership of municipalities receiving evacuees from an impacted area agree to accept these individuals prior to evacuation.
- Local governments recognize there is a substantial need to coordinate with State support agencies on population movement.
- State resource requirements for a precautionary evacuation are based on the expected magnitude of the event.
- State policies and guidelines governing companion animal evacuations are followed when incorporating companion animal issues into evacuations.
- State agencies coordinate with local authorities to ensure synchronization between State actions and local emergency evacuation plans and requirements.
- Residents of the evacuated area will return to the area post-event.
- Members of the functional needs population may require additional support or assistance.

Key Considerations

Lead time required to conduct mass evacuations

It may be necessary to begin evacuation as much as 72 hours prior to the expected beginning of the event. Resources may need to be mobilized as much as 48 hours prior to the start of evacuations to have sufficient capacity in place once the evacuation order is given.

Limits in weather forecasting capability

The variables in forecasting track, intensity, and forward speed of tropical weather systems (the most likely and frequent reason for evacuations) make it extremely difficult for decision makers to commit costly resources as much as 5 days before the onset of tropical storm-force winds for hurricanes and tropical storms. In some cases, storms at this stage are not sufficiently well formed to indicate the need for evacuation. No notice events do not allow forecasting to assist in preparation for a mass evacuation, i.e. earthquakes.

Interdependencies between shelters and transportation

The transportation solution to a mass evacuation is based on the numbers of people needing evacuation, availability of transportation, numbers of evacuees with mobility and medical needs, the time available to conduct operations, and the distance to and availability of shelters. If shelters are located too far from embarkation points, transportation assets (buses, trains, and aircraft) may only make one trip during the operation. As a result, the distance traveled can reduce capacity to evacuate exponentially. It is critical to identify and pre-designate shelters as close to the embarkation points as possible. The designation and distance to household pet shelters or shelters that will accommodate pets are equally important to the success of an evacuation.

Needs of children

It is critically important to recognize the needs of children during mass evacuations. In a no-notice evacuation, children could be gathered in large numbers away from their parents, whether at schools, childcare facilities, summer camps, hospitals, or other locations. Reunification of children separated from their parents will be an issue during evacuation and consideration must be given to accomplishing this. The National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) is addressed in the ESF #6 Annex.

Functional needs populations

Accommodations will be made for the needs of all of the citizens of the affected area. These needs may include practical and/or functional assistance in communication, mobility, maintaining independence, and medical care.

Animals

The requirements for transporting and arranging for shelter and care of animals when they need to be relocated from their homes are significant. There are special evacuation requirements for each category of animals:

- *Service animals.* The ADA defines service animals as “any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Under the ADA regulations, service animals have access to the same facilities as the humans they serve.
- *Companion animals.* Planning for and accommodating household pets as a component of mass evacuations is critical. History demonstrates that many residents will refuse to evacuate or resist rescue if they are forced to leave their household pets behind. Therefore, without advance planning, the tracking, embarkation, transportation, care, feeding, and sheltering of household pets can significantly impact the ability to safely evacuate the general population. The state will evacuate companion animals consistent with federal laws and with the terms and conditions of any relevant transportation contracts.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incidents

Evacuation may occur in response to a large- scale hazardous materials incident. Evacuation decision-makers should consult with available HAZMAT officials as appropriate regarding the location of embarkation sites and evacuation routes.

Environmental Contamination

At the State level, all-hazard HAZMAT assessment support is provided by ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. For radiological incidents, the State coordinating agency for the incident under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex will provide additional support to decision makers.

Victim Decontamination

Local officials retain primary responsibility for victim screening and decontamination operations in response to a HAZMAT incident. Appropriate personnel and equipment must be available. Without appropriate decontamination and proof of decontamination, neighboring States/jurisdictions may resist accepting evacuees/patients. ESF #8 will coordinate state resources to use the standing decontamination capability effectively.

Events With and Without Warning

The Concept of Operations applies to events for which there are warnings (e.g., hurricanes, flooding) as well as events for which there are no warnings (e.g., earthquake, industrial accident, terrorist attack).

Critical Infrastructure

A mass evacuation will present implications for many of the critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors within the impacted areas. The evacuation will directly affect CIKR operations, supply lines, and/or distribution systems. The CIKR Support Annex of the Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan details the processes for expedited information sharing and analysis of impacts to CIKR. The annex offers recommendations and protocols to be used when considering incident-related requests for assistance from CIKR owners and operators.

Concept of Operations

Situation

The direction of evacuation operations is generally a local responsibility. However, there are response needs that exceed the capabilities of these jurisdictions to support mass evacuations. In instances where state support is required, ADEM will coordinate support with the local government.

When practical and possible, precautionary mass evacuation support will be provided to move citizens away from a potential incident before or after an event, depending on the incident, when conditions are such that it is unsafe for citizens to remain in the area.

General

Support to mass evacuation operations will be provided at the lowest possible level and scaled to the incident.

Coordination and Communications

All facilities and related support necessary for operations are sourced by the State EOC through the ESFs. However, certain State agencies have independent authority to respond to an incident site directly after notification of the incident.

Responsibilities

Local governments

Local governments have the primary responsibility and authority for evacuation planning and for the transportation, sheltering, public safety, and security of persons within their jurisdictions.

The Governor of the State of Arkansas

A.C.A. § 12-75-107 charges the Governor with responsibility for declaring disaster emergency for the state as necessary. The declaration is the first step toward bringing the federal government’s resources into the event. It also obligates the state to pay a share of the cost of any federal assistance. A.C.A. § 12-75-114 addresses the Governor’s other disaster emergency responsibilities and powers.

Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) as coordinating agency

ADEM’s role in mass evacuation is to communicate the needs of the local jurisdiction to entities capable of assisting. ADEM coordinates the available assistance to meet the need as efficiently and effectively as possible. ADEM also provides situational awareness to stakeholders in the event, particularly the Governor.

Support Agencies

Supporting agencies have resources that may meet needs identified in this Annex. Resources will be called for as needed (see chart below.)

Agency	Functions
Arkansas Department of Education	The Arkansas Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation can coordinate with school districts to gain the use of buses and drivers. If evacuation must be accomplished quickly, this is the state’s best option.

FEMA	FEMA has contracted with Transportation Management Services (TMS) to augment evacuation resources nationwide with motor coaches under the control of TMS. TMS also has a capability to evacuate by ambulance and to accommodate those with functional needs. Like most federal assets, there is a 24 to 48 hour lead time. This FEMA contract can be activated to increase capacity during a multiday operation.
Arkansas Department of Agriculture; Arkansas Game and Fish Commission; Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism; Arkansas Department of Corrections	These agencies control vehicles already deployed across the state that can be used to increase evacuation capacity quickly.
Arkansas Trucking Association	Will provide types and numbers of for-hire vehicles and drivers in the event that time allows the evacuation of goods, livestock, etc.
National Defense Transportation Association	Local Chapter of the NDTA in Little Rock may provide vans and drivers to transport people.
Department of Homeland Security, US Coast Guard	Can provide Flood Response Rescue Boat Teams with normal and shallow slack water capabilities should water evacuation be part of the event.

Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex

Primary and Coordinating Agency

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Arkansas State Police

Support Agencies

Arkansas Military Department, Arkansas National Guard

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality

Arkansas Department of Health

Arkansas State Fusion Center

Joint Terrorism Task Force

Arkansas Highway Police

Multi-State Information

Sharing & Analysis Center

Authorities and References

National Response Framework

National Incident Management

System

Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness

USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e))

Homeland Security Information Network

U.S.C. - Title 18, Part I, Chapter 113B (Terrorism)

U.S.C. - Title 50, Chapter 34 (National

Emergencies) Arkansas Code - 5-54-205.

(Terrorism)

Arkansas Code - 5-54-202. (Soliciting material support for terrorism — Providing material support for a terrorist act)

The Attorney General Guidelines for FBI Foreign Intelligence Collection and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations

Executive Order (EO) 12333 – United States Intelligence Activities

EO 13356 - Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans

EO 13388 – Further Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans

Title 28: Judicial Administration, Part 0 – Organization of the Dept. of Justice, Subpart P—Federal
Bureau of Investigation, § 0.85 General functions (I)
Army and Air National Guard Policy and Terrorism and Homeland Security Policy
Arkansas State Police Emergency Operations Plan
Arkansas State Police Continuity of Operations Plan
Arkansas State Police General Operations Policy Manual
Arkansas State Fusion Center Standard Operating Procedures

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to facilitate an effective State law enforcement and investigative response to all threats or acts of terrorism within the state, regardless of whether they are deemed credible. To accomplish this, the annex establishes a structure for a systematic, coordinated, unified, timely, and effective State law enforcement and investigative response to threats or acts of terrorism within the state.

Scope

- Provides planning guidance and outlines operational concepts for the State law enforcement and investigative response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident within the state.
- Acknowledges and outlines the unique nature of each threat or incident, the capabilities and responsibilities of the local jurisdictions, and the law enforcement and investigative activities necessary to prevent or mitigate a specific threat or incident.

Policies

Arkansas regards terrorism as a potential threat to its security, as well as a violent criminal act, and applies all appropriate means to combat this threat. In doing so, the State vigorously pursues efforts to deter and preempt these crimes and to apprehend and prosecute directly, or assist foreign governments in prosecuting, individuals who perpetrate or plan terrorist attacks.

To ensure the policies established in applicable Presidential directives are implemented in a coordinated manner, this annex provides overall guidance to State and local agencies concerning the law enforcement and investigative response to potential or actual terrorist threats or incidents that occur in Arkansas, particularly those involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-explosive (CBRNE) material.

State Agencies

Per Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, “The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the Federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject to the National Security Act of 1947 and other applicable law, Executive Order 12333, and Attorney General approved procedures pursuant to that Executive order. Generally acting through the FBI, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect our national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with U.S. law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national security, to assisting the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice. The Attorney General and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their twodepartments.

That being said, the law enforcement and investigative response to a terrorist threat or incident within the State is a highly coordinated, multi-agency event, involving not only Federal agencies, but State, county, and local government as well. In support of this mission, State agencies have primary responsibility for certain aspects of the overall law enforcement and investigative response (ref II.B. Concept of Operations, State Support).

Deployment/Employment Priorities

In addition to the priorities identified in the National Response Framework, the law enforcement and investigative response to terrorist threats or incidents is based on the following priorities:

- Preserving life or minimizing risk to health, which constitutes the first priority of operations
- Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated
- Locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing, recovering, or disposing of a WMD that has not yet functioned, and disposing of CBRNE material in coordination with appropriate departments and agencies
- Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist threats or activities

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

In addition to the planning assumptions and considerations identified in the National Response Framework, the law enforcement and investigative response to terrorist threats or incidents, particularly those involving WMD and CBRNE material, are based on the following assumptions and considerations:

- A terrorist threat or incident may occur at any time with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, may result in mass casualties and may involve varying degrees of property damage.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists adds a complicating dimension to incident management.
- The response to a threat or actual incident involves law enforcement and investigative activity as an integrated element.
- In the case of a threat, there may be no incident site and no external consequences, therefore; there may be no need for establishment of traditional Incident Command System (ICS) elements such as an Incident Command Post (ICP) or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the State involving nuclear, radiological, biological, or chemical materials, will have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many county and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing State response capabilities.
- In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be consecutively and geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined "incident site." Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-county region.

- A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by State, county and local health officials to contain the disease outbreak.
- If appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities are not available and the area is contaminated with CBRNE or other hazardous materials, it is possible that response actions into a contaminated area may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a level that is safe for emergency response personnel to operate or until appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner.

Situation

The complexity, scope, and potential consequences of a terrorist threat or incident require that there be rapid and decisive measures taken to resolve the situation. The resolution to an act of terrorism demands an extraordinary level of coordination of law enforcement, criminal investigation, protective activities, emergency management functions, and technical expertise across all levels of government. The incident may affect a single location or multiple locations, each of which may be an incident scene, a hazardous scene, and/or a crime scene simultaneously.

Concept of Operations

General

The FBI is the lead agency for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and intelligence collection activities within the United States. Investigative and intelligence activities are managed by the FBI from an FBI command post or Joint Operations Center (JOC). The command post or JOC coordinates the necessary Federal law enforcement assets required to respond to and resolve the threat or incident with other Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies.

The FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the local Field Office establishes a command post to manage the threat based upon a graduated and flexible response. This command post structure generally consists of three functional groups: Command, Operations, and Operations Support, and is designed to accommodate participation of other agencies, as appropriate.

When the threat or incident exceeds the capabilities and resources of the local FBI Field Office, the SAC can request additional assistance from regional and national assets to augment existing capabilities. In a terrorist threat or incident that may involve a WMD or CBRNE material, the traditional FBI command post will transition to a JOC, which may temporarily incorporate a fourth functional entity, the Consequence Management Group, in the absence of an activated JFO.

When, in the determination of the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, the incident requires Federal coordination and a JFO is established, the JOC becomes a section of the JFO and a senior FBI official is appointed as the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) and participates as a representative in the Unified Coordination Group. The SFLEO may or may not be the SAC of the local Field Office. In this situation, the JOC Consequence Management Group is incorporated into the appropriate sections of the JFO.

The JOC structure may also be used to coordinate law enforcement, investigative, and intelligence activities for the numerous special events, threats, or incidents that occur each year that do not escalate to incidents requiring DHS to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Organization

Terrorist events create a unique environment in which to manage emergency response. Local responders are typically the first on-scene during an actual incident. Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. The local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until the FBI, by virtue of its legal authority, assumes command of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and neutralizing the terrorists and their weapons. Local and state authorities always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate while the FBI integrates into the on-scene emergency management system.

State Support

The following state agencies have specific responsibilities during a terrorist related event in the state. In addition to the agencies listed below, there are other State entities that may have authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise required to support terrorism-related law enforcement and investigation operations. These agencies may be asked to participate in planning and response operations and may be asked to designate liaison officers and provide other support.

- Arkansas State Police (ASP). – ASP enforces Arkansas’s motor vehicle and criminal laws with a special focus upon identifying potential terrorist activity, criminal organizations, fugitives, and persons using Arkansas highways to transport illegal drugs, weapons, or perpetrating other types of crimes. Additionally, ASP maintains a position on the JTTF to assist with terrorism intelligence and anti-terrorism planning. The following summarizes ASP’s responsibilities during a terrorist event:

- Under emergency response conditions ASP will respond to protect life and property when actions to cope with the situation exceed local government capabilities, when assistance is requested by local officials, or when local troopers become involved in the situation.
- Upon notification of a potential or actual situation ASP will notify ADEM.
- ASP personnel will control traffic to allow only authorized personnel and equipment into the incident area.
- ASP will establish an Arkansas State Police Incident Command Post to communicate with all ASP units assigned, ADEM personnel, and Arkansas National Guard units if activated. (ref ASP EOP, Operating Procedures, sec 1, page 10; Field Command Post, sec 5, page 34; ASP HQ Coordination Center, sec 6, page 36)
- ASP will establish a perimeter around a damaged area to keep out unauthorized personnel if the size and complexity of a disaster or incident operation requires such a perimeter.
- ASP will comply with all National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures to include supervisory functions during ICS implementation.
- Reference the following plans from the ASP EOP.
 - Terrorism (sec 17, page 76)
 - Bomb Threats (sec 9, page 50)
 - Contamination Emergencies (sec 10, page 55)
 - Evacuations (sec 12, page 61)
 - Reacting to Destructive & Assaultive Groups (sec 16.5, pg. 75)
 - Manhunts (sec 18, page 78)
- Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) – In addition to ADEM’s emergency services mission that would be utilized during a terrorist incident, ADEM also maintains a representative at the JTTF. The following summarizes ADEM’s responsibilities:
 - Lead agency for disaster/emergency response planning and response coordination. ADEM is responsible for advising the Governor, government officials and local governments of the nature, magnitude and possible effects of a terrorist event.

- Coordinate response functions of state government. This coordination will include liaison with federal agencies, local agencies and private entities.
- Obtain and coordinate needed resources.
- Notify all involved agencies and will maintain contact as needed for coordination of the event. This will include periodic updates for the duration of the event.
- Assist and coordinate in the training, planning and preparedness efforts of counter terrorism statewide.
- Arkansas National Guard (NGAR) - Under Title 10 and 32 provisions, the National Guard could react to a Terrorist/WMD incident. The NGAR has numerous assets that could be used during a terrorist incident. The following summarizes NGAR actions during a terrorist incident:
 - In the event of a Terrorist attack, the Director of Military Support Office will receive a request from ADEM for support.
 - NGAR can provide communities with manpower and equipment for a wide variety of support roles. Minimum personnel should be available to perform missions from four to twelve hours after notification. These missions include debris removal; traffic control; crowd control; search and rescue; generators; potable water transport; fuel transport; light and heavy-duty utility vehicles; assess, advise and facilitate WMD emergency response. (*Military Support to Civil Authorities – Standard Operating Procedure, MSCA – SOP*)
 - WMD Civil Support Teams - the mission of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) is to support local and state authorities at domestic WMD incident sites by identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support.
- Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) – ADH supplies public health services during/after a terrorist incident to include drinking water analysis and bioterrorism research/decontamination. The following summarizes ADH’s responsibilities during a terrorist related incident:
 - Designate personnel and equipment available for events involving hazardous chemicals, biological, radiological, nuclear, or other materials affecting public health and safety.

- Coordinate delivery of medical services from unaffected areas to supplement capabilities which have been disrupted or destroyed.
- Assess damage to potable water sources and issuing orders concerning the use of water supplies following any event.
- Assess damage to facilities which supply food and/or pharmaceuticals and will issue orders concerning the disposition of these products.
- Inspect congregate care facilities and other public areas to ensure that proper sanitation practices are followed.
- Coordinate control of disease carrying insects or animals.
- Monitor response to any release of hazardous chemicals or biological materials that might endanger public health and safety.
- Maintain a Medical Surveillance Program to detect any incidents that might potentially be biological terrorism.
- Provide technical expertise, assistance and coordination of laboratory support for incidents involving the use or threatened use of nuclear, biological or chemical acts of terrorism. Dependent on capability the Public Health Lab may assist with testing of samples.
- Serve as lead State Agency for the State's response to any incident involving nuclear/radiological materials and will issue guidelines for implementation of protective actions.
- Provide coordination, response and technical expertise through the Bioterrorism Team in response to a bioterrorism threat or emergency.
- Coordinate activation and implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in response to a bioterrorism emergency.
- Coordinate gathering and reporting of information concerning injuries and fatalities.
- Coordinate arrangements for mortuary services in situations when requirements exceed local capabilities.
- Provide 24-hour communications capability through the Emergency Communications Center.

- Co-sponsor for Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). It is composed of volunteer medical professionals who maintain a cache of federal medical and support equipment (includes tents, generators, food and medical supplies). DMAT is trained and equipped to establish a field emergency room and be totally self-supporting for three days. The DMAT is normally activated through the National Response Framework.
- Provide personnel to act as advisors during the recovery phase of a major terrorist event involving materials that affect public health and safety.
- Assist in preparation of any comprehensive report particularly related to ADH's support activities following event closure.
- Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) – DEQ assists in coordination of air, water, solid waste, and hazardous waste sampling and analysis during terrorism incidents.

There are numerous state associated law enforcement entities which support FBI operations during a terrorism incident. In addition to state, county, and local law enforcement organizations, there are agencies that support and supply information to the field:

- Arkansas State Fusion Center – provides vital service to identify and assess threats that may impact the State. Also serves as a source of intelligence information necessary for anti- terrorist operations planning and as an investigative asset during post-terrorism incidents. A fusion center is an effective and efficient mechanism to exchange information and intelligence, maximize resources, streamline operations, and improve the ability to fight crime and terrorism by merging data from a variety of sources. In addition, fusion centers are a conduit for implementing portions of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP). Their ultimate goal is to provide a mechanism where law enforcement, public safety, and private partners can come together with a common purpose and improve the ability to safeguard our homeland and prevent criminal activity.
- Joint Terrorism Task Force – state and local law enforcement assets are teamed with federal organizations in this FBI sponsored organization. The members are charged with acting against terrorism by preventing acts of terrorism before they occur, and to effectively and swiftly respond to any actual criminal terrorist act by identifying and prosecuting those responsible.

Response

Receipt of a terrorist threat may be through any source or medium and may be articulated or developed through intelligence sources. It is the responsibility of all local, State, and Federal agencies and departments to notify the FBI when such a threat is received. As explained below, the FBI evaluates the credibility of the terrorist threat and notifies the NOC, NCTC, and other departments and agencies, as appropriate.

Upon receipt of a threat of terrorism within the United States, the FBI conducts a formal threat credibility assessment in support of operations with assistance from select interagency experts. For a WMD or CBRNE threat, this assessment includes three perspectives:

- **Technical Feasibility:** An assessment of the capacity of the threatening individual or organization to obtain or produce the material at issue.
- **Operational Practicability:** An assessment of the feasibility of delivering or employing the material in the manner threatened.
- **Behavioral Resolve:** A psychological assessment of the likelihood that the subject(s) will carry out the threat, including a review of any written or verbal statement by the subject(s).

ANNEX N

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide the necessary planning for protecting public health and safety in a release, spill, theft, or other incidents, which have occurred during the storage, transportation, or use of radioactive materials; from an act of nuclear terrorism; or, from a nuclear catastrophe.

NOTE: This Annex *does not* provide response procedures for a radiological incident at Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO). See ANNEX V, ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE.

II. ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) is the responsible State agency for overseeing all technical radiological protection planning and operational activities.

The ADH Radiation Control Section has trained personnel (including an on-call response team), and required instrumentation necessary for conducting advanced level radiological protection operations in the event of a radiological emergency or nuclear catastrophe.

III. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Staff members of the ADH's Radiation Control Section and the Public Health Preparedness Branch have developed this annex and its associated appendices. These documents will be reviewed biennially and revised as necessary. The recommendations from periodic exercise critiques, as well as actual incident After-Action Reports, will be the basis for future Annex revisions.

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

Any jurisdiction in Arkansas is subject to a radiological incident that could potentially expose its inhabitants to the harmful effects of ionizing radiation. Such an incident might result from:

1. An accident involving a highway vehicle, train, plane or commercial vessel, which is transporting radioactive material.
2. A release or spill at a facility or site using radioactive material for commercial, industrial, or medical purposes.

3. A loss or spread of radioactive material as a secondary effect of a theft, explosion, fire or natural disaster.
4. A nuclear powered satellite, disintegrating as it falls to the earth, spreading radioactive debris
5. An act of terrorism where a Radioactive Dispersal Device (RDD) or an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) has been detonated.
6. A nuclear weapon has been detonated.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Most county governments, through their appropriate emergency service organizations, have a "First Response" capability for initially dealing with a radiological incident. However, these organizations do not have the trained personnel and/or technical instrumentation required for advanced radiological monitoring, assessment, and clean-up operations.
2. The ADH Radiation Control Section has a trained and equipped Radiological Response Team (RRT) on-call and available to respond to radiological incidents.
3. This team, supported by other state agencies, will provide off-site advice and/or will conduct on-site operations required to resolve the incident, as well as providing responsible officials with the advice necessary to protect the public health. The Radiation Control Section will oversee all clean-up operations.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. GENERAL

A well-organized operation for responding to a radiological incident ensures that on-site emergency "First Responders" will undertake the initial activities designed to minimize the hazard. The State radiological emergency preparedness organization will provide technical assistance and the support necessary to see that the public is protected and the incident is contained and cleaned up as soon as possible.

B. PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. MITIGATION

- a. Maintain radiological protection response plans and procedures.
- b. Ensure compliance with radioactive material transportation requirements
- c. Check radioactive material licensee's safety and emergency procedures as a part of periodic license compliance inspections.

2. PREPAREDNESS

- a. Maintain and implement procedures for the rapid notification, on a 24-hour basis, of designated officials who will be contacted in case of a radiological emergency.
- b. Organize, train, and equip a state Radiological Response Team.

3. RESPONSE

- a. Assess the radiological incident situation based on available information, and determine the proper course of action.
- b. Advise the "First Responders" by radio or telephone regarding initial exclusion zones and protective actions.
- c. Deploy the State Radiological Response Team and other state resources to the site, if necessary.
- d. Take additional radiation readings, contamination wipes, and obtain environmental samples as required.
- e. Revise initial advice regarding exclusion zones and protective actions, if necessary.
- f. Support efforts to contain the radioactive release or spill.
- g. Initiate public information dealing with the radiological situation and discussing any recommended protective action measures. ADH is the lead in the Joint Information Center (JIC) for Radiological incidents.

NOTE: Life threatening medical emergencies ALWAYS have priority over radiological hazard assessment.

4. RECOVERY

- a. Continue radiation monitoring and other surveillance activities as required.
- b. Initiate decontamination and clean-up oversight.
- c. Continue public information activities as required.

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- A. ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (ADH) WILL:
1. Provide direction and control for all peacetime radiological incidents requiring technical response actions.
 2. Maintain an on-call, trained and equipped radiological response team with the capability to provide protective action recommendations.
 3. Support the local radiological response plans and procedures
 4. Provide a toll-free telephone number, 1-800-633-1735, for radiological accident reporting.
 5. Monitor food for radioactive contamination; condemn contaminated food; and supervise salvage operations.
 6. Oversee disposal of all radiological contaminated items.
 7. Check public water supplies for radiological contamination and provide recommendations for alternate water sources.
 8. Provide environmental surveillance; collect samples; conduct laboratory analysis and review results.
- B. ARKANSAS DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
1. Provide primary statewide emergency communication system for transmitting radiological incident situation information and protective action recommendations.
 2. Coordinate requests for federal and/or military assistance.
- C. STATE POLICE: Secure and/or restrict access to a radiological incident site area.
- D. ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT, DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (DEQ): Assistance with containment and clean-up activities, if requested.
- E. HIGHWAY POLICE: Inspect common carriers for compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

F. CIVIL AIR PATROL;

1. Transport of personnel in any instance must be approved by the Civil Air Patrol National Operations Center at Maxwell AFB AL. CAP will request such permission upon the request of ADEM or other State Agencies covered by this plan.

VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL

The Radiation Control Section Chief within the ADH or his representative is responsible for directing all State level radiological response activities. During radiological response operations, this individual will be referred to as the Technical Operation Control Director (TOCD).

Radiological incident response activities will be directed either from the ADH Emergency Operation Center (EOC), from on-site at the incident scene's Command Post, or from a designated Command Center.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

If the Radiation Control Section Chief is unable to serve in the capacity of TOCD for any reason, the following personnel are the designated alternatives in the order hereinafter specified:

- A. First designate: Program Supervisor, Radioactive Materials Program.
- B. Second designate: Program Supervisor, Mammography, X-Ray Program.
- C. Third designate: Senior Health Physicist

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

"First Responders" should immediately notify the ADH Emergency Communications Center using the Emergency Notification Procedure – Appendix 1, regarding any radiation incident.

B. COMMUNICATIONS: The following communication systems will be used to report radiological incidents:

1. Statewide Toll-Free Telephone: 1-800-633-1735 Pulaski County Only: (501) 661-2136
2. Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN)
3. National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)

C. RADIATION EXPOSURE GUIDANCE

1. EMERGENCY WORKERS

- a. Emergency workers administrative exposure limits are 100 mR per shift, 200 mR per day, or an exposure of 5 REM per year.
- b. In case of protection of property or lifesaving activities the TOCD, County Judge, or their representative can authorize:
 - i. 10 REM for the protection of valuable property
 - ii. 25 REM for lifesaving

2. ALARA: As Low As Reasonably Achievable

Although the aforementioned criteria for radiation exposure establishes maximum total dose exposure limits for the general population and emergency workers, all personnel involved in a radiological incident should strive to minimize their radiation exposure in accordance with ALARA principles.

X. AUTHORITY

- 1. State Radiation Control Act; Act 8 of 1961, as amended.
- 2. Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et. al. (Arkansas Emergency Services Act of 1973)
- 3. "Rules and Regulations for Control of Sources of Ionizing Radiation," Arkansas Board of Health

Appendix No. 1

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

IN THE EVENT OF A RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY AT:

1. IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY:
 2. The Arkansas Department of Health's Emergency Communications Center: a. 1-800-633-1735 or,
b. 1-501-661-2136
 3. The Arkansas Department of Health's Emergency Communications Center can also be contacted through the Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN) or through the National Alert Warning System (NAWAS) radio systems.
- B. BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHEN REPORTING A RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY:**
 1. **WHO:** Your name, address, telephone number, and any other telephone numbers where you may be contacted; and any other significant identification.
 2. **WHAT:**
 - a. Type of incident (e.g., suspected terrorist event, radiation overexposure, spill, ruptured source, lost source, release);
 - b. Radioactive isotope and activity (i.e., amount of curies obtained from shipping papers, package label, and/or radioactive material license);
 - c. Personal injuries and their magnitude; and
 - d. Actions that have been taken at the scene of the incident and/or any additional notifications that have been made.
 3. **WHEN:** Give the best information available as to time and date of incident.
 4. **WHERE:** Give the exact location of the emergency site.

ANNEX V

State of Arkansas

**RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE
IN SUPPORT OF
ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE**

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DOCUMENT TITLE

Arkansas Department of Health Radiation Control

Procedures

Procedures for activation, testing, & verification of the Emergency Warning System.

Emergency Communication Center Checklists

Arkansas Nuclear One Emergency Plan and Implementing Procedures

EPZ Counties Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Implementing Procedures

UAMS Procedures and Checklists

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DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this Annex are defined as follows, unless indicated otherwise in the Annex.

ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT GROUP

A group within the ADH Radiation Response Team that is responsible for the direction of field monitoring and surveillance operations; calculation of dose projections; performance of certain radiochemical analytical procedures; comparison and assessment of data; and performance of other health physics functions.

ARKANSAS COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN: ARCEMP

An official document, which is published by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) to its website. This action is, authorized by Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et. seq. and by directive of the governor. Responsibilities for specific emergency functions are assigned by appropriate state agencies with which ADEM has a written Memorandum of Understanding. Other state agencies, volunteer agencies, non-government organizations, etc. support this plan.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: ADH

That ADH, which exercises functions, powers, and duties under the authority, granted to the State Board of Health under Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated (ACA), Title 20, "Public Health and Safety."

ARKANSAS EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al. which establishes the emergency management system under which the State of Arkansas functions.

ARKANSAS DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: ADEM

The department of state government established under the authority of ACA 12-75-101 et.al. for purposes that include, but are not limited to, preparation and maintenance of the State ARCEMP; coordination of federal, state, and local emergency response activities; and coordination of the State ARCEMP with the emergency response plans of the federal government.

ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE: ANO

A nuclear-powered generating facility consisting of two reactors. Unit 1 is an 836-megawatt pressurized water reactor (PWR) with once-through cooling provided from Lake Dardanelle. Unit 2 is an 858-megawatt PWR, evaporatively cooled by use of a cooling tower.

ANO EMERGENCY PLAN

The radiological emergency plan for on-site response to a radiological incident at ANO.

BEYOND DESIGN BASIS EXTERNAL EVENTS

Beyond Design Basis External Events which cause extended loss of all AC power (ELAP) for greater than one hour and loss of access to the ultimate heat sink which is Lake Dardanelle

CERTIFIED RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR

A person holding a current certificate signifying completion of the NP&RP 16-hour Radiological Monitor Course, and/or the NP&RP Radiological Monitor Refresher Course.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER: CEO

The highest elected official of a political jurisdiction. For the purposes of this Annex, the term CEO refers to the county judge of each county having emergency response functions requiring a County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

DEDICATED EMERGENCY FACSIMILE/VOICE SYSTEM: DEF/VS

A network of dedicated circuits that provide the capability to effect secure facsimile and voice communications between the utility and state or local governments.

DOSE

A generic term which means absorbed dose (RAD) or dose equivalent (REM). It is the quantity of radiation absorbed, per unit of mass, by the body or any portion of the body.

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM: EC

The four designated levels of emergency status as defined in NUREG-0654 FEMA-REP-1, Appendix 1.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER: ECC

The 24-hours-per-day and 7-day per week communications center which is located in the ADH Central Office. It is operated by the ADH Emergency Management Work Unit of Public Health Preparedness.

EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE GOVERNOR

A written declaration issued by the Governor of Arkansas that states that an emergency exists in a defined area, the cause thereof, and the general course of action necessary to alleviate the effects.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY

The near-site operating facility of the utility located 0.65 miles northeast of ANO.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE: EPZ

A specific area as defined in NUREG-0396, or the latest revision thereof. For the purposes of this Annex, the EPZ refers to an area within a given radius of the center line of the ANO reactor vessels for which planning is necessary to assure that prompt and effective action can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological incident.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LIAISON OFFICER: EMLO

As defined by Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al.: Personnel designated by the head of each state or volunteer agency to coordinate and consult with, advise, and otherwise support the state and local Emergency Management offices in developing plans, identifying resources, and other such activities as are deemed necessary to ensure that all required resources of state and local governments can be brought to bear in a coordinated manner to effect timely, efficient, and economical response to any disaster or major emergency.

EMERGENCY WORKER

An employee of the state or local government, or a volunteer with emergency response duties as defined by the Arkansas Emergency Services Act.

EMERGENCY WORKER CENTER

An area, which serves as a staging area for emergency workers who may be required to re-enter the EPZ. All

such EWCs are located far enough from ANO to eliminate the likelihood of particulate contamination.

ENTERGY OPERATIONS, INC.

The corporate entity, a subsidiary of Entergy Corp., which is licensed to operate ANO.

EXCLUSION BOUNDARY

The boundary or circumference of the area surrounding ANO within a minimum radius of 0.65 miles from the reactor buildings. The area inside of the boundary is controlled to the extent necessary by ANO periods of emergency.

HOSTILE ACTION

A hostile action is an act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force.

INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY

See: "Ingestion Pathway Zone" (IPZ).

INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE: IPZ

The area within a 50-mile radius of the centerline of the ANO reactor vessels that may be affected by deposition from a radiological release. The principle exposure would be from ingestion of water or foods. The potential exposure time could range from hours to months. Also referred to as "ingestion exposure pathway."

INHALATION EXPOSURE PATHWAY

The area primarily within the 10-mile EPZ where the principal sources of exposure are whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials and/or inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume. The duration of principal potential exposures could range in length from hours to days. Also referred to as "plume exposure pathway."

LOCAL EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

An organization created under the authority of Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al. It is composed of local government officials and volunteers who plan for and carry out emergency governmental functions within the political subdivisions of the state, under the general direction of the CEO of the local government.

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Activities necessary to carry out health protection and preservation. This includes but is not limited to: evacuation; emergency feeding, housing, and transportation; decontamination; emergency medical care; disposal of contaminated foodstuffs and feed supplies; and other measures to cope with the consequences of a radiological incident.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF)

All-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents.

ARKANSAS NUCLEAR PLANNING & RESPONSE PROGRAM: ANP

A program established by Act 67 of 1980, as amended; ACA 20-21, Subchapter 4. It is operated by the ADH Emergency Management Section, Preparedness and Emergency Response Branch, Center for Health Protection, for the purpose of assisting local governments in radiological emergency planning, preparedness, and response efforts.

NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1

The joint NRC and FEMA regulation entitled "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants," which provides the basis for NRC licensees, states, and local governments to develop radiological emergency plans, and improve emergency preparedness. This document is used by reviewers in determining the adequacy of state, local, and ANO emergency plans and preparedness.

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY

See also, "Inhalation Exposure Pathway."

POST-ACCIDENT

The period of time from the immediate official end of an emergency situation at ANO which includes both the Recovery and the Re-Entry Phases

PROJECTED DOSE

An estimate of the radiation dose that exposed individuals could potentially receive if protective actions are not taken.

PROTECTIVE ACTION

An action taken to avoid or reduce a projected dose, sometimes referred to as a protective measure.

PROTECTIVE ACTION ADVISORY: PAA

Recommendations by the TOCD, or authorized representative, to local government for actions to protect the health and safety of the public.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDE: PAG

The reference from which to project the dose of an individual, resulting from an accidental release of radioactive material, at which a specific protective action in order to reduce or avoid that dose is warranted.

PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION: PAR

Recommendations made by the on-site emergency response organization, ANO. These recommendations are based on plant conditions/radiological releases and the resulting ECs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION TEAM: PIT

A team of ADH representatives, which prepares and disseminates information to the news media during emergency and post-emergency situations. This team is the official contact point for all news media representatives.

RADIATION CONTROL

The section of the ADH that administers the Arkansas Radiation Control Program. The Director of the ADH has designated the RC Section Chief to exercise the authority invested in the State Board of Health pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 21, Radiation Protection, of ACA, Title 20. All radiation control regulatory activities of a technical nature are performed by RC by the Central Office staff, based in Little Rock. Emergency preparedness activities and environmental surveillance in the ANO area the responsibility of the Emergency Management Work Unit and the Nuclear Planning & Response Program (NP&RP) staff based in Russellville, Arkansas.

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

Any non-routine event involving ionizing radiation or radioactive materials that may affect the public health and safety.

RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TEAM: RRT

A team of ADH personnel who are trained and equipped to perform radiological monitoring and measurement, and to evaluate health hazards caused by a radiological incident.

RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TEAM LEADER: RRTL

An individual authorized by the TOCD to act as the leader of the accident assessment group, and of other health physics operations.

RECOVERY

The process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to levels acceptable for unconditional occupancy or use.

RE-ENTRY

Temporary or permanent entry into a previously evacuated area.

RELOCATION

Evacuation of an area not previously evacuated.

RESTRICTED ZONE

An area with controlled access from which the population has been relocated.

RETURN

The re-occupation of areas previously designated as a restricted zone, for unrestricted occupation or use.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: SEOC

The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management facility, from which non-technical state and volunteer agency emergency response and federal disaster assistance are coordinated.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY: SEOF

The location from which state, off-site incident management is coordinated. This facility will house the TOCD and designated staff as well as ADEM personnel. The alternate SEOF will be located at the NP&RP office at 305 South Knoxville Avenue in Russellville.

STATE HEALTH

See Arkansas Department of Health.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS CONTROL

The authority to direct technical operations in monitoring, measuring, and evaluating radiological hazards, and in assessing health implications. It includes the authority to issue guidelines and advisories to responsible local officials pertaining to measures necessary for the protection of the public health.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS CONTROL DIRECTOR: TOCD

The Section Chief of Radiation Control at the ADH, or a designated alternate, who is authorized to exercise technical operational control of off-site emergency response to radiological incidents.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following are abbreviations and terms that should be applied in the context of this document.

ACA	Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated
ADEM	Arkansas Division of Emergency Management
ADH	Arkansas Department of Health
ASP	Arkansas State Police
ANO	Arkansas Nuclear One
ARC	American Red Cross
ARCEMP	Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
BDBEE	Beyond Basis Design External Events
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DCC	Designated Care Center
DEF/VS	Dedicated Emergency Facsimile/Voice System
ADHS	Arkansas Department of Human Services
DOE	United States Department of Energy
EC	Emergency Classification
ECC	Emergency Communications Center, ADH
EIB	Emergency Information Booklet
EM	Emergency Management
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
EMLO	Emergency Management Liaison Officer

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAB	Hostile Action Based
JIC	Joint Information Center
KI	Potassium Iodide
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NP&RP	Nuclear Planning & Response Program, ADH
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
PAA	Protective Action Advisory
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PIT	Public Information Team
RC	Radiation Control
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RIM&C	Radiological Instrument Maintenance & Calibration
RRT	Radiological Response Team, ADH
RRTL	Radiological Response Team Leader
SAFER	Strategic Alliance for Flex Emergency Response
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SEOF	State Emergency Operations Facility
TOCD	Technical Operations Control Director

INTRODUCTION

A. OBJECTIVE & PURPOSE

1. The objective of ANNEX V is to ensure that:
 - a. The primary responsibilities of state and local organizations within the EPZ have been assigned.
 - b. Emergency responsibilities of logistical and support organizations have been specified.
 - c. Each principal is able to respond, and to retain a response posture on a continuous basis, for a protracted period.
 - d. Off-site radiological response is coordinated with on-site emergency response by ANO.
2. The purpose of ANNEX V is to:
 - a. Define the roles of state and local governments in a radiological incident involving Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO).
 - b. Provide guidance to local governments in planning for and carrying out emergency logistical operations necessary for the implementation of protective actions following a radiological incident at ANO.
 - c. Outline procedures for the off-site management of radiological incidents occurring at ANO.

B. SCOPE

The procedures established in ANNEX V are intended to preserve and protect the public health during emergency situations resulting from radiological incidents that occur at ANO. These procedures will:

1. Establish certain concepts and policies under which departments, agencies, and political subdivisions of the State of Arkansas will operate.
2. Provide a general framework for federal and state support of local governments.

C. SITUATION

1. The possibility of a radiological incident is inherent in the operation of a nuclear power

generating facility such as ANO.

2. It is the responsibility of all levels of government to provide for the safety and welfare of their citizens; to protect property; to employ all available resources for rapid restoration of utilities and services; and to aid in recovery efforts following a disaster or major emergency situation.
3. Each level of government has public resources that can be properly employed to significantly reduce or preclude the need for logistical support from outside sources.
4. Resources from any area of the state may be requisitioned for use in a radiological incident when, in the opinion of the Director of ADEM or the TOCD, they are required.

D. ASSUMPTIONS

1. All locally available forces and logistical resources will be fully committed by the affected local government before assistance is requested from a higher level of government.
2. Direction of emergency logistical support operations will be exercised by the lowest level of government having jurisdiction over the impaired area, unless the governor declares an emergency.
3. Coordination of logistical support at the state level will be the responsibility of ADEM.
4. Support furnished to local governments from outside sources will remain under the administrative control of that department, agency, or office that furnishes the support.
5. Assistance from federal agencies will be provided upon request from the state government. The federal government will provide only that assistance which is formally requested by the State of Arkansas.

E. APPLICABILITY

1. ANNEX V of the ARCEMP is applicable to all elements of state government that would have functional responsibilities in a radiological incident at ANO.
2. The elements assigned in this Annex are in addition to other functions that any particular agency may perform in the discharge of their routine responsibilities.
3. The ADH's Nuclear Planning and Response Program is responsible for the periodic review of ANNEX V in its entirety, and for the initiation of necessary changes.

F. EXECUTION

1. ANNEX V will be executed in part or in total based upon the recommendation of the TOCD, consistent with the magnitude of a radiological incident or potential radiological incident at ANO.
2. Execution of ANNEX V in part or in total may occur under one of the following conditions:
 - a. Determination by the TOCD of a potential or actual release of radionuclides from ANO, which might prove harmful to the public.
 - b. Notification by the operator of ANO that one of the four official emergency classifications is in effect.
 - c. A formal declaration of emergency by the governor.
3. State support given to local governments and coordination of emergency logistical support operations will be affected by ADEM in coordination with the ADH, assisted by officials or other appropriate state agencies and departments. An advisory for action to protect the public from the effects of a radiological release will be issued by the TOCD.
4. Roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local volunteer agencies under the Arkansas system of emergency management are detailed in the ARCEMP. Those responsibilities specific to radiological emergency response are outlined in Chapter 1, Part D of this Annex.

Annex V

Chapter 1

ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITY

I. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

- A. Act 8 of 1961, Arkansas Radiation Control Act; codified as Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated, Title 20, Chapter 21.
- B. Act 96 of 1913, as amended, Arkansas Public Health Act; codified as Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated, Title 20.
- C. Act 511 of 1973, as amended, Arkansas Emergency Services Act; codified as Arkansas Code of 1987, Title 12, Chapter 75.
- D. Act 67 of 1980, as amended, Arkansas Nuclear Planning & Response Program Act; codified as Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated, Title 20, Chapter 21, Sub-Chapter 4.

II. REFERENCES

- A. NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1: "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants."
- B. PL 83-703, the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
- C. The Arkansas and NRC (formerly AEC) Regulatory Transfer Agreement.
- D. The Arkansas State Board of Health, "Rules and Regulations for Control of Sources of Ionizing Radiation."
- E. PL 87-563, The Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact Consent of Congress.

F. The Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance; administered by the Southeastern Emergency Response Council (SERC) and extended to members of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

G. State of Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (ARCEMP)

H. ANO Emergency Plan.

III. ORGANIZATION

A. GENERAL

The Arkansas system of emergency management is a comprehensive system that addresses the five phases of mitigation, prevent, protect, response, and recovery. Emergency services in Arkansas are structured around government. For the purposes of this radiological emergency response plan, the following definitions shall apply:

1. STATE ORGANIZATION shall mean state government, with the principal organizations for radiological emergency preparedness and response being the ADH and ADEM, both of which maintain a 24-hours-per-day emergency response capability, including 24-hours-per-day manned communication links. ADH is the lead in the Joint Information Center (JIC) for Radiological incidents.
2. SUB-ORGANIZATIONS are those state agencies and volunteer organizations having support responsibilities. The response efforts of these sub-organizations are coordinated by ADEM. The concept of emergency operations for the sub-organizations is specified in the appropriate Annexes to the ARCEMP. The sub-organizations have assigned Emergency Management Liaison Officers (EMLOs) who can be contacted 24-hours per day by ADEM.
3. PRINCIPAL LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS shall mean the county governments of EPZ and IPZ Counties. Each entity maintains a 24- hours-per-day emergency response, including 24-hours-per-day staffed communication links.

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Arkansas Emergency Services Act requires that the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of political sub-

divisions be responsible for emergency preparedness within their political jurisdictions. In consultation with the ADEM Director, each CEO is authorized to appoint a coordinator of emergency services to administer the jurisdiction's emergency preparedness program.

2. Five counties within the state have Radiological Emergency Response Plans in place, to be implemented in the event of a radiological incident at ANO. Included are Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties. Each of these four counties is partially within the inhalation exposure pathway (10-mile EPZ). Conway County provides reception and care centers for Pope County evacuees. These are additional plans, and not annexes of the county EOP's. Additionally, there are 14 counties within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway.
3. The county judges, CEOs, in each of the five counties have appointed emergency service coordinators to administer their emergency preparedness programs.
4. Local radiological emergency response organizations and the specific concepts of operations are outlined in the Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT

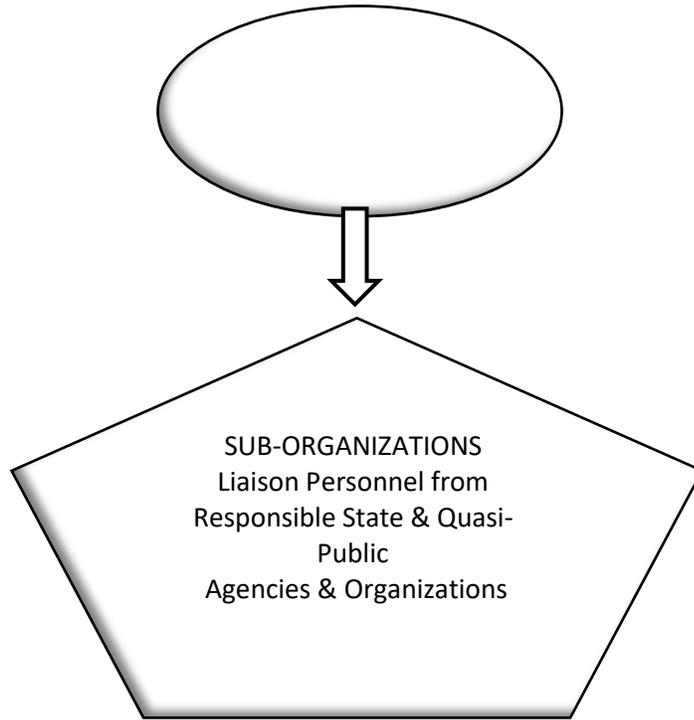
1. For the employment of state resources to assist local governments in managing emergencies, and for coordination of the state's efforts, the state's staff is organized as follows in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1



PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Director of the ADH & the State Radiological Response Team
- Director of the Division of the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management and ADEM staff



2. The State Government Radiological Emergency Response Functional Assignment Chart for primary and support organizations is shown in Figure 1-2:

STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Figure 1-2

STATE AGENCY:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FUNCTION									

Command & Control/Technical <i>State EOF Operations</i>	P								
Command & Control Coordination <i>SEOC Operations</i>		P							
Alert & Notification of the Public	P					S		S	S
Communication Systems	P	S	S		S			S	S
Public Information	P								
Accident Assessment	P								
Public Health & Medical Services Coordination	P								
Social Services Coordination		P					S		
Search & Rescue Coordination		P	S	S				S	
Traffic Control			P		S			S	
Law Enforcement			P			S		S	
Transportation Coordination		P		S					
Requests for Federal Assistance TECHNICAL	P								
Requests for Federal Assistance LOGISTICAL/OPERATIONAL		P							
Requests for Assistance From VOAD Agencies		P							

KEY TO FIGURE 1-2

P = Primary

S = Support

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arkansas Dept. of Health	Arkansas Div. of Emergency Mgmt.	State Police	National Guard	Arkansas Dept. of Transportation	Parks & Tourism	Dept. of Health Human Services	Game & Fish Commission	Forestry Commission

D. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Federal resources are available to assist both on-site and off-site emergency response. According to the NRF the following agencies of the United States Government will respond to provide assistance, as requested:
 - a. The Dept. of Agriculture, USDA
 - b. The Dept. of Commerce, DOC
 - c. The Dept. of Defense, DOD
 - d. The Dept. of Energy, DOE
 - e. The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA
 - f. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI
 - g. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA
 - h. The General Services Administration, GSA
 - i. The Dept. of Health & Human Services, DHHS
 - j. The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, HUD
 - k. The Dept. of the Interior, DOI
 - l. The Dept. of Justice, DOJ
 - m. The National Aeronautics & Space Administration, NASA
 - n. The National Communications System, NCS

- o. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, NRC
- p. The State Department
- q. The Department of Transportation, DOT
- r. The Dept. of Veteran Affairs, VA
- s. The Department of Homeland Security, DHS

2. Concepts of operations are the prerogative of the federal government and should be included in the Radiation Emergency Response Plans of the individual agencies. They are therefore not delineated in this Annex.
3. A limited amount of space will be provided at the State Emergency Operations Facility (SEOF) for allocation by FEMA to representatives of federal agencies in the event that they are called upon to respond to a radiological incident.
4. If the President of the United States declares an emergency or if there is a major disaster relating to a radiological incident at a fixed nuclear facility in Arkansas, FEMA, through the NRF, may ask any federal agency for whatever assistance is deemed necessary.

IV. ON-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

On-site radiological emergency planning for the ANO facility is the responsibility of Entergy Operations, Inc. That organization's responsibilities and implementation of emergency procedures are detailed in the ANO Emergency Plan. Letters and/or memoranda of agreement between Entergy Operations, Inc. and off-site response agencies are discussed in the appropriate sections of that document.

V. LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

- A. The County Judges, or CEO's, have ultimate authority over emergency management in their respective jurisdictions. The CEO's have ensured that local Radiological Emergency Response Plans are in place for Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties, as these four counties are in the 10-mile EPZ; and in Conway County, which is a designated host county for evacuees from the 10- mile EPZ. IPZ only counties have specific procedures in Chapter 12. Specific responsibilities are contained in each Plan. The Nuclear Planning & Response Program (NP&RP) of the ADH Emergency provides assistance to local government officials in

preparing radiological emergency response support plans.

B. The following concepts apply to each of the five aforementioned EPZ county governments:

1. General:

Local governments are prepared to provide citizens of the affected area within their jurisdiction with directives in order to minimize adverse health effects, including a plan of action for an orderly response.

2. Notification:

- (a) The means for immediate notification of the population-at-risk within the 10-mile inhalation EPZ is specified in each of the aforementioned county's Radiological Emergency Response Plan. In addition, notification of the public is also addressed in Chapters 4 and 5 of Annex V.
- (b) Local governments may be notified of the occurrence of a radiological incident by either the ADH or ANO.
- (c) Upon notification that a radiological incident has occurred or is imminent, local governments will implement their Radiological Emergency Response Plans to the degree consistent with the magnitude of the incident.

3. Immediate Actions:

Local governments may take actions necessary to limit the consequences of the incident, as recommended by the Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD), in accordance with local plans and procedures. Such actions might include:

- (a) Evacuation, remain indoors, or sheltering people from the affected areas, which may include some institutionalized or otherwise infirmed persons.
- (b) Provisions for emergency first aid and arrangements for medical assistance from the nearest available medical facility.

- (c) Restriction of unnecessary movement of personnel into the affected area.
- (d) Discontinuing the use of contaminated food and water supplies.

VI. STATE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the citizens and continuity of the government of the State of Arkansas rests with the Governor. Under the emergency management system of the State of Arkansas, as authorized by the Arkansas Emergency Services Act and the ARCEMP (which is published by directive of the Governor), each emergency function assigned to state and volunteer agencies requires that some agencies assume primary responsibility for accomplishing a particular task. In each instance, one or more state agencies are assigned supporting roles in order to provide specialized assistance to the primary agency.

In keeping with the federal regulations and guidelines for radiological emergency response plans in support of fixed nuclear facilities, the responsibilities of principal organizations for off-site planning and preparedness in support of ANO are shared between two agencies:

A. ARKANSAS DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. Director of the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM), the designated liaison between the state and FEMA, has primary responsibility for management of the ADEM, operation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the request for and coordination of:
 - (a) All logistical support operations among state and volunteer agencies.
 - (b) Non-technical federal assistance.

2. OPERATION

ADEM is operated on a 24-hours-per-day, continuous basis. The SEOC has the capability of continuous operations for a protracted period, in order to ensure continuity of administrative and material resources in the event of a radiological incident. During such periods, the SEOC is operated by ADEM personnel and may be

staffed with liaison officers from support organizations as hereinafter listed.

3. SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Concepts of emergency operations for these organizations and the various response capabilities are set forth in the ARCEMP. The concept of operations utilized by supporting state agencies and volunteer organizations in responding to a radiation incident at ANO is further described in Part VIII, "Concept of Operation," of this Chapter.

- a. **ARDOT:** Arkansas Department of Transportation will provide backup communication and assist in setting up roadblocks to control traffic in the vicinity of any area that is to be evacuated, and any designated care center being activated. AHTD will provide signs and barriers for traffic control points. AHTD will provide personnel and equipment to ensure evacuation routes remain passable.
- b. **National Guard:** Arkansas National Guard will support ADEM on an as-needed basis, such as physical security, emergency evacuations, etc.
- c. **ASP:** Arkansas State Police will provide traffic control, law enforcement, investigation, and backup communications support where necessary.
- d. **State Department of Parks & Tourism** will provide notification of the public within the park system. When necessary, they will ensure the evacuation of state parks within the ANO emergency planning zones.
- e. **State Game & Fish Commission** will provide backup communications and notification of the public in the national forests, and on rivers and lakes. In addition, uniformed personnel will be made available to assist in traffic control and law enforcement.
- f. **DHS:** Arkansas Department of Human Services will make USDA food available to supply the short-term requirements of the designated care centers. DHS will arrange for delivery of USDA foods to designated care centers in order to replenish depleted stock, and to provide supplies for feeding personnel who are sheltered in the designated care center.
- g. **ARC:** American Red Cross will arrange for registration of evacuees and will perform shelter management activities in accordance with the local EOP and/or letters of agreement executed by the ARC and ADEM.
- h. **CAP:** Civil Air Patrol will provide aerial reconnaissance and logistic support for aerial monitoring and search and rescue activities.

- i. **State Forestry Division** will provide backup communication, and personnel for notification purposes in remote forest areas, as needed. Forestry Division vehicles may be used to evacuate personnel from disaster situations, particularly in remote areas.

B. ADH RADIATION CONTROL & PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

- 1. ADH has been designated as the State Radiation Control Agency and primary liaison between the state and the NRC.
- 2. The Section Chief of RC has been authorized by the Director of ADH to manage the state's Radiation Control Programs, to direct all functions of the SEOF, and to have primary responsibility for the following listed items.
 - a. All state technical operations, to include initiation of protective action advisories.
 - b. ADH emergency response functions as specified in the ARCEMP
 - c. Request and coordination of federal assistance of a technical nature.
 - d. The SEOF has a capability of continuous operation for a protracted period to assure continuity of technical resources in the event of a radiological incident. The ECC system, based at the ADH Central Office, functions 24- hours a day, continuously, and has a system of on-call staff duty officers.
- 3. The PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE:
 - a. Directs the NP&RP operations
 - b. Is responsible for the planning, training, and implementation of the Off-Site Responsible Organizations response to an ANO event.
 - c. Is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the Alert and Notification System.

C. IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS

1. PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

- a. Response functions for the two principal state organizations are statutory, under Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al.; Act 8 of 1961, as amended; and Act 67 of 1980, as amended. (See also, "I. Statutory Authority," Chapter 1, Part A.)
- b. Letters of agreement in effect between the state and the utility identify the responsibilities of the parties in emergency response, and the emergency services to be provided, formalize the emergency notification interfaces, and establish mechanisms for exchange and dissemination of information relevant to emergency planning and response.
- c. The letters of agreement are on file in the offices of Entergy, and include the following:
 - (1) A letter of agreement between Entergy Operations, Inc. And ADEM.
 - (2) A letter of agreement between Entergy Operations, Inc. and the ADH.
 - (3) A letter of agreement between Entergy Operations, Inc. and the National Weather Service, North Little Rock.
 - (4) A letter of agreement between Entergy Operations, Inc. and Arkansas Tech University, Russellville.

2. SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

- a. Response functions for state and volunteer agencies are covered under Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al.
- b. Agreements for support by hospitals and other private providers in support of ANO radiological incident response are held between Entergy Operations, Inc., and the provider. These letters of agreement are included in Appendix 1 of the ANO Emergency plan.

VII. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- A. Disaster assistance from agencies of the federal government is authorized under the provisions of

applicable federal laws, as specified in the ARCEMP. It is to be requested by the Director of ADEM or an authorized representative. Federal assistance is supplementary to, and not a substitute for, relief afforded by the state and local governments. Specific information regarding federal disaster assistance may be obtained from ADEM.

- B. Off-site radiological monitoring and assessment assistance under the NRF, will be requested by the TOCD or an authorized representative.

VIII. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY CONCEPTS

1. GENERAL

Radiological incident response planning for Arkansas is based on the principle that local authorities bear the initial responsibility for logistical support activities in coping with emergencies, and that relief will be requested from the next higher level of government only after resources at the local level prove to be inadequate.

2. TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

- a. Local governments have minimal capability to monitor, measure, and assess radiological contamination of the type likely to occur in peacetime radiological incidents. Neither do they have the capability to evaluate the biological and environmental effects of such an incident.
- b. The RC and EM Sections of the ADH possess the equipment and expertise to perform the above-mentioned functions. Therefore, responsibility for such monitoring, measurement, assessment, and evaluation rests with the ADH.
- c. The operator of ANO will provide basic technical information to the ADH concerning potential or actual release of radionuclides from the facility. ADH will, in turn, provide radiological incident information to ADEM.
- d. The SEOF will be activated to the extent necessary, depending on the magnitude of the situation.

- e. Based upon evaluation of the situation, the TOCD will provide responsible local government officials with advisories, and any necessary instructions as to actions required to protect the public health.

3. SUPPORT & LOGISTIC OPERATIONS

- a. Upon notification by the ADH of a radiological incident at ANO, ADEM will activate the SEOC to the extent necessary to provide off-site logistic support services.
- b. ADEM will notify liaison officers for state agencies and volunteer organizations. Depending on the nature and severity of the incident, the EMLO will either report to the SEOC, or maintain telecommunication contact with ADEM in order to provide support as necessary.

B. DECLARED EMERGENCY

1. The Governor of Arkansas may declare an emergency to exist within the state, or any portion thereof, whenever in his opinion the safety of the state requires the exercising of extreme emergency measures, and when local resources are insufficient to cope with the effects of an emergency situation.
2. If an emergency is declared to exist by the governor, state agency heads and the executive heads or governing bodies of political subdivisions are directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices and agencies of the state, and the political subdivisions thereof, to the maximum extent practicable in coping with the emergency.
3. Coordination of state emergency response efforts will be under the direction of ADEM, with the assistance requested according to the roles and responsibilities outlined in the ARCEMP.

C. STATE ASSISTANCE IN THE ABSENCE OF A DECLARATION

1. Under the Arkansas Emergency Services Act, and this Radiological Emergency Response Plan, state assistance may be provided to local governments in the absence of a declaration of an emergency by the governor whenever, in the opinion of the governor, the TOCD, or the Director of ADEM, such assistance is needed due to the lack of expertise or equipment on the local level to cope with the situation.
2. Technical assistance such as radiological monitoring and measurement, assessment of real or potential contamination levels, and evaluation of biological and environmental effects, will be provided by the Radiological Response Team (RRT) from the ADH, under the direction and control of the TOCD.

3. Coordination of all other assistance will be under the direction and control of the Director of ADEM.

D. TERMINATION OF STATE ASSISTANCE

Once implemented, state assistance will be terminated only by mutual recommendation of the Director of ADEM and the TOCD.

Chapter 2

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT & RESOURCES

I. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

As stated in Chapter 1, Part VII, disaster assistance by agencies of the federal government is authorized under provisions of the NRF. Such assistance is requested by the Director of ADEM, or an authorized representative. Federal off-site radiological monitoring and assessment assistance is requested by the TOCD, or an authorized representative. Federal assistance is supplementary to, and not a substitute for, relief afforded by the state and local governments.

- A. In the event that a radiological incident at ANO exceeds the technical capability of state resources for adequate assessment, federal assistance may be required through the NRF. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident (NRI) Annex lists the types of support available and from which federal agencies the support will be provided.
- B. The TOCD may request monitoring and assessment assistance from the DOE through the NRF. The expected time of arrival for assistance would be from 18 to 48 hours from the time of the initial request, depending on the type of assistance requested. This assistance may include, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Health physics personnel.
 - 2. Radiochemistry personnel.
 - 3. Collection and analysis equipment.
 - 4. Portable whole-body counting.
 - 5. Dose projection and assessment.
- C. Concepts of operation are the prerogative of the various agencies of the federal government, which are defined in the NRF.
- D. Operations space and a telephone line will be provided for a Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS) liaison at the state's primary SEOF. A limited amount of space and a limited number of telephone lines may be provided at

the backup SEOF that DHS may requisition as a command post for representatives of federal agencies in the event they are called upon to respond to a radiological incident. An airfield is available within one mile of the field team staging area and backup SEOF.

II. STAFFING OF STATE EOF AND SEOC

A. SEOF

The TOCD may elect to use the ADH EOC as an alternate location as the situation dictates, involving projected short-term events when it would not be able to reach the SEOF before the event termination; when travel conditions preclude reaching the SEOF; when response to the SEOF might subject RRTL to transiting the plume; other situations as required. In these events, elements from NP&RP may staff the SEOF or the Alternative SEOF.

B. SEOC

Depending upon the nature and severity of a given emergency situation, the EMLOs from agencies with support responsibilities may report to the SEOC.

III. RADIOLOGICAL LABORATORY SUPPORT

A. PRIMARY

1. Primary radiochemical analytical laboratory support will be provided by the Division of Public Health Laboratories of the ADH, located in the ADH Central Office, Little Rock, Arkansas.
2. The lab has the capability to analyze 36 gamma, 300 alpha/beta, and 24 tritium samples in a 24-hr period. The capabilities and detection limits are adequate to support emergency response and routine environmental surveillance functions as evidenced by EPA certification of this laboratory.

B. SECONDARY

Secondary radiological laboratory support will be provided through the NRF.

IV. ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

A. OTHER EMERGENCY PLANS

The following emergency plans may be incorporated into the total response effort to support and/or augment the response plan of the ADH:

1. ANO Emergency Plan

2. Arkansas Hospital Emergency Plans and Emergency Treatment Procedures maintained by the following:

- a. St. Mary's Hospital, Russellville, Arkansas.
- b. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas.

3. Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans for the following Arkansas EPZ counties:

- a. Conway County
- b. Johnson County
- c. Logan County
- d. Pope County
- e. Yell County

B. ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER STATES

The TOCD is authorized to request assistance from other states under provisions outlined in, "The Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance."

ADEM is authorized to request assistance from other states under provisions outlined in. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Chapter 3

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

I. GENERAL

- A. An Emergency Classification and Action Level scheme is in use by the operator of ANO, which includes facility system and effluent parameters set forth in NUREG-0654, FEMA- REP-1, Rev. 1, Appendix 1. This system is detailed in the ANO Emergency Plan, Section D., "Emergency Classification System."
- B. The state and local emergency classification system is consistent with the ANO system.
- C. As required by NUREG-654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev.1, four classes of emergency are established:
 - 1. Notification of Unusual Event
 - 2. Alert
 - 3. Site Area Emergency
 - 4. General Emergency
- D. The system would normally develop sequentially. Gradation is provided to ensure adequate emergency management preparations for more serious indicators. The rationale behind the "Notification of Unusual Event" and "Alert" classes is to provide prompt notification of relatively minor events which could lead to more serious consequences, given operator error or equipment failure, or which might be indicative of more serious conditions which are not yet fully realized.
- E. The SEOF is activated at the "Alert" Emergency Classification (EC), or at a higher level, should the higher level be declared without first declaring "Alert." At the direction of the TOCD, it may also be activated prior to an "Alert" EC declaration.
- F. Notification methods and procedures are discussed in Chapter 4.
- G. Methods and procedures for emergency actions to be taken at the state and local levels are addressed and/or referenced in Chapters 5 through 14 of this Annex.

- H. Agriculture PAAs will be considered during all phases of the event. If Agriculture PAAs cannot be issued for areas before a release occurs or PAAs are issued to the public for evacuation, sheltering, or remaining indoors, agricultural products in these areas will be quarantined.

- II. EMERGENCY CLASSES

These classes of emergencies are anticipated to develop sequentially. However, the possibility exists that the first indication of a problem could result in immediate declaration of any of the emergency classes.

- A. NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

- 1. CLASS DESCRIPTION

Unusual events, which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety at ANO, are either in the process of occurring or have already occurred.

- 2. RELEASE POTENTIAL

No release of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring is expected, unless further degradation of safety systems should occur.

- 3. PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION

Declaration is made to ensure that the first step in any response later found to be necessary has been carried out, and to bring the operations staff to a state of readiness. It is also to provide systematic handling of unusual event information and decision-making, as well as provide authorities with current information on ANO plant status and parameters.

- 4. OFF-SITE ACTIONS

- a. Provide fire or security assistance, if requested.
 - b. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.

c. Stand by until closeout.

B. ALERT

1. CLASS DESCRIPTION

Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at the plant.

2. RELEASE POTENTIAL

Any release of radioactive material is expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guide exposure levels and will not significantly affect off-site areas.

3. PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION

Declaration is made to ensure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if the situation becomes more serious, or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required. In addition, they can provide authorities with current information on ANO plant status and parameters.

4. OFF-SITE ACTIONS

a. Provide fire or security assistance if requested.

b. Activate certain primary emergency response centers.

c. Augment resources, if necessary.

d. Alert to standby status the other key emergency systems and personnel.

e. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.

f. Maintain "Alert" status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

C. SITE AREA EMERGENCY

1. CLASS DESCRIPTION

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of ANO plant functions needed for protection of the public.

2. RELEASE POTENTIAL

Any release of radioactive materials is not expected to exceed EPA Protection Action Guide exposure levels, except near the site boundaries.

3. PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION

Declaration is made to ensure that emergency response centers are staffed and that monitoring teams are dispatched. Also, to assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if the situation becomes more serious, and to provide consultation with off-site authorities. In addition, it is to provide updates to the public through government authorities.

4. OFF-SITE ACTIONS

- a. Provide any assistance requested.
- b. The TOCD will make PAAs if required.
- c. Provide periodic status updates to the public.
- d. Activate primary response centers if this has not already been done.
- e. Dispatch key personnel, including monitoring teams and associated communications.
- f. Alert other emergency personnel, such as those needed for evacuation.
- g. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee and others as necessary.
- h. Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes in protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.
- i. Provide media briefings in conjunction with ANO.
- j. Escalate to "General Emergency" class if appropriate or maintain the "Site Area Emergency" class until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

D. GENERAL EMERGENCY

1. CLASS DESCRIPTION

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity.

2. RELEASE POTENTIAL

Release of radioactive materials can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guide exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.

3. PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION

"General Emergency" is declared to initiate predetermined protective actions for the public; to provide continuous assessment of information from the licensee and off-site organizational measurements. It is to initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases, to provide consultation with off-site authorities, and to provide updates for the public through government authorities.

4. OFF-SITE ACTIONS

- a. Provide any assistance requested.
- b. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide periodic public updates.
- c. The TOCD will issue PAAs when required.
- d. Activate primary response centers if this has not already been accomplished.
- e. Dispatch key personnel, including monitoring teams and associated communications.
- f. Alert and/or dispatch other emergency personnel, such as those needed for evacuation.
- g. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee and others as necessary.
- h. Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes in protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.
- i. Provide media briefings in conjunction with ANO.
- j. Maintain "General Emergency" status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

Chapter 4

NOTIFICATION METHODS & PROCEDURES

I. BASIS FOR NOTIFICATION

The basis for the decision by the operator of ANO to notify appropriate response organizations that any one of the four emergency classifications (ECs) are in effect or are anticipated will include, but not be limited to, the EC and action level criteria set forth in the ANO Emergency Response Plan.

Communication received by OROs which involve known or suspected hostile action threats to ANO, require expedited communications to the proper authorities. Threats of this nature shall be forwarded to the Arkansas State Police (ASP) Troop J Headquarters. The ASP has agreed to vet all such identified threats and to initiate appropriate notification to ANO. Once ANO receives this information, ANO security will initiate actions as specified in the ANO Security Contingency Plan and Procedures, which may involve emergency classification by the site Control Room.

II. PROCEDURES FOR INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

In the event that operations at ANO deteriorate from "normal" into any of the four ECs, the notification procedure herein listed will be followed. The ADEM authenticator code system will be used to verify all contacts made via commercial telephone.

A. The operator of ANO will utilize the InForm Emergency Message Listener (InForm System) to notify the warning points in Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties; the ADH ECC, and ADEM.

1. In the event that the ANO InForm System is not operating properly, the operator of ANO will notify the ADH 24-hour ECC directly by one of the following means:

a. Commercial telefax (501) 661-2468; and/or,

b. Commercial telephone 1-800-633-1735, or
(501) 661-2136.

2. ADH will, in turn, complete the process of notifying the county warning points and ADEM, using various means such as the DEF/VS, ENS radio, ADEM radio, and/or commercial telephone.

3. Should both procedures outlined herein fail, the operator of ANO will notify ADEM by the following commercial telephone number:

- a. (501) 683-6700
- b. ADEM will, in turn, notify the ADH Emergency Communications Center (ECC).

III. NOTIFICATION & MOBILIZATION OF THE ADH EMERGENCY RESPONSE STAFF

Upon notification from the ADH ECC, the Radiation Control Staff Duty Officer (SDO) Health Physicist will:

- A. Notify the TOCD and the RRTL.
- B. If the situation warrants, the SDO will instruct the ECC to mobilize the remainder of the Radiological Response Team (RRT). Calls down lists are maintained by the ECC supervisor.
- C. Notification is made using a combination of pagers and telephone contacts.

IV. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

- A. The means for notifying the public and for relaying information concerning protective actions are contained in the local governments' Radiological Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.
- B. Specific procedures for activation of the warning system, which are outlined in the "Guide for Evaluation of Alert & Notification Systems for Nuclear Power Plants" (FEMA-REP-10), are contained in the procedures for activation, testing and verification of the Emergency Warning System. The ESW is also discussed in Chapter 5 of ANNEX V.
- C. Protective Action Advisory (PAA) messages are transmitted to local government. They provide instructions concerning specific actions to be taken by occupants of affected areas. These messages may be

transmitted from the SEOF, the ADH ECC, or the Nuclear Planning & Response Program (NP&RP) offices as necessary.

- D. The procedure for news releases is addressed in Chapter 6 of ANNEX V.
 - 1. The ADH and ANO will be officially notified that all information is to be passed directly from ANO to the SEOF. This is illustrated in Figure 5.3.
 - 2. The SEOF will be responsible for passing all information to local governments and the general public, as well as for redundant notification of schools.

V. NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC

The Emergency Warning System (EWS) can be fully activated from the ADH ECC, the ADH NP&RP office, or the alternate SEOF. The method for utilization of this system is outlined in, procedures for activation, testing, and verification of the Emergency Warning System. These documents also specify the system testing intervals.

VI. COMMUNICATION CAPABILITIES & EQUIPMENT

- A. The ADH telecommunications system is used for both routine day-to-day and emergency communications.
- B. The ADH system provides reliable communications and paging capability for the response elements of the ADH Radiation Emergency Response Team, which includes radiological field monitoring components. All two-way ADH radio traffic can be conducted in the secure-speech/scramble mode. Equipment inventories and other information concerning the system are available at the ADH. When necessary, backup radio capability is provided by the ADEM system.
- C. Communication capabilities, which support local REP efforts, include the following:
 - Using the ADH repeater system, local government warning points, schools, and local broadcast stations within the inhalation exposure EPZ can be alerted through the Early Notification System (ENS) component of the EWS.

Chapter 5

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

I. OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION

A. Prior to the full activation of the SEOF

The ADH ECC is the official 24-hours-per-day point of contact between the State of Arkansas and ANO for the initial notification of a radiological incident, and for any other communication prior to the activation of the SEOF. Contacts are authenticated.

1. Under normal conditions, primary contact with the state and county warning points is via the InForm System, as illustrated in Figure 5.1. The alternate commercial (unsecured) telephone or the AWIN radio is illustrated in Figure 5.2.
2. Once an EC notification has been received from ANO, the ADH Radiological Response Team (RRT) Staff Duty Officers (SDOs) are notified using the methods outlined in the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) standard operating procedures.
3. If an **ALERT** or a higher-level EC is declared, or if the TOCD or an authorized representative should request, then:
 - a. The ECC will activate the ADH emergency response organization according to established protocol.
 - b. The SEOC will activate according to established protocol.

- #### II. Full activation of the SEOF occurs when the designated TOCD has arrived at the SEOF or when the LGL makes the determination and assumes command and control of technical operations for the state until the TOCD arrives. The SEOF becomes the primary point of contact between ANO and the state only after it has been declared fully activated or operational by the TOCD or LGL. All Emergency Classifications (ECs) and other communications from ANO will then be directed to the SEOF. Technical operational control of all offsite response actions will be provided from this facility. The alternate SEOF has the same communication capability.

1. The ADH and ANO will be officially notified that all information is to be passed directly from ANO to the SEOF. This is illustrated in Figure 5.3.
2. The SEOF will be responsible for passing all information to local governments and the general public, as well as for redundant notification of schools.

III. NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC

The Emergency Warning System (EWS) can be fully activated from the ADH ECC, the ADH NP&RP office, Ritchie Training Center. The method for utilization of this system is outlined in procedures for activation, testing, and verification of the Emergency Warning System. These documents also specify the system testing intervals.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES & EQUIPMENT

- A. The ADH telecommunications system is used for both routine day-to-day and emergency communications.
- B. The ADH system provides reliable communications and paging capability for the response elements of the ADH Radiation Emergency Response Team, which includes radiological field monitoring components. All two-way ADH radio traffic can be conducted in the secure-speech/scramble mode. Equipment inventories and other information concerning the system are available at the ADH. When necessary, backup radio capability is provided by the AWIN radio.
- C. Communication capabilities, which support local REP efforts, include the following:
 1. Using the ADH repeater system, local government warning points, schools, and emergency broadcast stations associated with the inhalation exposure EPZ can be alerted through the Early Notification System (ENS) component of the EWS.
 2. If it is necessary to communicate with local governments that are within the 50-mile EPZ, yet outside the inhalation exposure EPZ, then the SEOF will communicate the information directly to the SEOC. The SEOC will then pass the information to the affected county warning points.
- D. In addition to the comprehensive testing of the ADH Telecommunications System, which occurs during semiannual drills and exercises, discrete aspects are tested routinely. The RRT notification system is tested monthly by the ECC.

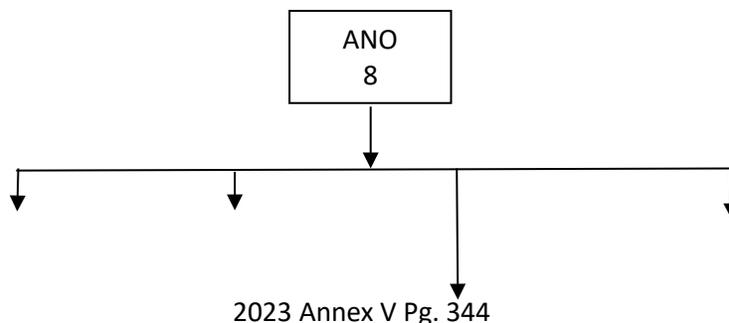
- E. The communications link between the state and federal emergency response organizations is via the commercial telephone system, with the National Warning System (NAWAS) serving as the back-up system. During an incident at Arkansas Nuclear One, the State will notify and request assistance directly from DHS-FEMA, or other federal agencies with which preexisting arrangement or relationship have been developed providing that the agency with regulatory authority is also notified.

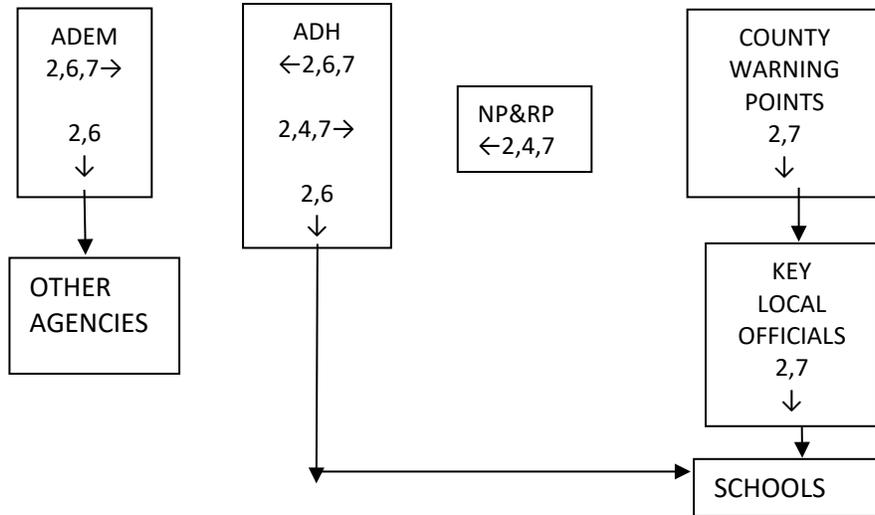
- F. The communications links between state and local governments, and medical support facilities are described herein. These links are demonstrated and tested through routine use. The commercial telephone system is used as a backup for radio systems.
 - 1. The ADH ECC maintains radio contact with medical facilities and ambulance vehicles within the central Arkansas Area, and with air ambulance services operating statewide via the EMS network.
 - 2. Radio systems exist in each county for communications between local governments and county EMS systems, and local hospitals.

- G. Communications between local governments and emergency workers is detailed in the Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.

Figure 5 – 1

Primary Pre-Activation of the SEOF

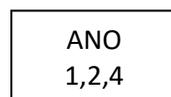


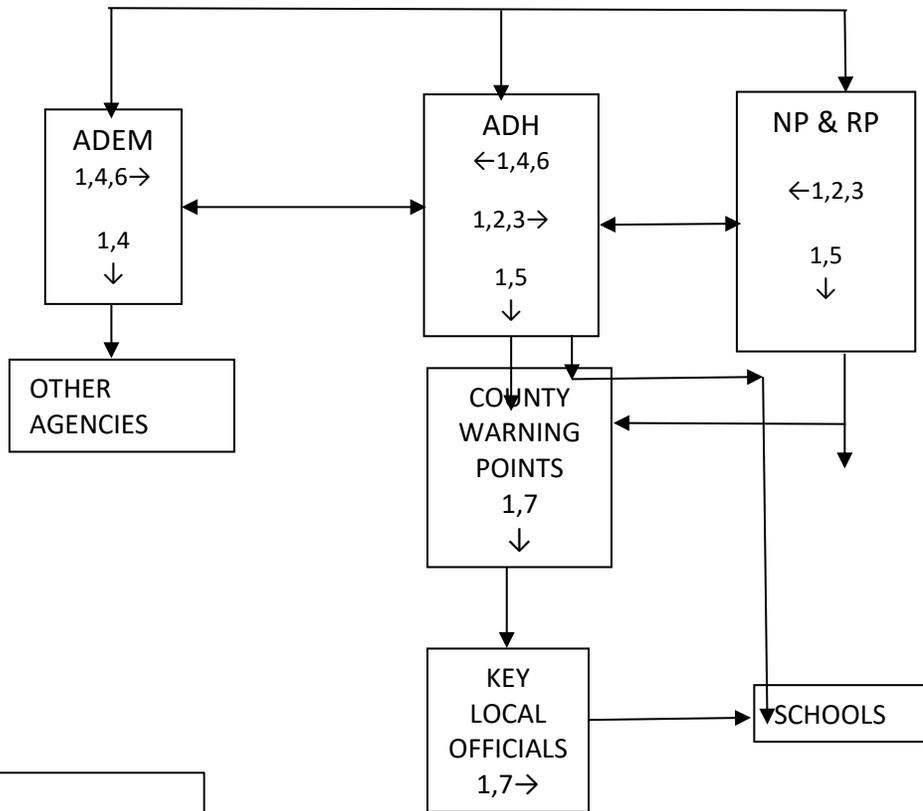


- KEY**
1. DEF/VS
 2. PHONE
 3. FAX
 4. ADH RADIO
 5. AWIN RADIO
 6. ENS
 7. OTHER RADIO SYSTEMS
 8. INFORM

Figure 5-2

Alternate Pre – Activation of the SEOF

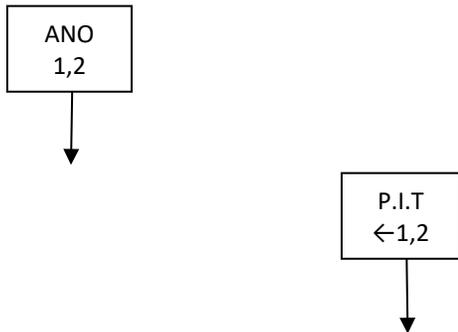


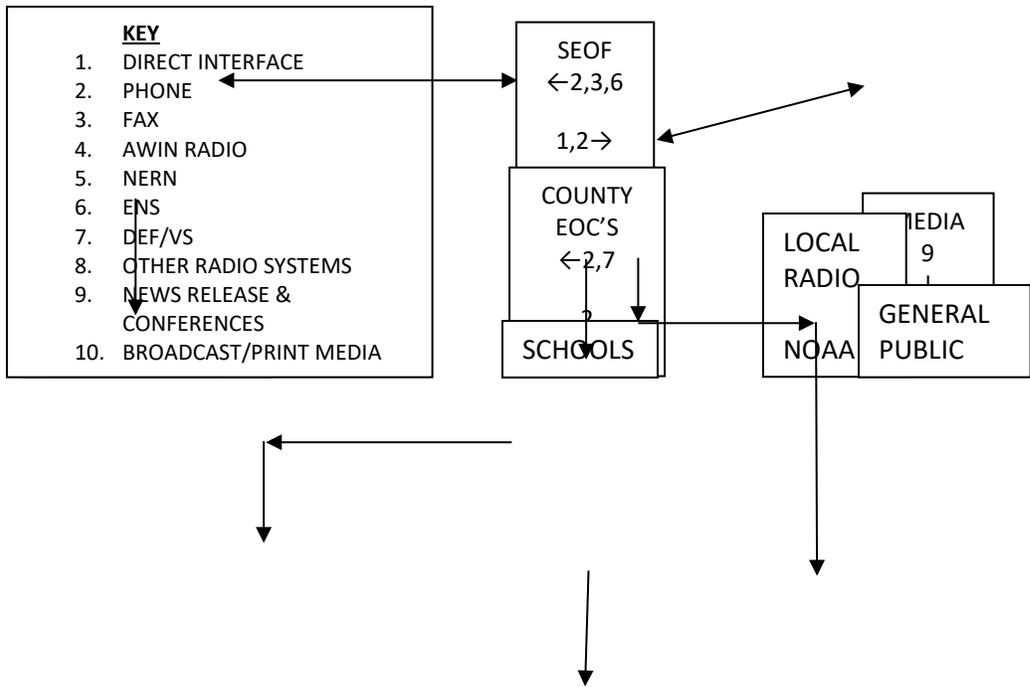


- KEY**
- 1. PHONE
 - 2. FAX
 - 3. ADH RADIO
 - 4. AWIN RADIO
 - 5. ENS
 - 6. NAWAS
 - 7. OTHER RADIO SYSTEMS

Figure 5-3

Post Activation of the SEOF





CHAPTER 6

PUBLIC EDUCATION & INFORMATION

I. GENERAL

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) in Arkansas consists of the four phases of comprehensive emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. As an integral component of REP, the primary objectives of the public education and information system are to provide:

- A. Pre-incident mitigation and preparedness programs for educating and informing all segments of the public within the ANO EPZ.
- B. Programs for keeping the public informed during the response and recovery phases of a radiological incident.

II. PRE-INCIDENT EDUCATION & INFORMATION

A. Ten-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

The public will be periodically provided with information including specifics detailing: 1) how they will receive notification of a radiological incident; and 2) how they should react to such an incident. The methods for meeting this objective will include, but not be limited to the following.

- 1. An *Emergency Instruction Booklet* (EIB), which will be updated and annually mailed to each household within the 10-mile EPZ. The EIB will contain:
 - a. Information on the nature of radiation and on protective measures such as evacuation routes and procedures, location of designated care centers, and sheltering.
 - b. Where specifically to request additional information.
 - c. A postage-prepaid, detachable postcard is provided for use by persons who may have special needs, such as for out-of-the-ordinary notification or transportation requirements. This form is to be mailed to the ADH NP&RP office. The information is to be subsequently provided to the appropriate local government.

- d. Information contained in the EIB is also posted and/or placed in those recreation and other areas within the 10-mile EPZ, which are routinely visited by transient population (persons vacationing in, or passing through, the area).
 - e. It is the policy of the state to not recommend radioprotective drugs or respiratory protection for the general public. Therefore, information on such is not included in the EIB. Radioprotective drugs are discussed in Chapter 9 of ANNEX V.
- 2. Special education programs for public and private schools are conducted annually. The programs include details of procedures used to protect the public; procedures to be followed by students during an emergency situation, whether the student is in, or away from, school; and the locations and functions of the designated care centers.
 - 3. Education and information programs are offered annually to area civic and service organizations. These programs include information on the Emergency Warning System (EWS), evacuation routes, and designated care centers.
 - 4. An annual media workshop is conducted to provide pre-incident information to the news media. This includes information pertaining to the nature of radiation, specific radiological emergency plans, points of contact, and where media representatives may report in the event of an emergency situation.

B. The 50-Mile IPZ

A pamphlet providing information to the agricultural population within the 50-mile IPZ has been produced. This pamphlet contains information on the nature of radiation, protective actions for dairy cattle and other livestock, methods for dealing with milk and other substances in the food chain, and the U.S. EPA guidelines for dealing with protective action levels. Printed and digital pdf copies of this pamphlet have been provided to the 19 county extension offices with-in the 50-mile IPZ for distribution when a radiological release event, which may affect the agricultural community, has been verified.

III. INFORMATION DURING THE RESPONSE/RECOVERY PHASES

The Public Education & Information System during an emergency, including the response and recovery/re-entry phases, is divided into two areas.

- A. The information that is transmitted over NOAA Weather Radio and information transmitted over local

broadcast stations within the 10-mile EPZ.

- B. The information that is provided to the news media by the state's Public Information Team (PIT), which is the official contact point between the state and local governments, and the news media during radiological incidents. PIT operations are outlined in "Procedures for Emergency Activation and Operation of the Public Information Team (PIT)."
1. PIT activities will occur primarily at the EOF in conjunction with ANO Media Center operations.
 2. The PIT will prepare and disseminate information to the news media representatives who are present at the Media Center.
 3. All information will be approved by the TOCD before it is released by the PIT.
 4. Periodic news conferences will be conducted in order to inform the media representatives of state actions and the current incident response status. News conferences may be conducted as necessary to update media representatives whenever a new PAA is issued, or a change has occurred in the emergency classification level (ECL).
 5. The state PIT will coordinate its activities with the ANO Media Team.
 - a. When appropriate, the ANO and State of Arkansas spokespersons will appear together at the news conferences.
 - b. The State may also conduct news conferences without direct participation by ANO representatives.

IV. RUMOR CONTROL

In any emergency, the possibility exists for the spread of misinformation and rumors among the news media and the general public, as well as throughout the various levels of the emergency response organization. The following protocol has been developed to control the spread of rumors and misinformation.

- A. For purposes of rumor control, the JIC is considered to be the official point of contact for the news media. Annual training provided to media representatives will stress that information received from outside the media center should be verified. The NP&RP telephone lines described hereinafter may also be accessed by the media for updates on the situation.

- B. The telephone numbers for NP&RP are listed in all emergency information publications.
Toll-free TDD telephone numbers for the deaf and hearing impaired are also included in the listings.
1. Inquiries are answered as expeditiously as possible.
 2. Any information that is doubtful will be verified.
 3. State and local government officials are informed that questions should be directed to the SEOF.
- C. Rumor control for the general public is considered a joint venture between the state and the utility. Although rumor control centers on providing timely information through the EBS and the news media, it is recognized that other methods may be employed to answer the concerns of the public during times of emergency.
1. It is anticipated that many calls from the general public and others may be made directly to the utility. If the situation warrants, the utility will operate a rumor control phone bank, which will work in concert with the state PIT and others to provide information in as timely a manner as possible.
 2. Inquiry types and substance are periodically analyzed to assess possible rumor trends, and to determine whether news releases should be issued to address specific issues of concern.
- D. All emergency workers are cautioned during training sessions that any doubtful information should be verified.

Chapter 7

EMERGENCY FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT

I. EMERGENCY OPERATING FACILITIES

A. Utility

1. ANO maintains an Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) at the near-site building, which is approximately 0.65 miles north of the reactor site.
2. Staffing for the EOF is detailed in the ANO EMERGENCY PLAN.

B. State of Arkansas

1. Technical Operations

- a. The primary SEOF is located at the ANO EOF, with accident assessment and decision-making activities of the state Radiological Response Team (RRT) occurring at this location. Technical operational control of all off-site response actions will be provided from this facility. This facility is maintained by ANO. Diagrams and facility information are found in the ANO Emergency Plan and supporting procedures. Field monitoring and sample media coordination activities are conducted from the National Guard Armory in Russellville.
- b. The SEOF is activated at the "Alert" EC, or at a higher level, if the higher level is declared without going through a declaration of "Alert" first. At the direction of the TOCD, it may also be activated prior to an "Alert" EC declaration.
- c. SEOF staffing includes ADH and ADEM personnel. The minimum staffing required to declare the SEOF operational includes: TOCD, RRTL, and Local Government Liaison, Dose Assessor and Field Team Control.
- d. A limited amount of space and a limited number of telephone lines will be provided at the SEOF for

FEMA to allocate to federal government personnel, should assistance be requested via NRF.

- e. The Alternate SEOF is located at the Entergy Arkansas, INC office, 305 S Knoxville Avenue, Russellville, AR. This facility is maintained by ANO. Diagrams and facility information is found in the ANO Emergency Plan and supporting procedures. Criteria for relocating to the Alternate EOF are found in the ANO Emergency Plan and implementing procedures.

2. Support & Logistic Operations

- a. ADEM operates from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and coordinate state support resources. The ADEM implementing procedures are in the SEOC Positional Handbooks and the Arkansas SEOC Plan.
- b. The SEOC may be fully or partially activated at the Alert or higher EC, at the discretion of the Director of ADEM, or a designee. ADEM procedures document levels of activation to support ANO emergencies.
- c. Depending on the nature and severity of the situation, SEOC staffing will include ADEM personnel and liaison officers from state and volunteer agencies. Staffing will be IAW ADEM procedures
- d. Liaison officers from support agencies may choose to operate from their own offices while maintaining communications with the SEOC via telephone and WebEOC.

3. Public Information Team (PIT)

The state PIT operates from facilities adjacent to the ANO EOF. The EOF provides space and telephone lines for media representatives, and facilities for coordination of the release of news items, and other information from the state and the utility. The Joint Information Center (JIC) is located on the campus of the University of Arkansas Community College Morrilton (UACCM) at 1537 University Blvd, Morrilton, Arkansas. The facility is maintained by ANO and UACCM.

C. Local

- 1. Each of the five appropriate EPZ county governments maintains an Emergency Operations Center.

2. Facility and staffing details are contained in the local Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.

II. RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT & MANPOWER

A. Equipment

1. ADH will supply the equipment necessary to provide off-site evaluation of the radiological impact of an incident and will provide data for use in recommending appropriate protective actions.
 - a. Radiation Control Procedures present the specific information regarding the inspection, inventory, and operational checks each calendar quarter for all emergency equipment. This equipment includes dosimetry, portal monitors, survey equipment, sampling equipment, and laboratory equipment. The procedures also identify the information on the reserves of equipment to replace those that are removed from emergency kits for calibration and repair.
 - b. Radiation Control Procedures and County Radiological Emergency Plans include detail lists of emergency kits and emergency supplies.
2. The required equipment is available from the following sources:
 - a. Radiological Response Team (RRT)
 - (1) The equipment maintained and used by the RRT is used by team members for monitoring and generating data for decision making.
 - (2) Current inventory and calibration data are maintained by the ADH.
 - b. Nuclear Planning and Response Program (NP&RP)
 - (1) Johnson instruments are used to equip personnel manning decontamination stations which will support any evacuation effort which may become necessary.

- (2) These instruments will be provided either directly from the NP&RP, or through local instrument repositories under the operation control of the county Emergency Management Coordinators.
- (3) Current inventory and maintenance/calibration data for survey meters and equipment available in Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope and Yell Counties are maintained by the ADH.

- c. Locations of fixed monitoring stations are listed in Radiation Control Procedures

- d. Federal Agencies & Other Sources

Any equipment requirements, which exceed the resources of the ADH, will be met by requesting assistance through the means described in Chapter 2 of ANNEX V.

B. Staffing

- 1. In-field radiological monitoring and assessment in support of protective action decision-making is performed by members of the RRT.
- 2. Radiological monitoring for decontamination purposes at the designated care centers is performed by personnel trained in the Radiological Monitor Program, within the appropriate counties.

Chapter 8

ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

I. GENERAL

A. Management

The management objective of a radiological incident is to minimize the detrimental effects of the incident on persons and property. To accomplish this, the capability to measure and assess the impact of a radiological incident is needed. The Accident Assessment Group of the RRT possesses the necessary capabilities.

B. SEOF Coordination and Direction

Field Team Control or the TOCD will direct all State Field Teams

1. Coordination and direction of all state accident assessment activities, including field monitoring and collection of samples, will be from the SEOF. In accordance with "Procedures for ADH Field Operations," the ADH field teams will be deployed to track and define plume parameters, as described hereinafter. Whole body dose projections are made using terminal links to the ANO Radiological Dose Assessment Computer System (RDACS) site-specific dose projection model. RASCAL dose assessment model will be used as the backup model to RDACS.

2. Radiation Control Procedures include the following:

- a. Composition of Field Teams
- b. Transportation resources used by teams
- c. Pre-designated sampling locations

3. ANO Field Teams are responsible for taking near peak plume measurements.

II. FIELD MEASUREMENT

A. Fission Products

To support the recommendation of protective action for persons and property, specific parameters must be measured. Those of primary interest involve gaseous fission products. The measurement of these requires plume location and tracking. The parameters are as follows:

1. Radioiodine

- a. Radioiodine concentrations in the plume will be determined by taking air samples with portable samplers on fiber filter and silver zeolite cartridges.
- b. These samples may first be evaluated at or near, the sample site by use of a NaI probe and a portable survey meter. The lower limit of detection in the field, under any weather condition, is at least $1E-7$ micro curies per cubic centimeter. Procedures to ensure Noble gases and background readings do not reduce this detection limit are found in the Radiation Control Procedures.
- c. If further analysis is necessary, samples will be transported to the Radiochemistry Laboratory, ADH, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

2. Ambient Radiation Reading

This reading will be determined by using the following:

- a. Direct Radiation Measurements: Expected radiation field intensities will be measured with the following survey meters, or the equivalent:
 - (1) Ludlum, Model 19, micro-R meter, 0 to 5,000 uR/hr.
 - (2) Ludlum, Model 3, with GM sidewall, Model 44-66 probe, 0.01 to 200 mR/hr.
 - (3) Ludlum Model 2241-3. 0 to 100 R/hr.
- b. Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs): Threshold 0.1 mR integrated exposure.

B. Environmental Sampling

1. Environmental indicators of radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways to be sampled include, but are not limited to:

a. Water samples will be collected at the following locations:

- (1) ANO Unit 1, discharge canal, at the exclusion boundary.
- (2) The Arkansas River.
- (3) Other streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, wells, and private water supplies, as deemed necessary by the TOCD or the RRTL.

- b. Soil samples will be collected where appropriate in areas where deposition of radionuclides may have occurred, for determination of milk-chain and other ingestion pathway protective action requirements, and for ground shine exposure levels.

- c. Vegetation samples will be collected where appropriate in the areas where deposition of radionuclides may have occurred for determination of milk-chain and other ingestion pathway protective action requirements, and for ground shine exposure levels.

2. Environmental sampling is expected to continue for a considerable time into the post-accident period. As a result, environmental data will provide both information for decisions regarding protective actions, and a basis for total- impact assessment.

3. All samples may undergo analytical screening prior to being sent to the Radiochemistry Lab at the ADH in Little Rock, for more definitive analysis. As stated in Chapter 2, the capabilities and detection limits are adequate to support emergency response and routine environmental surveillance functions, as evidenced by EPA certification of this lab. In all cases, controls will be collected and analyzed.

4. Sample collection, receipt, transportation, analysis, and reporting procedures are described in the FIELD TEAM OPERATIONS PROCEDURES MANUAL. and Radiation Control Procedures

III. ASSESSMENT OF FIELD DATA

A. Responsibility for Accident Assessment

1. All field monitoring data will be received by the Accident Assessment Group at the SEOF.
2. The use of field data for the assessment of radiological hazards will be the responsibility of the TOCD via the Radiological Response Team Leader (RRTL). All data received will be analyzed as rapidly as possible, to assess the magnitude of release and the locations of populations affected through the various pathways.
3. The concept of protective actions guides and protective actions to be used are those found in the U.S. EPA MANUAL OF PROTECTIVE ACTIONS GUIDES AND PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR NUCLEAR INCIDENTS.
4. Specific procedures used for dose projections and for relating measured parameters to does rates for key isotopes are described in ADH dose assessment procedures. Procedures for comparing State and Utility results are found in the Radiation Control Procedures.

B. Activation, Notification & Deployment

The notification and activation of the Radiological Response Team is described in Chapter 4 of Annex V. Deployment time is approximately sixty (60) minutes for the team component based at the ADH Nuclear Planning & Response Program office in Russellville, and approximately four (4) hours for the component of the team based at the ADH Central Office in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Chapter 9

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE

I. GENERAL

- A. Recommendation of protective actions will be the responsibility of the TOCD or an authorized representative. All protective action recommendations will be transmitted to local government as Protective Action Advisories (PAAs).

- B. The means for notifying all segments of the resident and transient populations are outlined in ANNEX V, Chapter 4, "Notification Methods & Procedures," and in the Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.

- C. Maps showing population distribution within the 10-mile EPZ are contained in the Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans, which complement ANNEX V.

II. PROTECTIVE ACTION OPTIONS

A. Plume Exposure Pathway

It is the policy of the State of Arkansas to issue protective action advisories to the public within the 10-mile EPZ. The process for distributing advisories to the Counties and the decision-making process are described the County Radiological Emergency Response Plans. The potential risks of implementing a given protective action will be considered against the reduction of radiological risk to be achieved by that protective action. Optional advisories that may be issued by the TOCD are:

1. Evacuation

a. Advisory:

If evacuation has been determined to be the appropriate protective measure, the state will advise that it be carried out according to zones that have been established to correspond with landmarks, which are easily recognizable, both to the public and to the agencies responsible for carrying out the evacuation. Evacuation may be advised when:

It has been determined by the TOCD or an authorized representative that, based on plant conditions, the situation is sufficiently volatile to threaten the public health and safety.

b. Implementation: The ordering and enforcement of an evacuation is the responsibility of the local government.

- (1) Procedures for conducting an evacuation are contained in the Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.
- (2) Each reception care center (RCC) for relocation of evacuees is located outside the 10-mile EPZ. DCC operational procedures, including the means for registering and monitoring evacuees, and the conversion to Mass Shelters are contained in the Radiological Response Plans for Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties.
- (3) Up-to-date maps, showing evacuation routes and care center locations, are depicted in the local Radiological Emergency Response Plans, which complement the ANNEX V. Projected capacities for evacuation routes are also included.
- (4) A formal Evacuation Time Estimate Study was conducted in December 2012, for use in formulating protective action recommendations, planning evacuation routes, and associated purposes. The results of this study are contained in the ANO EMERGENCY PLAN, and are not repeated in ANNEX V.

c. Restriction of Access: Access to evacuated areas will be permitted only at the recommendation of the TOCD. Health physics activities within these areas will be supervised by the RRTL.

- (1) Local government, assisted as needed by state authorities, will maintain control of access to evacuated areas.
- (2) Up-to-date maps depicting traffic detour points and county roadblocks are available.

2. Sheltering

Based upon an evaluation of the potential risks of evacuation, versus the reduction of radiological risk achieved by the evacuation, sheltering would be recommended in situations as described hereinafter:

a. Institutionalized Individuals

- (1) Sheltering is recommended for all persons residing in nursing homes or incarcerated in detention centers within the 10-mile EPZ. The residents and staffs of those nursing homes and detention facilities have been provided with radioprotective drugs under the provisions outlined in Section 4 hereinafter. Figure 9-1 contains estimated Protection Factors (P.F.) for health care and detention facilities located within the 10-mile EPZ.
- (2) Hospitals will be informed of the situation and will be allowed to discharge those patients whom the medical staff feels would be able to relocate with no ill effects. Other patients and the hospital staff will be provided with radioprotective drugs, as described in Chapter 9 Section II. A. 4.

FIGURE 9-1

HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	PHONE	CAPACITY	P.F.
St. Mary's Hospital	Russellville, AR	479-968-2841	170	10
Dardanelle Hospital	Dardanelle, AR	479-229-4677	35	5
Dardanelle Nursing Center	Dardanelle, AR	479-229-4884	110	5
Stella Manor	Russellville, AR	479-968-4141	118	5
Russellville Nursing Center	Russellville, AR	479-968-5256	100	5
Legacy Heights	Russellville, AR	479-968-5858	105	5
DETENTION FACILITY	LOCATION	PHONE	CAPACITY	P.F.

Pope County Detention Center	Russellville, AR	479-968-2558	172	5
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- b. Other situations in which the adverse effects of evacuation might be greater than the risk of radiological exposure will be considered on an individual basis.

3. Remain indoors

Stay indoors with heating and cooling systems operating. Monitor local radio stations or NOAA radio for further instructions.

4. Radioprotective Drugs

Potassium Iodide (KI) will be made available for emergency workers and other persons who are not evacuated from areas affected by the plume.

- a. By authorization of the ADH Director, the decision to use KI shall be the responsibility of the TOCD. A copy of the letter providing this authority is on file with the TOCD. The criteria and process for authorizing KI is found in the Radiation Control Emergency Response Procedures and RRTL checklists.
- b. The dosage of KI shall be 130 milligrams. It is to be administered prior to exposure to radiation, or as shortly thereafter as possible.
- c. The NP&RP office is responsible for the purchase and placement of KI. Routine inventory inspections will be conducted to ensure that KI is in place and ready for use.

d. KI will be stored at the following locations:

- (1) Each EOC.
- (2) The Emergency Workers Center at Atkins.
- (3) Various state facilities.
- (4) Each health care and detention facility within the 10-mile EPZ.

- e. KI will be disposed of and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's suggested shelf life.

5. Protective Measures for Emergency Workers

- a. It may be necessary for emergency workers such as field monitoring teams, fire fighters, and law enforcement or traffic control personnel, to enter or remain within areas where the risk for exposure to radiation exists. Government, utility, and industry employees may also have a need to enter or remain in affected areas.
- b. It is the responsibility of the TOCD to ensure that protective measures are available to emergency workers.
 - (1) KI, protective clothing, and equipment are provided as standard emergency response gear for the ADH RRT.
 - (2) KI, protective clothing, and equipment for all other emergency workers will be provided by NP&RP.
- 6. Protective measures for schools are described in the County Radiological Emergency Response Plans
- 7. Protective measures for special populations are described in the County Radiological Emergency Response Plans

B. Ingestion Exposure Pathway

Protective response may be necessary in the 50-mile EPZ. The protective action guideline is to restrict the dose commitment for the whole body, bone marrow, or any other organ. The action levels and procedures for protective response are those found in the ADH Protective Action Guidelines. Other possible actions will be considered on a case-by-case basis. This issue is more fully addressed in Chapter 12.

1. Pasture Lands

- a. The recommended protective action where pasturelands are affected by passage of the plume is removal of lactating dairy herds from contaminated pasturage, and placement on uncontaminated stored feed.

- b. The USDA will, via the NRF, provide the ADH with information concerning the location of growing crops, grains, forage, etc., so that samples may be taken to determine if there is a hazard to humans or animals.

- c. If the ADH declares a particular area quarantined for cattle grazing, the USDA will provide farmers with information concerning the availability of uncontaminated feed. Requests for this information can be made through ADEM.

2. Water

If a water sample analysis indicates levels of radionuclides above specified limits, the protective action advised by the TOCD and ordered by the ADH will be to transport uncontaminated drinking water (potable) from other locations.

3. Milk

Samples will be taken from dairy and milk producers in the affected area to determine if contamination is present.

- a. Contaminated milk will be withheld from the market to allow for the decay of short-lived radionuclides. This may be achieved by:
 - (1) Freezing and storage of milk, concentrated milk, or milk products.
 - (2) Storage for prolonged periods at reduced temperatures, provided that ultra-high temperature pasteurization has been applied during processing.

- b. Fluid milk may be diverted to the production of dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk, butter, evaporated milk, or other milk products.

- c. Assistance in carrying out these protective actions will be provided by ADH and the U.S. FDA.

4. Fruits and Vegetables

If sample analyses indicate contamination of fruits and vegetables, the following protective actions will be taken:

- a. Washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling to remove surface contamination.
- b. Storage to permit decay of short-lived radionuclides, or preservation by canning, freezing, or dehydration.

5. Grains

If sample analyses indicate contamination of grains, the recommended protective action is milling and polishing.

6. Meat and Fish

If sample analyses indicate contamination of meat or fish, the following protective action will be recommended: Withholding products from the market to allow for decay of short-lived radionuclides. This may be achieved by storage of frozen products, or by other types of processing such as smoking and curing.

- III. SAMPLING LOCATIONS: Monitoring sites for RRT field teams are pre-designated; however, samples may be taken at other sites if deemed appropriate. Air samples may also be taken at these sites. Maps of the pre-designated monitoring sites are available at the SEOF.

Chapter 10

RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE

I. GENERAL

It is the policy of the ADH to provide adequate systems for the radiation exposure monitoring of all emergency workers responding to a radiological incident, and evacuees reporting to a designated care center (DCC). It is also the policy of ADH to ensure that systems are adequate for maintaining radiation exposure at a level as low as may be reasonably achievable.

II. PERSONNEL DOSIMETRY

24-hours-per-day dose determination capability is to be provided to all emergency workers. Provision for distribution of self-reading dosimeters and permanent-record devices (TLDs) have been developed and are in place. Detailed information on exposure control, dose limits, TEDE conversion factors, briefings, tracking, and equipment is listed in Radiation Control Procedures and County Radiological Emergency Response Plans.

A. Self-Reading Dosimeters

1. Pocket dosimeters such as the CDV-138 (0-200 mR) will be issued to each emergency worker, unless a group monitoring system is being utilized.
2. Pocket dosimeters such as the CDV-730 (0-20 R) and the CDV-742 (0-200 R) will also be issued to all health physicists and to other personnel as necessary.
3. Electronic dosimeters will be issued to EWs IAW plans and procedures.

B. Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs)

The TLD will be read by the dosimetry provider as soon as possible following an incident to

which the worker responds, or when otherwise deemed necessary by the TOCD.

III. MAINTENANCE OF DOSE RECORDS

- A. During an incident, self-reading dosimetry will be read at approximate intervals.
Individual dose records will be maintained for all emergency workers, unless a group monitoring system is being utilized.
- B. At the conclusion of the incident, all dose records will become permanent records maintained at the ADH Central Office.
- C. Because of possible occupational exposure in the course of their day-to-day activities, permanent dose records for Health Physicists and certain other ADH personnel are maintained at the ADH Central Office.

IV. UNUSUAL EXPOSURES

If necessary, the TOCD or RRTL may authorize emergency workers engaged in lifesaving activities to incur exposures in excess of the EPA General Public Protective Action Guides (PAGs). However, exposure will be limited to levels specified in the EPA PAGs for Emergency Workers and Lifesaving Activities.

V. CONTAMINATION CONTROL

- A. Decontamination stations will be set up at the Emergency Workers Center, operating RCCs, and wherever else deemed necessary. The locations of these centers and procedures for setting up and monitoring are listed in the County Radiological Emergency Response Plans.
- B. Emergency workers reporting back to their duty stations, and each evacuee reporting to a DCC, will be surveyed for radioactive contamination by Certified Radiological Monitors. Whenever radiation readings above the background level are observed, triggering the alarm on the portal monitor, decontamination will be performed.

1. Personnel will be showered or otherwise washed if possible. Injured contaminated personnel will be treated at medical facilities identified in Chapter 11.

2. Contaminated clothing will be stored in plastic bags and turned over to the ADH for proper disposition.

3. Contaminated tools and equipment will be washed to remove the contamination.
When this is not feasible, contaminated tools and equipment will be disposed of as radioactive waste, in accordance with the Arkansas State Board of Health Rules & Regulations for Control of Sources of Ionizing Radiation.

- C. The vehicles used by emergency workers, and the vehicles driven by evacuees to the DCC, will be surveyed by Certified Radiological Monitors.

- D. If survey meter readings are equal to 300 CPM or greater, the vehicle will not be released until it is decontaminated IAW County Plans.

- E. Waste, and other materials that cannot be decontaminated, will be collected, tagged, and held for proper disposal as contaminated waste, in accordance with the Arkansas State Board of Health Rules & Regulations for the Control of Sources of Ionizing Radiation.

Chapter 11

MEDICAL & HEALTH SUPPORT

I. GENERAL

Adequate medical and public health support services are available for evaluation and treatment of radiation contaminated individuals.

II. MEDICAL SUPPORT

A. The greatest potential for injury involving radiological contamination is to those working on-site at ANO. However, occurrences such as traffic accidents within the plume exposure pathway could result in members of the public becoming injured and contaminated.

B. The utility maintains written agreements with the medical facilities listed below. The agreements, which are updated once every two years by the utility, are incorporated into the ANO EMERGENCY PLAN, as Appendix 1. They provide for medical response and treatment of both ANO personnel and members of the general public who may be radiation contaminated or overexposed. The medical facilities have the capability to evaluate radiation exposure and provide treatment of injuries. Personnel providing the services have received adequate training in the handling of contaminated individuals.

1. St. Mary's AMI Medical Center, Russellville, Arkansas, is designated as the primary facility to provide in-hospital treatment. Diagrams of facilities and equipment listings are found in the hospital's plans, procedures, and checklists. St Mary's can treat 10 contaminated patients at a time and has a total bed capacity of 170.

2. Pope County Ambulance Service, Russellville, Arkansas, is designated as the primary provider of ambulance service, including pre-hospital first aid and care.

3. The University of Arkansas for Medical Science Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas, is designated as the back-up facility to provide in-hospital treatment. Diagrams of facilities and equipment listings are found in the hospital's plans, procedures, and

checklists. UAMS can treat 5 contaminated patients at a time and has a total bed capacity of 430.

- C. Overflow hospitals for treating contaminated and injured patients will be coordinated through the ADH Emergency Communications Center. A current list of hospitals, bed availability, and treatment capabilities is maintained by the ADH's Hospital Preparedness Program. These hospitals will be contacted if the primary and backup Hospitals reach capacity.

III. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation for injured and radiation contaminated patients will be provided by the most expedient means available as identified in the County Radiological Emergency Response Plans. This includes, but is not limited to:

- A. If available, local ambulance services which normally provide service to those counties within the 10-mile EPZ will be dispatched first.
- B. The National Guard, coordinated through ADEM, will provide service, if assets are available, with the Governor's approval.
- C. Determination of which hospital to transport patients to will be made by the ambulance service after consulting with the primary and backup hospitals, the ADH, and County EOCs as required.

Chapter 12

Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) and Population Relocation

Control of Foodstuffs and Contamination Control

There are all or parts of 19 Arkansas counties within a 50-mile radius of Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO) as shown in Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2.

Persons in counties outside the ten-mile radius (EPZ) of ANO, are unlikely to be exposed to direct radiation from a plume containing radioactive isotopes. However, there is a possibility that those counties in the 0-to-50-mile radius, also known as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ), could be subjected to radioactive deposition on to exposed surfaces, including area lakes, bodies of water, and edible foodstuffs.

Contamination of groundcover could result in uptake of radiation by foraging of livestock and wildlife.

This deposition could also affect row crops, orchards, and gardens. Surface sources of human and animal drinking water could also be contaminated. Radioactive deposition could also affect other non-edible substances which would adversely impact their usability and/or marketability and pose the danger of spreading contamination. These include but are not limited to; timber and minerals (strip mines and quarries).

A survey of counties with areas inside the IPZ has identified potential items that would require attention in the event that a radioactive plume transverses all or part of a particular county.

In the event of a release of radioactive material from ANO, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), which has lead statutory authority, will review the composition, both isotopically and chemically, of the release. ADH will project the probable direction of travel of the plume containing radioactive material and the likelihood such material will be carried outside the 10-mile EPZ. ADH will then notify the affected counties of the possibility that the plum will or has traversed their area.

Notification will be accomplished by contacting the affected county Warning Points by

means shown in Attachment 12-A. Upon notification, the County Warning Point will notify key officials of the need to respond to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or specially designated command and control facility.

ADH will also notify other affected state agencies as noted, including the Department of Emergency Management, Secretary of Agriculture, and Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. ADH will also notify key staff in the agency's Public Water, Public Food, and Communication Branches. ADH will also notify the agency's veterinarian.

The secretary of Agriculture will provide support from the State Plant Board, the State Poultry and Livestock Commission, the Arkansas Forestry Commission, and the State Apiary Board.

ADH will activate the Alternate State Emergency Operations Facility, where agencies will meet to establish a conference call with affected counties, as well as Federal Agencies.

Projected plume plots will be provided to each affected county for use in formulating measures to protect the public from ingestion of radioactive material which has or is expected to be deposited on ground cover or surface water sources.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The TOCD may elect to issue pre-deposition PAA's to minimize the potential effect of radioactive material on some products. Initial actions prior to radiation monitoring and sampling, may include:

Edible Food Products:

1. Placing livestock and poultry on stored feed and preventing the ingestion of surface water
2. Restriction of human consumption of exposed food products without proper preparation, including:
 - a. Fruits

- b. Garden Vegetables
 - c. Fresh poultry and other meat products including beef, swine, and fish
3. Temporally embargoing all food and agricultural products until monitoring
 4. Halting intake of surface water into community water systems and operating on stored water only
 5. Recommending no garden vegetables be harvested

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Following confirmation of the presence of radioactive deposition, in consultation with local, state, and federal authorities, recommendations may be made to embargo various products, along with instructions to the public regarding the use of garden vegetables and other agricultural products. Additional actions may include:

1. Washing, defoliating, husking, diversion, or destruction of edible food and agricultural products, such as soybeans, corn, wheat, rice, apples, peaches, and other exposed crops.
2. Limiting potable water to that which was in storage tanks prior to the event.
3. Washing and peeling of garden produce.
4. Destruction or diversion of livestock and poultry and wildlife which may have ingested contaminated food or water.
5. Embargo of all fish and wildlife harvested in the impacted area.
6. Embargo, diversion or destruction of honey and other related products.

There are products which may become contaminated which are not for human or food chain consumption. However, in order to avoid spread of contamination, protective actions may be required.

NON-EDIBLE PRODUCTS:

Timber, and geological products will be evaluated and suggestions regarding their use and safety with regard to contamination, will be considered, including:

1. Natural washing through precipitation, debarking or diversion of marketable timber.
2. Washing of marketable gravel and other minerals to prevent the spread of radioactive contamination.
3. In the event of leaching into bark, diversion of Christmas Tree farm production may be required.

FOOD CHAIN CONSIDERATIONS:

Hay, grain crops for agricultural feed, ground cover used for foraging, and water used by poultry or livestock will be evaluated to determine its usability.

EMBARGO CONSIDERATIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture will assist in the recommendation and enforcement of embargo measures.

Law enforcement agencies will assist with the enforcement of the embargo of crops and livestock and to prevent their transportation outside the area.

LIMITATION OF HUNTING AND FISHING:

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission will be consulted in reference to limiting or

halting the taking of edible fish and game from affected areas. The agency may consider banning hunting and fishing in certain areas until wildlife can be assessed for contamination.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS, DIARY PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:

The Arkansas Department of Health, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality will review acceptable methods for the destruction and disposal of Agricultural products, including, but not limited to, row crops, fruits, vegetables, milk and dairy products, honey, livestock, and poultry, where their processing or consumption is determined to pose a risk to public health and safety. Guidance and assistance maybe enlisted from Federal partners, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency.

PUBLIC INFORMATION:

ADH will formulate news releases defining areas affected, precautionary measures, embargo, and possible decontamination instructions.

News releases will also address any restrictions on hunting and/or fishing and information on where to request additional information.

Information as to where and how to apply for assistance or how to file claims for economic loss will be provided.

IPZ COUNTY PLANS:

Of the 19 counties impacted by the 50-mile IPZ, five counties have independent, individual Radiological Emergency Response Plans, due to the fact that they are either within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) or serve as a host county for evacuees. Those are show in Figure 12.1 on the following page.

Figure 12.1

County:	Relation to EPZ:	Emergency Role(s):
Conway	All of County outside	Host, Reception Center

Johnson	Part of County inside	Evacuation, Sheltering, Reception Center
Logan	Part of County inside	Evacuation, Sheltering, Reception Center
Pope	Part of County inside	Evacuation, Sheltering, Reception Center
Yell	Part of County inside	Evacuation, Sheltering, Reception Center

Note: The counties shown in Figure 12.1 do not have an Appendix in this plan. Their response is discussed in their specific REP Plan.

The counties shown in Figure 12.2 have no land area or population inside the 10-mile EPZ and are not at risk for direct plume exposure. Therefore, they do not have independent Radiological Emergency Response Plans in support of Arkansas Nuclear One. By virtue of the fact that parts of these counties have land area in the 50-mile IPZ, their plan for response is included in Appendices 12-1 through 12-14 of ANNEX V.

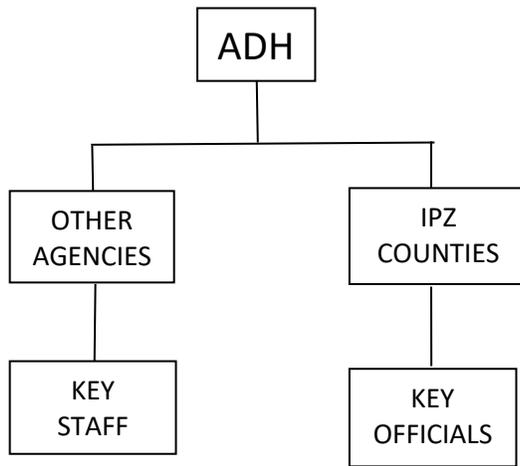
Figure 12.2

County:	Appendix Number:
Crawford	12-1
Faulkner	12-2
Franklin	12-3
Garland	12-4
Madison	12-5
Montgomery	12-6
Newton	12-7
Perry	12-8
Pulaski	12-9
Saline	12-10
Scott	12-11
Searcy	12-12
Sebastian	12-13
Van Buren	12-14

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that areas, either inside the EPZ or outside a 10-mile radius of ANO, could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological

events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAG’s), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAG’s were no longer exceeded.



Attachment 12-A

Chapter 13

EXERCISES & DRILLS

I. GENERAL

In order to maintain an adequate preparedness posture for response to a radiological emergency at ANO, off-site organizations and agencies conduct exercises and drills. The results of exercises and drills provide a basis for identifying changes necessary in response plans and implementation procedures, and for future scheduling of training for emergency response personnel.

A. Planning

1. Scenarios for exercises and drills are formulated by the appropriate individuals, with consideration given to the following:
 - a. Basic objectives and appropriate evaluation criteria.
 - b. Dates, time periods, places, and participating organizations.
 - c. Simulated events.
 - d. Time schedule of real time and simulated initiating events.
 - e. Weather Conditions
2. A narrative summary is developed which describes the scope of the exercise or drill.

3. Prior to each exercise, a detailed briefing is held for official observers. Advance materials, including copies of the complete scenario, and state and local plans, are provided.

B. Evaluation

1. A critique will be conducted at the conclusion of each exercise and drill to evaluate the adequacy of the capabilities demonstrated. Participants will be invited to submit critique notes, in writing, for inclusion in the official after-action report. The report will be written by the Little Rock NP&RP health physicist. The HP will track action items until corrective actions are made.
2. Exercises may be formally evaluated by the Federal Regional Assistance Committee (RAC). These evaluations will be reviewed by state and local personnel. Observer and participant comments on areas of deficiency and/or areas needing improvement will be assessed. If necessary, corrective actions will be implemented under the direction of the appropriate state and local officials.
3. Each drill will be evaluated by the instructor for that drill.

II. EXERCISES

- A. Exercises are conducted to demonstrate the ability to implement radiological emergency preparedness plans, and to ultimately protect the public health.
- B. In accordance with federal regulations, a full-participation exercise will be conducted at least once every two (2) years, and an ingestion pathway exercise and a Hostile Action Based drill will be conducted at least once every eight (8) years. Participants will include the state, selected local governments, and ANO. These exercises will be designed to ensure that all major elements of the plans are demonstrated at least once every eight (8) years.

III. DRILLS

- A. The drills conducted by the state are educational in nature and provide a means for personnel of the state and local off-site response organizations to develop skills and knowledge of their roles in the radiological emergency response plan. Some drills will be components of an exercise.

- B. Types and frequencies include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Communication drills which verify the capability to exchange information among organizations, to include:
 - a. Tests of communications with federal emergency response organizations; one per quarter.

 - b. Tests of communications between ANO, state and local emergency operations centers, and field teams are conducted at least monthly.

 - c. These tests include message content tests

 - 2. Medical emergency drills, which include the transportation and treatment of a contaminated person; one per year. These drills are performed by either the primary or backup hospital and the primary EMS agency

 - 3. Radiological monitoring drills, which may include collection and analysis of environmental samples, record keeping, and communications; one per year.

 - 4. Health physics drills to test response and assessment capabilities, which may include environmental sampling and direct radiation measurements; two per year.

Chapter 14

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING

I. GENERAL

A system has been established by the ADH to ensure that radiological emergency preparedness training, mandated by NUREG-0654, is provided for all individuals at the state and local levels who are involved in decision making, planning, and response activities.

- A. The state is responsible for assuring that state agency emergency personnel participate in the appropriate radiological emergency preparedness training annually.
- B. Each county is responsible for assuring that the county emergency workers participate in the appropriate radiological emergency preparedness training annually.
- C. Training will be provided for Emergency Workers for performance of their duties as assigned in the radiological emergency response plans.

1) RRT member training described in Radiation Control Procedures covers the following areas:

- a. General Radiation and Emergency Worker Training.
- b. Health Physics, Field Team, and Field Team Leader Training
- c. Dose Assessment and Accident Assessment Training
- d. Radiological Response Team Leader Training.
- e. Nuclear Planning and Response Team Training which includes:
 - i. Local Government Liaison Training
 - ii. Public Information Training
- f. Laboratory Staff Training
- g. Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) Training

2) County Emergency Worker training described in County Radiological Emergency Plans covers the following personnel:

- a. Police
- b. Security
- c. Firefighting
- d. First Aid
- e. Rescue
- f. Support Services
- g. Medical Support
- h. Communication

II. FREQUENCY OF TRAINING

Training and re-training, which may include exercises and drills will be provided on an annual basis. Just-in-time training on basic radiation protection will be provided to emergency workers as required.

Chapter 15

THE PLANNING EFFORT

I. STATE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Off-Site Radiological Emergency Response Planning

ADH is responsible for off-site radiological emergency response planning for the state. All off-site radiological emergency response plans for state government are contained in Annexes to the ARCEMP. The Nuclear Planning and Response Program will ensure that:

1. Planning efforts are coordinated with:
 - a. The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management and, through ADEM, with other state and volunteer agencies, which have assigned responsibilities.
 - b. The utility, in order to assure continuity with the ANO EMERGENCY PLAN.
2. All portions of off-site radiological emergency plans are prepared and reviewed by qualified individuals.
3. Initial and continuing training, as it becomes available, is arranged for all staff members who are assigned to the planning effort. At a minimum, these individuals will have attended the FEMA REP Planning course.
4. Annual review and certification of the Arkansas radiological emergency preparedness programs, including radiological emergency response plans, is performed.

5. Update and revision of plans as necessitated by federal or state regulations or by changes identified during exercises and drills.
6. Support is provided to the CEO in each of the five Arkansas counties that have direct radiological emergency planning responsibilities.
7. Copies of the state radiological emergency response plan and all changes thereto are provided to every organization or individual identified herein as having responsibility for full or partial implementation of the plan; and revised pages are dated, and revision number indicated.
8. Telephone numbers listed as part of emergency procedures are verified and updated each calendar quarter.

B. ARCEMP

The Director of the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of the ARCEMP, and coordination of other state emergency planning efforts. ADEM Director will ensure the ARCEMP and its Annexes are updated when major changes in the concept of operations or emergency response capabilities of state and volunteer agencies warrant.

- C. ANNEX V Format: Chapters 1 through 15 of this Annex address state planning requirements as specified in NUREG-064, REP-1, REV.1, Part II, Planning Standard and Criteria. Specific cross-references are listed in Attachment No. 2.

D. Supporting Plans

Supporting plans and their sources are described in Chapter 2, "Emergency Response Support & Resources."

E. Supporting Procedures

1. ADH Radiation Control Procedures supporting Chapters 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12.
2. ADH Emergency Communication Center Procedures supporting Chapters 4 and 5.
3. Arkansas Nuclear One Procedures supporting Chapters 2, 3, 6, and 7.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The chief executive officers of Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties are responsible for local radiological emergency planning in their respective jurisdictions.
- B. The ADH Nuclear Planning & Response Program, under the direction of the TOCD, will provide assistance to the CEOs in developing, reviewing, updating, and/or revising the local radiological emergency response plans, and the annexes and attachments thereto.

Chapter 16

BEYOND DESIGN BASIS EXTERNAL EVENTS

L DISCUSSION:

In addition to planned emergency response actions based on design basis accidents, Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO) is required to respond to Beyond Design Basis External Events (BDBEE) which cause extended loss of all AC power (ELAP) for greater than one hour and loss of access to the ultimate heat sink which is Lake Dardanelle. In order to respond to these conditions (caused by a beyond design basis earthquake or direct tornado strike on site with significant damage), the nuclear industry has developed a program known as FLEX. This program provides additional installed equipment in the plant (Phase I), backup equipment such as pumps and generators stored in seismic and tornado resistant buildings located on the owner-controlled property (Phase II), and larger and more specialized equipment stored in centralized facilities in Memphis and Phoenix (Phase III).

II. PLANNING:

The planning for a BDBEE event assumes that the ANO site is cut off for the first 6 hours after the event due to road/bridge damage, downed power lines, and debris. ANO Shift personnel will implement the Phase I and Phase II strategies without support from the outside to maintain the plant in a stable configuration for an indefinite period of time. For planning purposes, most communications systems in a 25-mile radius around ANO are considered to be damaged and unavailable forcing the use of Satellite phones. Planning also assumes that after the first six hours, members of the ANO Emergency Response Organization (ERO) teams will begin to arrive in small groups and staff the Emergency Response Facilities over an extended period of time. This is different from the normal 60-90 minutes for a design basis event response and may require Arkansas Department of Health and Arkansas Division of Emergency Management representatives to work from the Little Rock State Emergency Operations Facility (SEOF) or from the State EOC at Camp Robinson since they may not be able to reach the ANO Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). It is likely that the alternate ANO EOF at 305 South Knoxville, Russellville will be activated if it is more accessible. This scenario assumes that the event, whether a direct tornado strike on ANO or major seismic event is centered around ANO and not a major event elsewhere in the state such as a catastrophic New Madrid Fault earthquake.

Implementation of the Flex III strategy to get equipment from the National SAFER Response

Centers in Memphis or Phoenix will help restore onsite AC power and ensure long term protection of the nuclear cores and ultimately protect the public. The following is a list of the types of support that may be requested from Local, County and State governments to implement the Phase III Strategy. The list is provided to help Local, County and State Governments anticipate potential requests and is thorough but not all inclusive.

Potential Support Requests:

- Information about road conditions and open travel paths from Memphis or Phoenix to Morrilton or Clarksville Airport and/or ANO- focusing primarily on US Hwy 64, State Hwy 333, I-40, and I-30.
- Security escort of SAFER Phase III Equipment through the state to either ANO direct if possible or to the Morrilton or Clarksville Airport.
- Road clearing and/or temporary repair to open travel paths for the Phase III equipment to reach ANO or to the Morrilton/Clarksville Airport.
- Status of communications availability in county EOCs and areas surrounding ANO.
- Request the SEOC Air Coordination Group to identify air assets to help move ANO Emergency Response Personnel into the plant site if access is not available. ANO ERO members could report to the EOC in the county which they live and request pickup. This support would be used temporarily until Entergy contract resources can be brought into the state to take over. This support would typically be called upon between 6 to 12 hours post event.
- Request the SEOC to identify water transport assets to ferry ANO ERO personnel into the plant site via water when roads are not passable. ANO ERO members could report to the EOC in the County which they live, request pickup and be directed to a shore boarding site. This support would be used temporarily until Entergy resources from elsewhere in the State can be brought in take over.
- Waiver for SAFER Helicopter Air Lift Resources if no fly zone has been implemented over ANO airspace post event.
- Request for air ambulance to evacuate injured employees when road access is not available.
- Request the SEOC to identify assets to provide emergency diesel fuel support until normal offsite vendors can reach the site. This request would typically be called upon between 18 to 24 hours post event.
- Request the SEOC Air Coordination Group to identify Medium Lift Helicopter Support to airlift emergency equipment (weighing less than 8000 lbs.) from the SAFER Phase III Equipment Staging Areas at Morrilton Airport or Clarksville Airport to ANO Staging Area Bravo just south of the cooling tower. This support would potentially be needed between 18 to 24 hours post event if Phase III

equipment from Memphis or Phoenix could not be driven directly to ANO.

III. SUPPORT REQUEST PROCESSING:

Support for requests for an ANO BDBEE will be provided based on tasking priorities established by the Local, County and State governments considering the availability of resources.

A. State, County, and Local Government Requests:

- a. Before the State Emergency Operations Facility (SEOF) is operational: ANO will make support requests to the Pope County EOC. The EOC will provide the support or send the request to the SEOC for processing. If the Pope County EOC is not operational, ANO will send the requests directly to the SEOC.
- b. After the SEOF is operational: ANO will make the support requests to the ADEM representative in the SEOF. The ADEM representative will send the request to the SEOC for processing.

B. Federal Requests: ADEM will coordinate Federal support requests for support that cannot be met by Local, County, or State resources.

NUREG-0654 FEMA REP-1

ARCEMP

Annex V

Cross Reference Index

ANNEX V
Cross Reference Index

NUREG-0654 Planning Standard	Chapter	Title/Subject
A.1.a.	Ch. 1, III.A. & C	Organization: State
	Ch. 1, III.B.	Local Government
	Ch. 1, III.D.	Federal Government
	Ch. 1, IV.	On-Site Radiological Emergency Planning
A.1.b.	Ch. 1, III.B.	Local Government
	Ch. 1, III. A. & C	State Government
	Ch. 1, III.D.	Federal Government
	Ch. 1, V.B	Local Government
	Ch. 1.VI. A.	State Government
	Ch. 1. VI. B.	State Government
A.1.c.	Figure 1-1	“Authority for Coordination of the State Effort”
	Figure 1-2	“State Government REP Function”
A.1.d.	Ch. 1, III.C.	State Government
	Ch. 1, V.A.	Local Government
	Ch. 1, VI.C.	State Government
A.1.e.	Ch. 1, III.A.	Organization: General
	Ch. 1, III.B.	Local Government
A.2.a.	Ch. 1, III.C.	State Government
	Figure 1-2	“State Government REP Function”
	Ch. 1, V.	Local Government Responsibilities
	Ch. 1, VI	State Government
	Ch. 1, VII	Federal Government
A.2.b.	Ch. 1, I.	Statutory Authority
	Ch. 1, II.	References
	Ch.1,V.A	Local Government

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	Ch. 1, VI	State Government
A.3.	Ch. 1, VI.C.	State Government
A.4.	Ch. 1, VI.	State Government
B*		*Not applicable to State Plan
C.1.a.	Ch. 1, VII.	Federal Government
	Ch. 2, I.B.	Request for Federal Monitoring & Assessment Assistance
C.1.b.	Ch. 2.	Request for Federal Monitoring & Assessment Assistance
C.1.c.	Ch. 2, I.D.	Office Space & Telephones
C.2.a.	Ch. 2, II.A.	State Emergency Operations Facility (SEOF)
C.2.b.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
C.3.	Ch. 2, III.	Radiological Laboratory Support
C.4.	Ch. 2, IV.	Additional Emergency Assistance
C.6	Ch.2. IV	Access to Site
D.1. – D.2.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
D.3. – D.4.	Ch. 3, I. Ch. 3, II.	General Emergency Classification System E. Alert Classification F. Notification G. Emergency Methods
E.1.	Ch. 4., I.	Basis for Notification/Reverse Notification
	Ch. 4., II.	Procedures for Incident Notification
E.2.	Ch. 4, II.	ANO Utilization of DEF/VS
	Ch. 4, III.	Notification & Mobilization of ADH Emergency Response Staff
E.3. – E.4.*		Not applicable to State Plan
E.5. – E.6.	Ch. 4, IV.& V	Dissemination of Information to the Public
E.7.	Ch. 4, IV.C.	Protective Action Advisory
F.1.a.	Ch. 5, I.A.	Prior to Full Activation of the SEOF
F.1.b.	Ch. 5, I.	Official Notification

NUREG-0654 Planning Standard	Chapter	Title/Subject
F.1.c.	Ch. 5, III.E.	Communications Between State & Federal
F.1.d.	Ch. 5, I.	Official Notification
	Ch. 5, III.B.	ADH Communications & Paging
F.1.e.	Ch. 5, I.	Official Notification
F.1.f.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
F.2.	Ch. 5, III.F.	State & Local Communications Links
F.3.	Ch. 5, II.	Notification of the Public
	Ch. 5, III.D.	System Testing
G.1. – G.2.	Ch. 6, II.A.B.	10-mile EPZ/50-mile IPZ
G.3.a. – G.4.a.	Ch. 6, III.	Information During the Response/Recovery Phases
G.3.b.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
G.4.b.	Ch. 6, III.B.	News Media
G.4.c.	Ch. 6, IV.	Rumor Control
G.5.	Ch. 6, II.A.	Ten Mile EPZ
H.1., H.2., H.5., H.6.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
H.3., H.4.,	Ch. 7, I.B.	State of Arkansas
H.7., H.10., H.11.	Ch. 7, II.A.	Radiological Monitoring Equipment
H.8., H.9.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
H.11.	Ch 7. II. A	ADH RC Section Instrumentation Inventory
H.12.	Ch. 7, I.B.	State EOF
	Ch. 8., II.B.	Environmental Sampling
I.1. – I.6.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
I.7.	Ch. 8, I. B	Accident Assessment
I.8.	Ch. 8, II.A.	Fission Products
	Ch. 8, II.B.	Environmental Sampling

	Ch. 8, III.	Assessment of Field Data
I.9.	Ch. 8, II.A.	Fission Products

I.10.	Ch. 8, III.	Assessment of Field Data
I.11.	Ch. 8, I.B.	State Coordination & Direction
J.1., J.3. – J.8.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
J.2.	Ch. 9, II.A.	Plume Exposure Pathway
J.9.	Ch. 9, II.	Protective Actions Options
J.10.a.	Ch. 9, II.A.	Plume Exposure Pathway
	Ch. 9, III.	Sampling Locations
J.10.b.	Ch. 9, I.C.	Population Distribution Maps
J.10.c.	Ch. 9, I.B.	Resident & Transient Population Notification
J.10.d. – J.10.e.	Ch.9, II..	Protective Actions Options
J.10.f.	Ch. 9, I.B.	Plume Exposure Pathway: Evacuation
	Ch.9, II.A.4	ADH Radiological Emergency Protective Action Policy
J.10.g – J.10.m.	Ch.9, II.A.	Plume Protective Action
J.11.	Ch. 9, II.B.	Ingestion Exposure Pathway
J.12.	Ch. 9	Plume Exposure Pathway
K.1., K.2., K.6., K.7.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
K.3.a.	Ch. 10, II.	Personnel Dosimetry
K.3.b.	Ch. 10, II&III.	Maintenance of Dose Records
K.4.	Ch. 10, II&IV.	Unusual Exposure
K.5.a. – K.5.b.	Ch. 10, V.	Contamination Control
L.1.	Ch. 11, II.B.	Utility & Medical Facility Agreements
L.2.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
L.3.	Ch. 11, II.C.	ADH Listing of Other Medical Facilities
L.4.	Ch. 11, III.	Transportation
M.1.	Ch. 12, I.	General: Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) AND Population Relocation
M.2.*		*Not applicable to State Plan

M.3.	Ch. 12, III.	Public Information
M. 4	Ch 12,	Exposure Estimation and Long-Term Assessment
N.1.a	Ch. 13 II. B.	Evaluation
N.1.b, d,	Ch.13 I & II	Exercises
N.2.a	Ch 13. III	Drills
N.2.c		Not applicable to State Plan
N.2.d.	Ch 13. III	Drills
N.2.e. (1)	Ch. 13. III	Drills
N.3	Ch 13 I.A.1.a	Planning
N.3	Ch 13 I.A.1.b	Planning
N.3.	Ch 13.I.A.1.c	Planning
N.3	Ch 13 I.A.1.d	Planning
N.3.	Ch 13.I.A.2.	Planning
N.3.	Ch 13.I.A.3	Planning
N.4	Ch 13 I. B	Evaluation
N.5.	Ch 13.I.B.2	Evaluation
O.1.-O.1,b	Ch. 14	General: REP Training
		Levels of Training
O.2. – O.3.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
O.4.a. – O.4.j.	Ch. 14	General: RERT
	Ch. 14	Levels of Training

	Ch. 14.	Frequency of Training
	Ch. 14	Organizations Requiring Training
O.5.	Ch. 14	Frequency of Training
P.1. – P.5., P.10.	Ch. 15, I.A.	Off-Site REP Planning
P.6.	Ch. 2, I.	Federal Assistance
	Ch. 2, IV.	Additional Emergency Assistance
	Ch. 15, I.B.	State ARCEMP
P.7.	Ch. 15, I.C.	Annex V Format

P.8.	TOC	Annex V Table of Contents, Page V-2
	Ch. 15, I.C.	Annex V Format
P.9.*		*Not applicable to State Plan
P.10	Ch.15 I.A	REP Planning

ANNEX V

APPENDIX

Appendix 12-1

Crawford County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Crawford County is located in a generally northwesterly direction from Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO), starting at approximately 46.8 miles (Attachment Crawford A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 26.8 square miles or 17,169 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Crawford B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Crawford C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Crawford County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Crawford County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 Center, will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Crawford County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Crawford D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Crawford E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County

Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Crawford County EOC; located at 1820 Chestnut Street, Van Buren, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Crawford F).

The State will establish contact with the Crawford County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Crawford C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Crawford County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Crawford County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Crawford County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Crawford County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Crawford County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

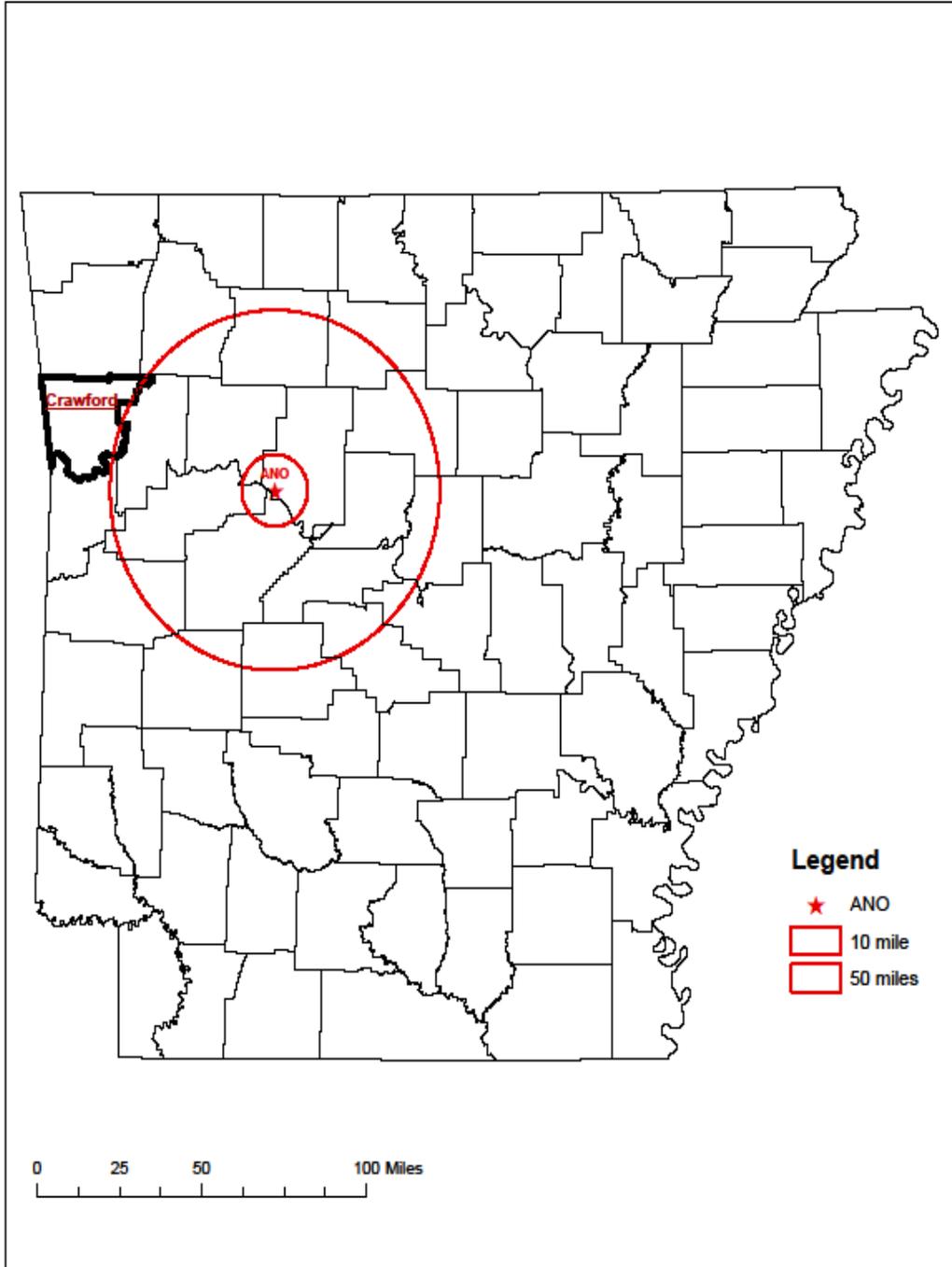
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

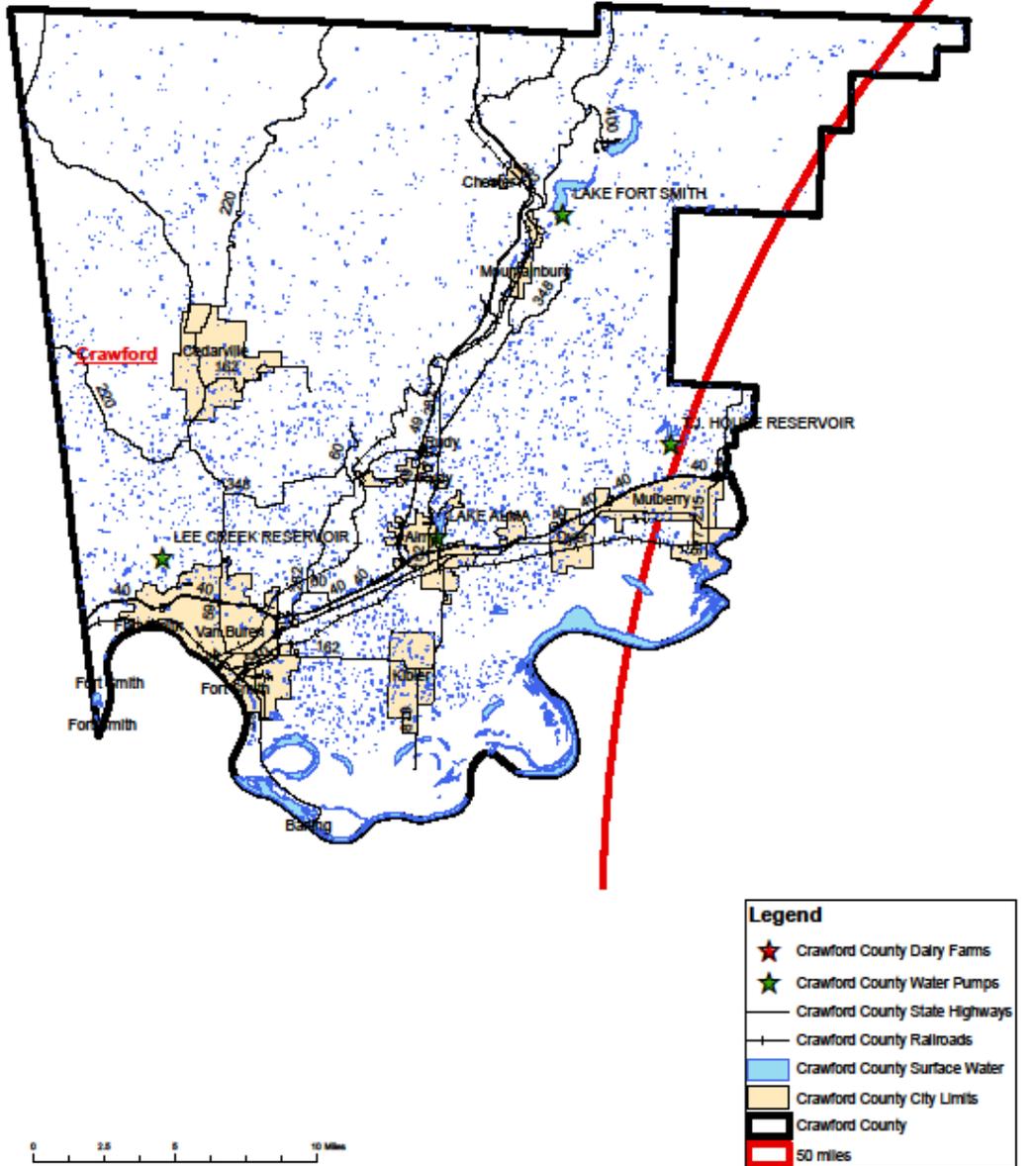
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B
Crawford County



Attachment C

Crawford County

**Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition**

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (seasonal)
Orchards (Blueberries, Peaches)
Vineyards
Watermelon
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)
Food processors (Soybean processing Edamame)

Attachment D

Crawford County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Crawford County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- [] 1 Establish contact with ADH at 501-661-2136.
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.

- [] 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.

- [] 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.

- [] 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps

- [] 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.

- [] 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.

- [] 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF.

Appendix 12-2

Faulkner County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Faulkner County is located in a generally easterly direction from Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO), starting at approximately 40 miles (Attachment Faulkner A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 242 Square miles or 155,290 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Faulkner B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Faulkner C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Faulkner County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Faulkner County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Faulkner County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Faulkner D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Faulkner E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Faulkner County IPZ Command Post, located at 57 Acklin Gap Road, Conway, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the *IPZ CP Activation Checklist* (Attachment Faulkner F).

The State will establish contact with the Faulkner County the CP via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Faulkner C.

PRE-DISPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Faulkner County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with

assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST DISPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Faulkner County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Faulkner County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Faulkner County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Faulkner County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

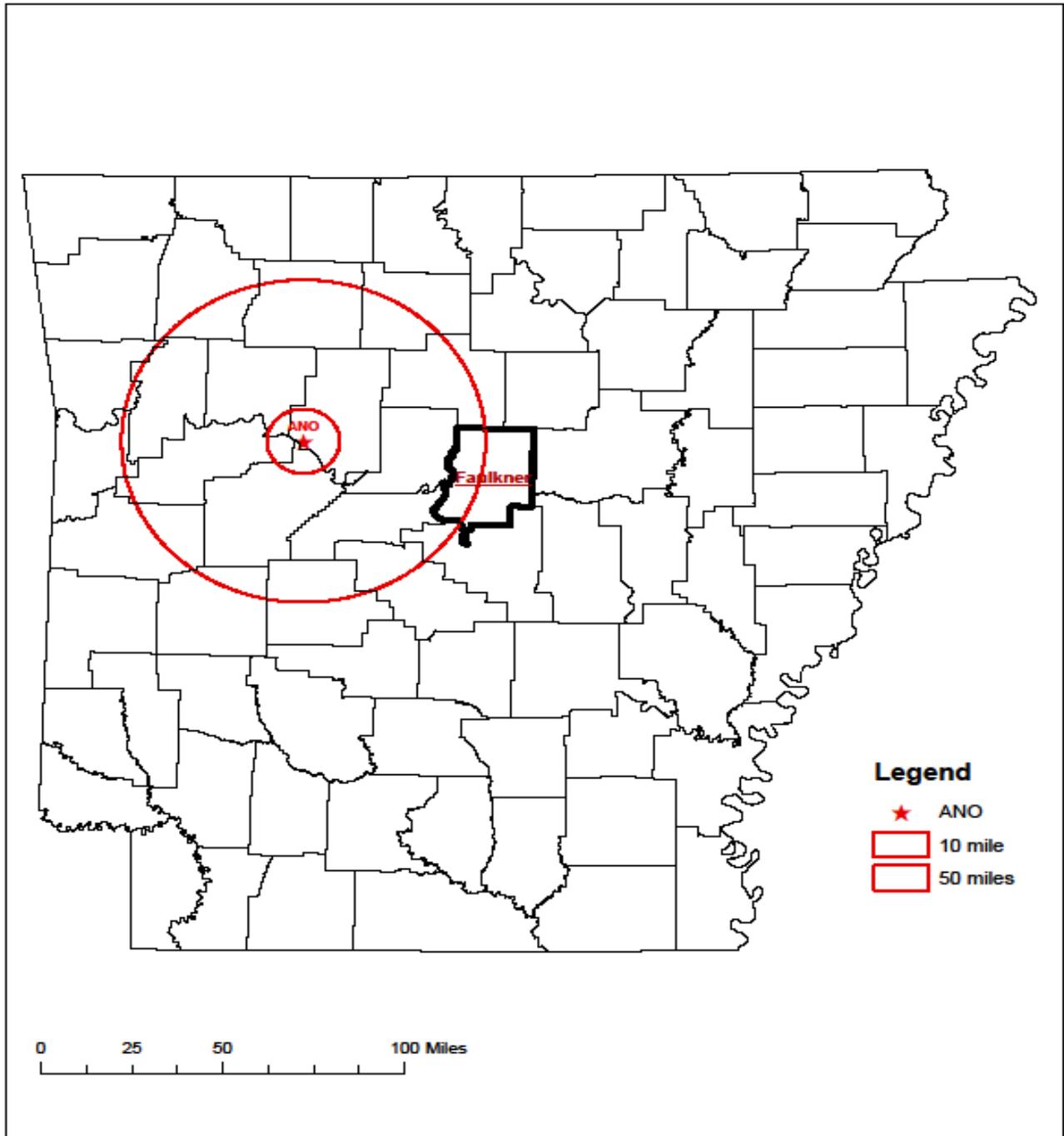
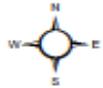
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

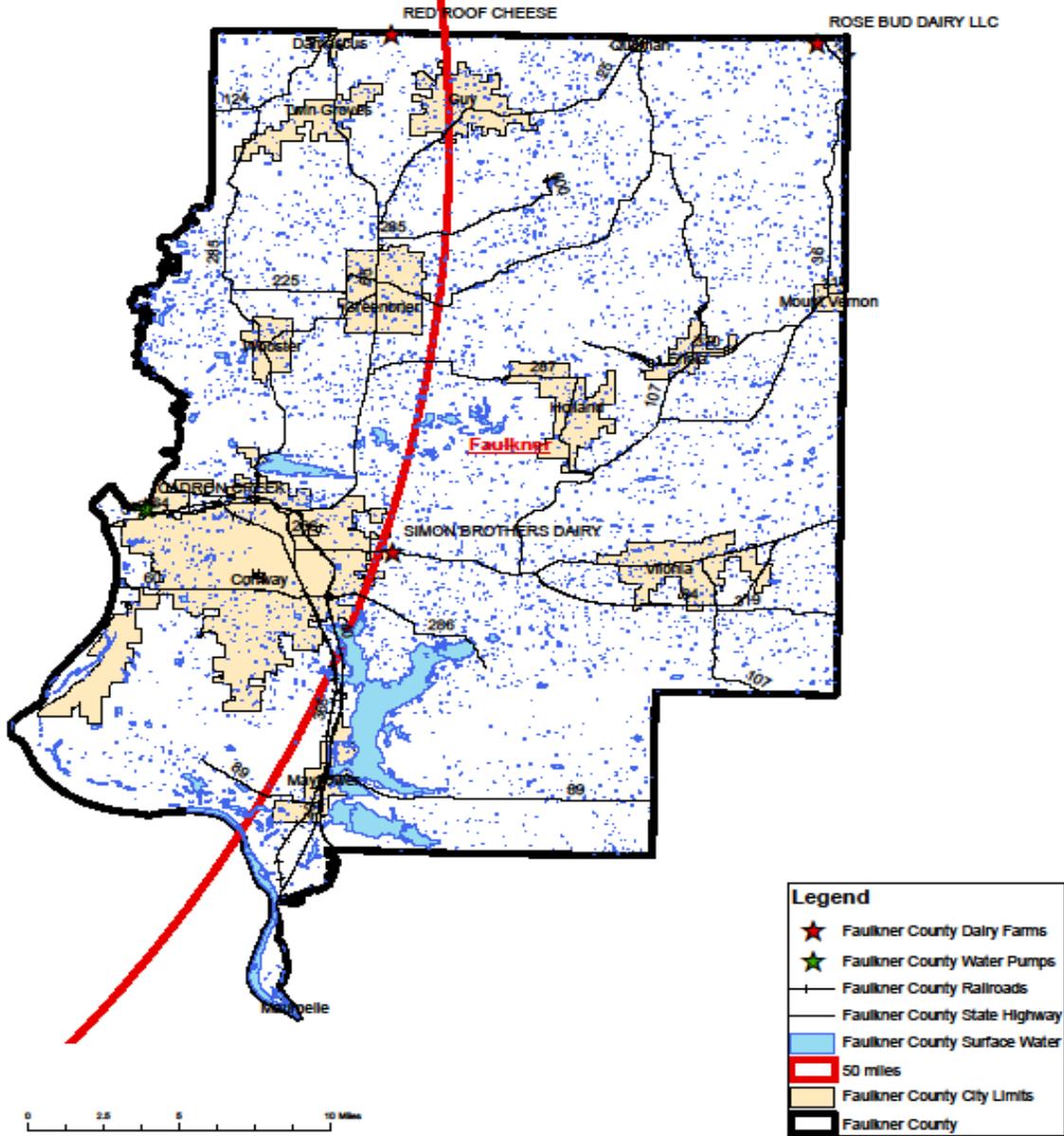
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B Faulkner County



Attachment C

Faulkner County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (Seasonal)
Orchards, Pecan
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Dairy
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets (2)
Commercial Fisherman

Attachment D

Faulkner County

Notification Check List

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

- County Judge
- Emergency Management Director
- County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Attachment F

Faulkner County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- [] 1. Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136.
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.

- [] 2. Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.

- [] 3. Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.

- [] 4. Locate 50 mile and county specific maps

- [] 5. Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.

- [] 6. Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.

- [] 7. Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-3

Franklin County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Franklin County is located in a generally westerly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 27 miles (Attachment Franklin A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 604 Square miles or 386,860 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Franklin B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Franklin C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Franklin County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Franklin County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Franklin County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Franklin D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Franklin E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County

Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Franklin County EOC, located at 300-A, Airport Road, Ozark, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Franklin F).

The State will establish contact with the Franklin County IPZ EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Franklin C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Franklin County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Franklin County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Franklin County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Franklin County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Franklin County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

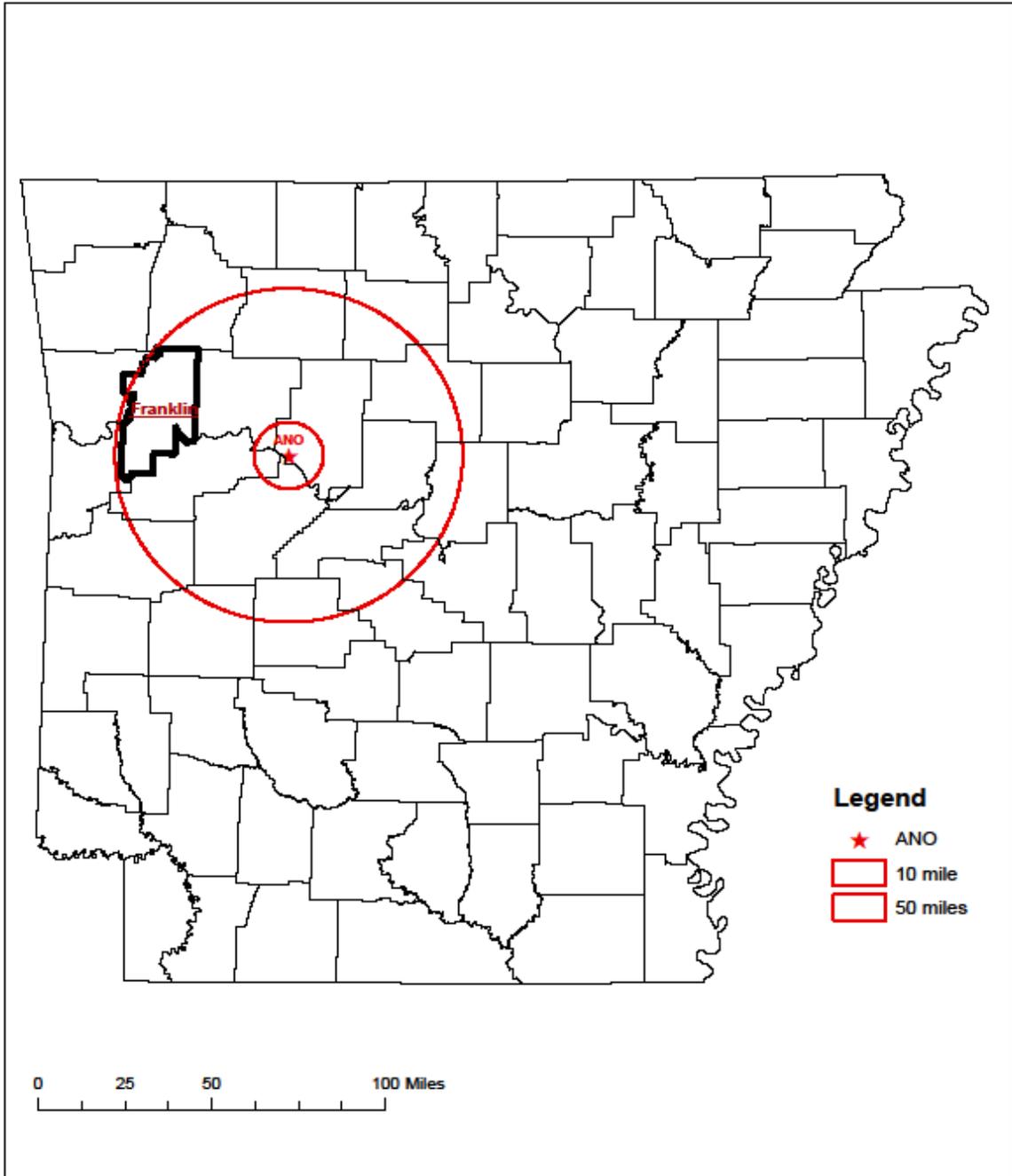
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

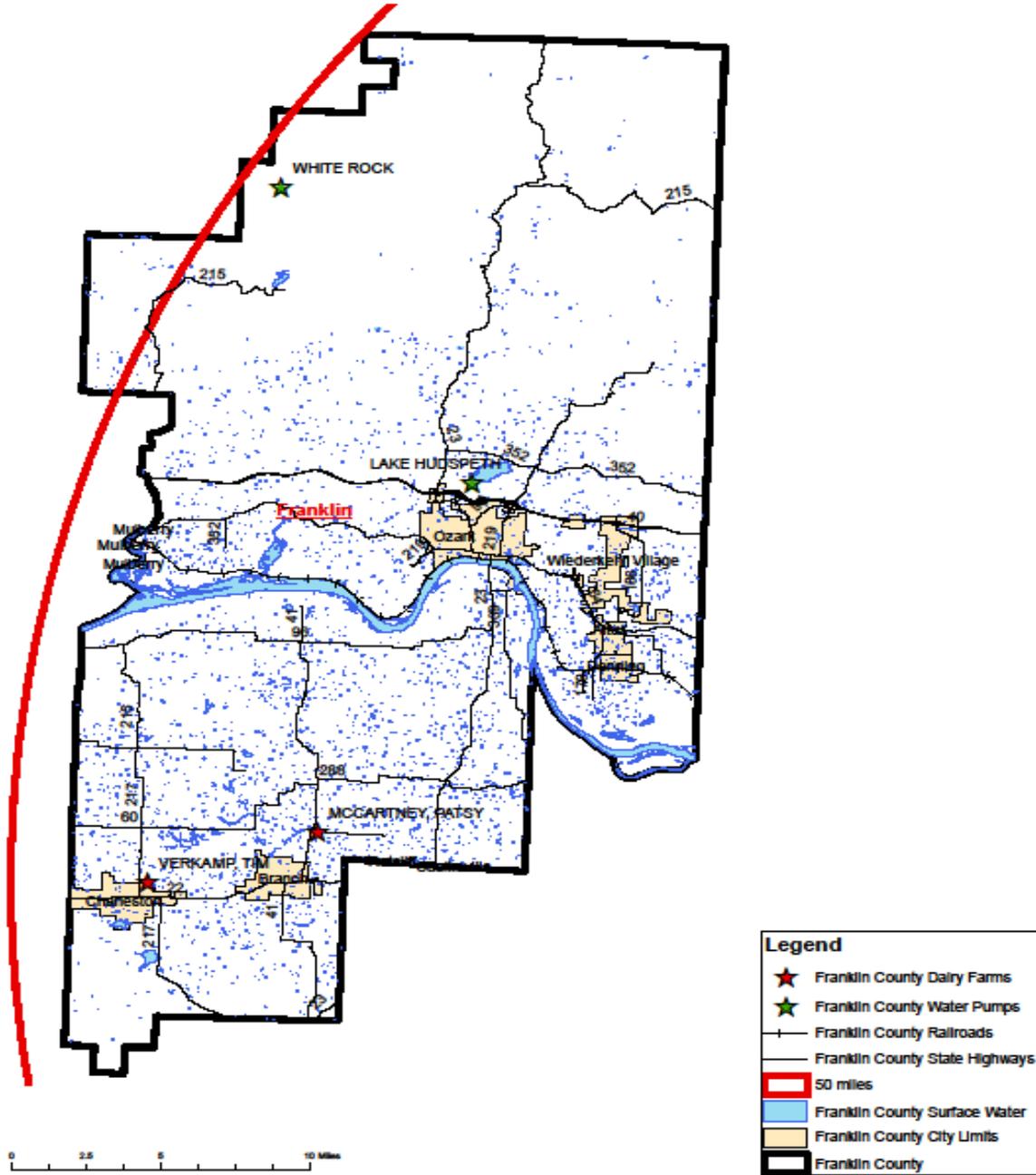
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B Franklin County



Attachment C Franklin County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Vineyards (Wine and table grape production)
Row Crops (Seasonal)
Orchards
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Poultry Houses (Tyson and Cargill)
Layer Houses
Beef Cattle
Dairies (2)
Beehives (Farm-to-market and home use honey production)
Other
Food Processing (Butterball Turkey, 2 small independent meat processors)
Farmer's Markets
Commercial Fishermen
Timber for lumber and pulp production
Feed Mill (Producing animal feed)

Attachment D

Franklin County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Attachment F

Franklin County

IPZ Activation Check List

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-4

Garland County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Garland County is located in a generally southerly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 37 miles (Attachment Garland A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 303 Square miles or 194,062 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Garland B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Garland C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Garland County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Garland County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Garland County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Garland D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Garland E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Garland County EOC, located at 401 Mid-America Road, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Garland F).

The State will establish contact with the Garland County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Garland C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The ADH Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products.

These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Garland County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Garland County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Garland County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Garland County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Garland County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear

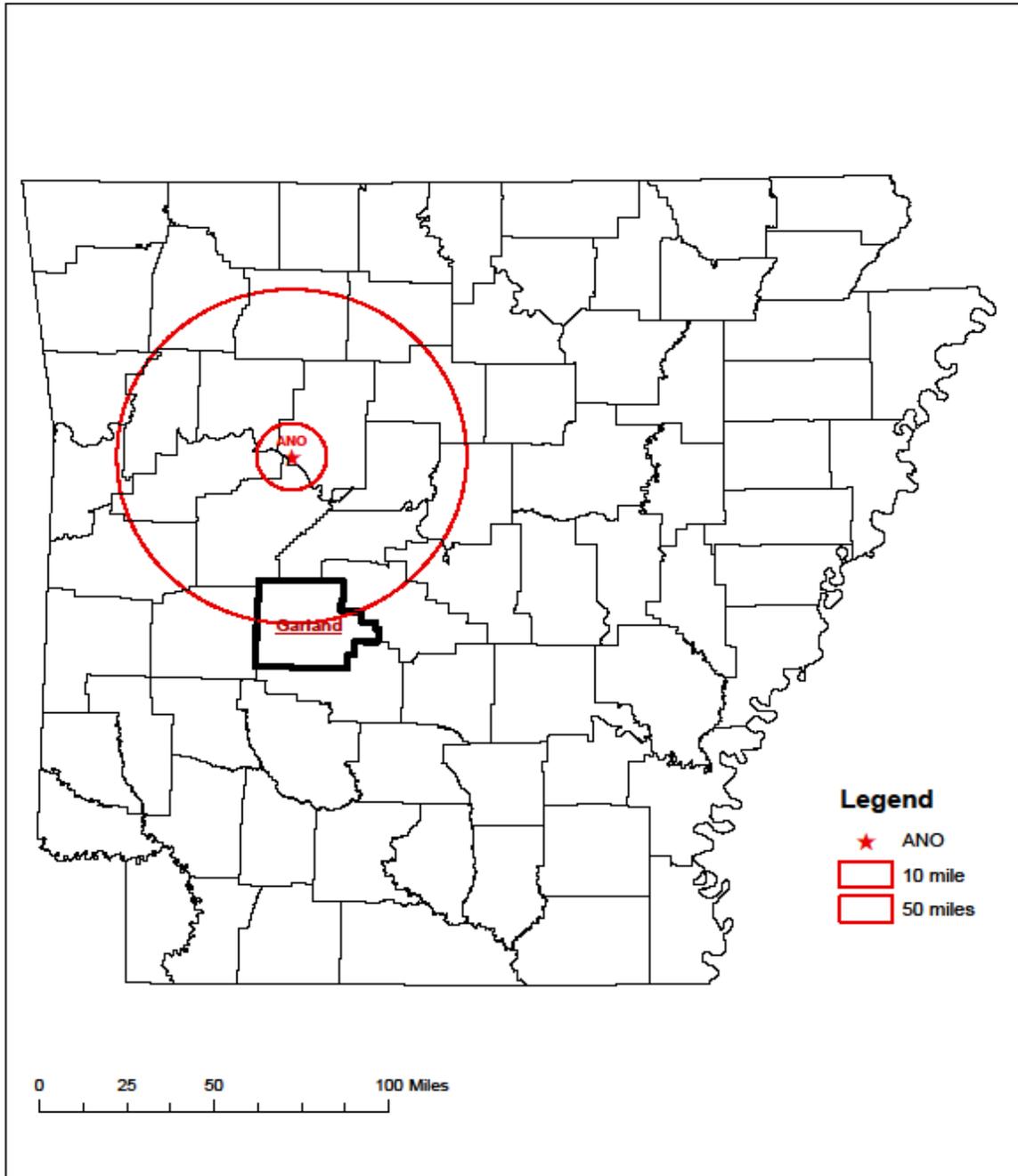
Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.



Attachment C

Garland County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Orchards
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Dairy
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Catfish farms (Commercial)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)
Mines (Quartz and other mineral rocks)

Attachment D

Garland County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Attachment F

Garland County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-5

Madison County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Madison County is located in a generally northwesterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 35 miles (Attachment Madison A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 228 Square miles or 145,841 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Madison B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Madison C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Madison County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Madison County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Madison County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Madison D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Madison E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Madison County IPZ CP, located at 432 Madison, Huntsville, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Madison F).

The State will establish contact with the Madison County IPZ EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Madison C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTION:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Madison County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Madison County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Madison County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Madison County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Madison County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

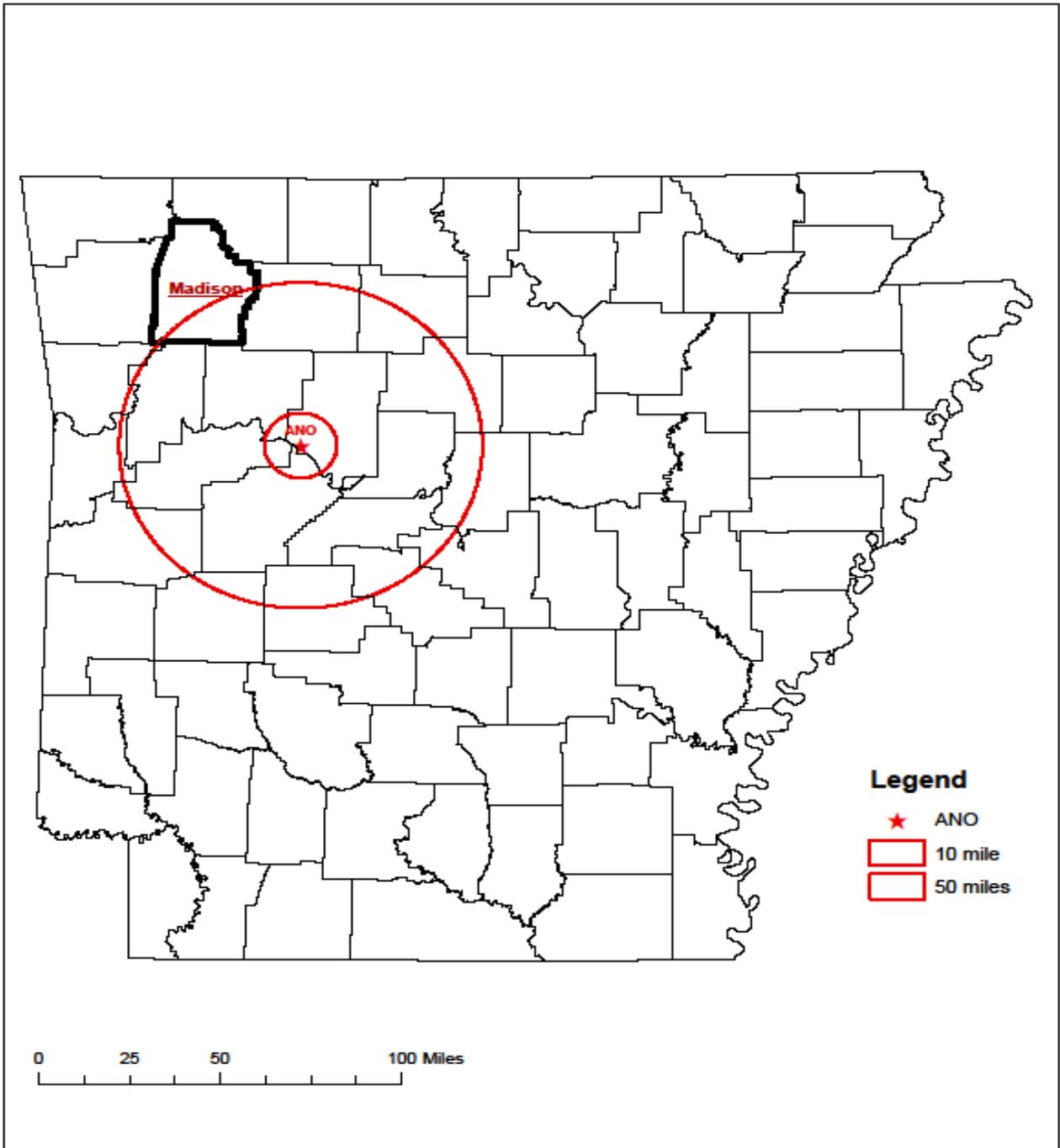
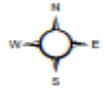
There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.

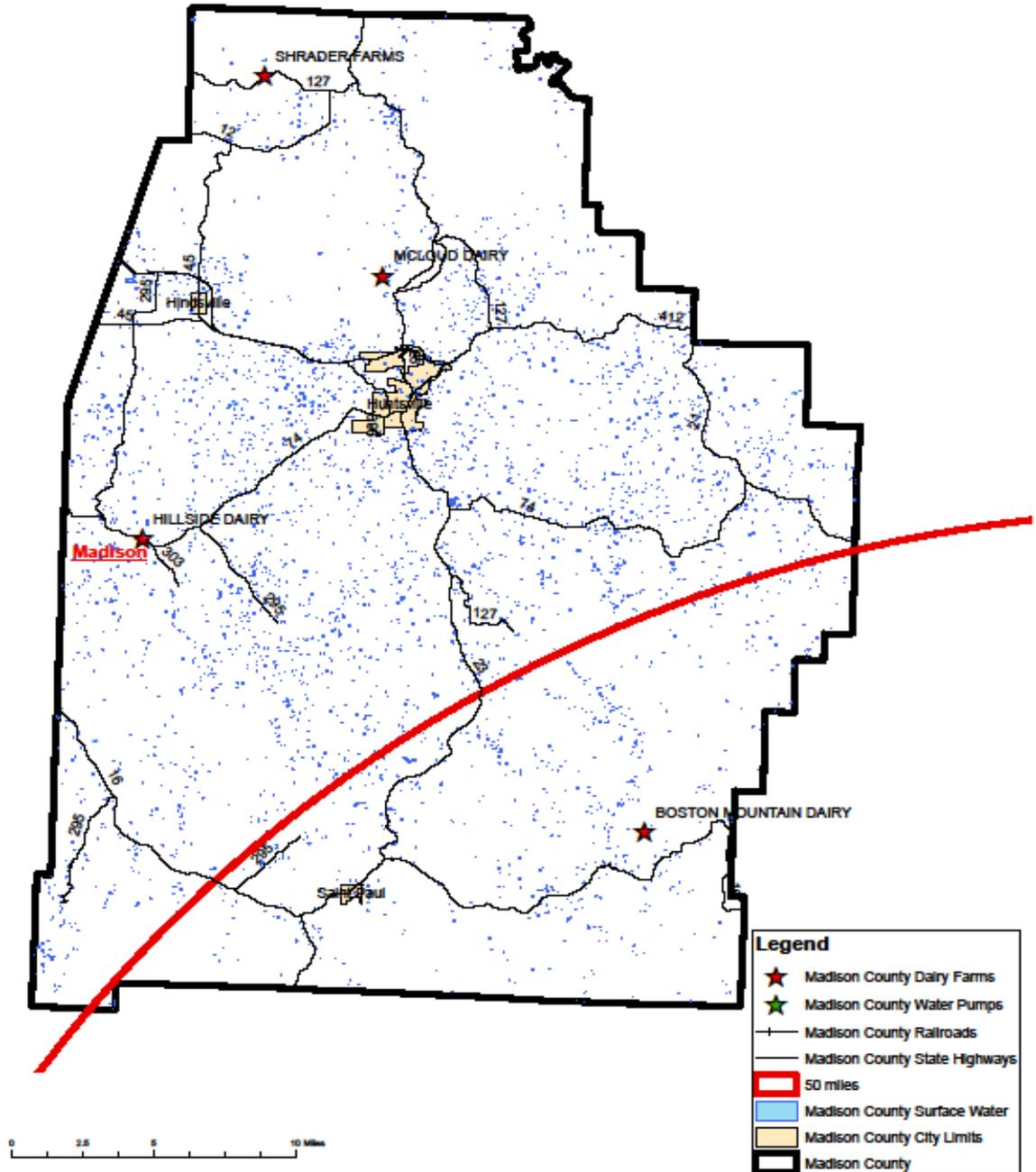


Attachment A Madison County





Attachment B
Madison County



Madison County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Orchards, Blueberries
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
Mushrooms (Large commercial producer)
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle (Cattle and calf sales to area livestock auctions)
Poultry Houses
Dairy (Commercial producer)
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Catfish farms (Commercial)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Madison County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Madison County

IPZ Activation Check List

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Appendix 12-6

Montgomery County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Montgomery County is located in a generally southwesterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 40 miles (Attachment Montgomery A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 132 Square miles or 84,700 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Montgomery B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Montgomery C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Montgomery County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Montgomery County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Montgomery County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Montgomery D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Montgomery E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County

Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Montgomery County EOC, located at 105 Hwy 270 West, Mount Ida, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Montgomery F).

The State will establish contact with the Montgomery County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Montgomery C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Montgomery County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Montgomery County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Montgomery County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Montgomery County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Montgomery County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

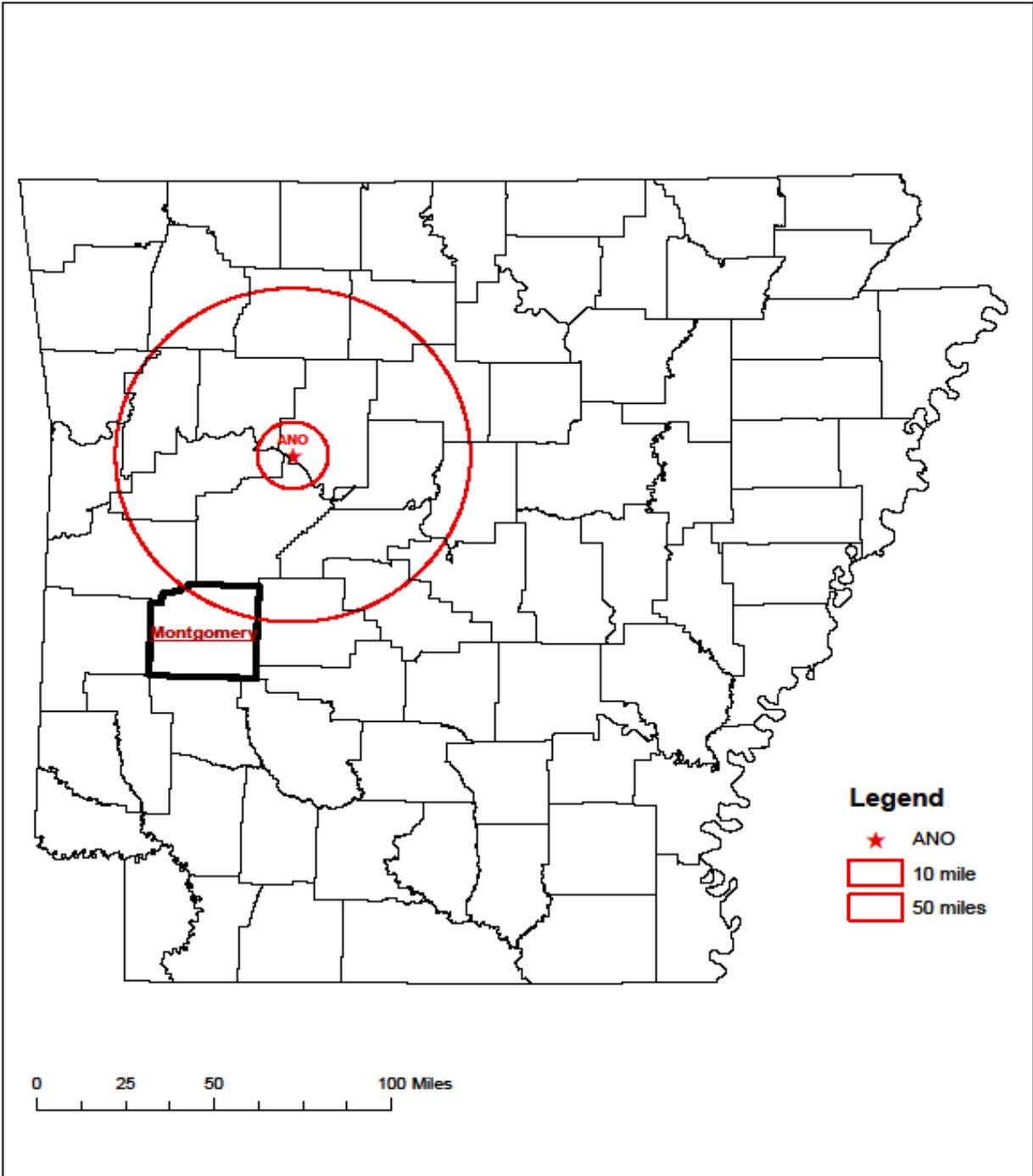
There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.

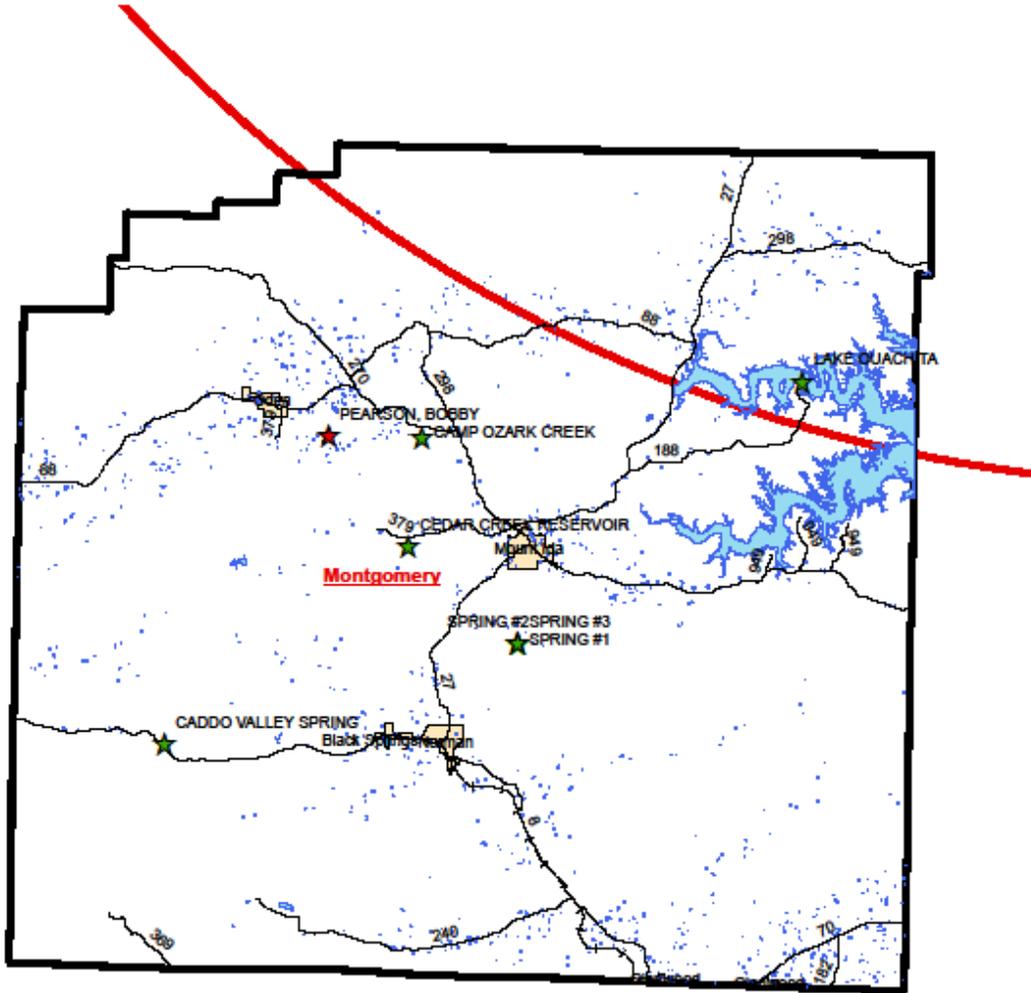


Attachment A Montgomery County





Attachment B
Montgomery County



Legend	
	Montgomery County Dairy Farms
	Montgomery County Water Pumps
	Montgomery County Railroads
	Montgomery County State Highways
	Montgomery County Surface Water
	Montgomery County City Limits
	Montgomery County
	50 miles

Montgomery County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Orchards
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)
Mining (Quartz and other mineral rocks)

Attachment D

Montgomery County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Montgomery County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Appendix 12-7

Newton County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Newton County is located in a generally northerly direction from Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO), starting at approximately 28.9 miles (Attachment Newton A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 265 Square miles or 404,944 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Newton B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Newton C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Newton County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Newton County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Newton County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Newton D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Newton E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County

Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Newton County IPZ CP; located at 435 Court Street, Jasper, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ CP *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Newton F).

The State will establish contact with the Newton County IPZ CP via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Newton C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Newton County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Newton County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Newton County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Newton County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Newton County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

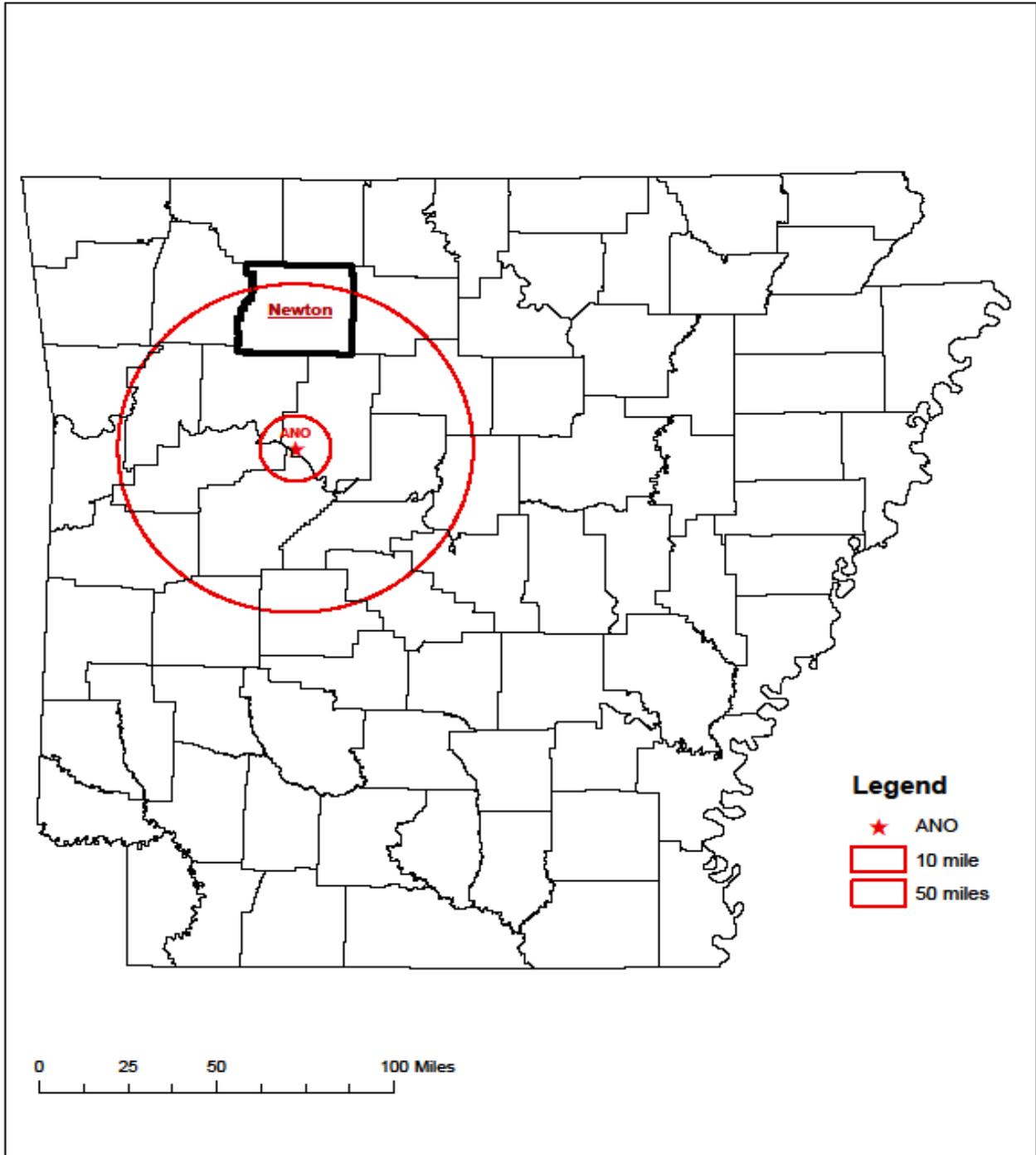
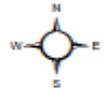
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most Likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

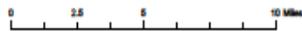
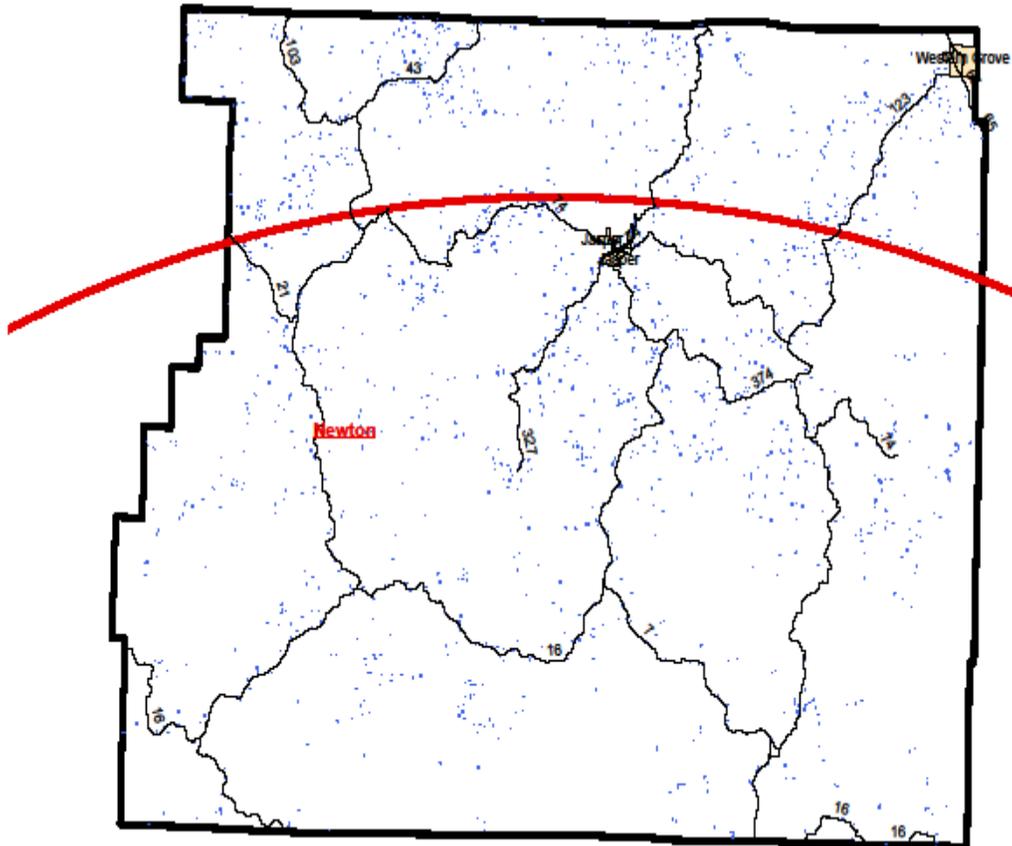
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B
Newton County



Legend	
	Newton County Dairy Farms
	Newton County Water Pumps
	Newton County Railroads
	Newton County State Highways
	50 miles
	Newton County Surface Water
	Newton County City Limits
	Newton County

Attachment C

Newton County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Sheep
Goats
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets

Attachment D

Newton County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may contain confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Attachment F

Newton County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-8

Perry County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Perry County is located in a generally southeast direction from ANO, starting at approximately 19 miles (Attachment Perry A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 560 Square miles or 358,506 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Perry B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Perry C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Perry County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Perry County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Perry County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Perry D to

this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Perry E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Perry County EOC, located at 206 West Main Street, Perryville, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Check List* (Attachment Perry F).

The State will establish contact with the Perry County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); Method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Perry C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The ADH Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event this PAA is issued including Perry County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Perry County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Perry County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Perry County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Perry County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

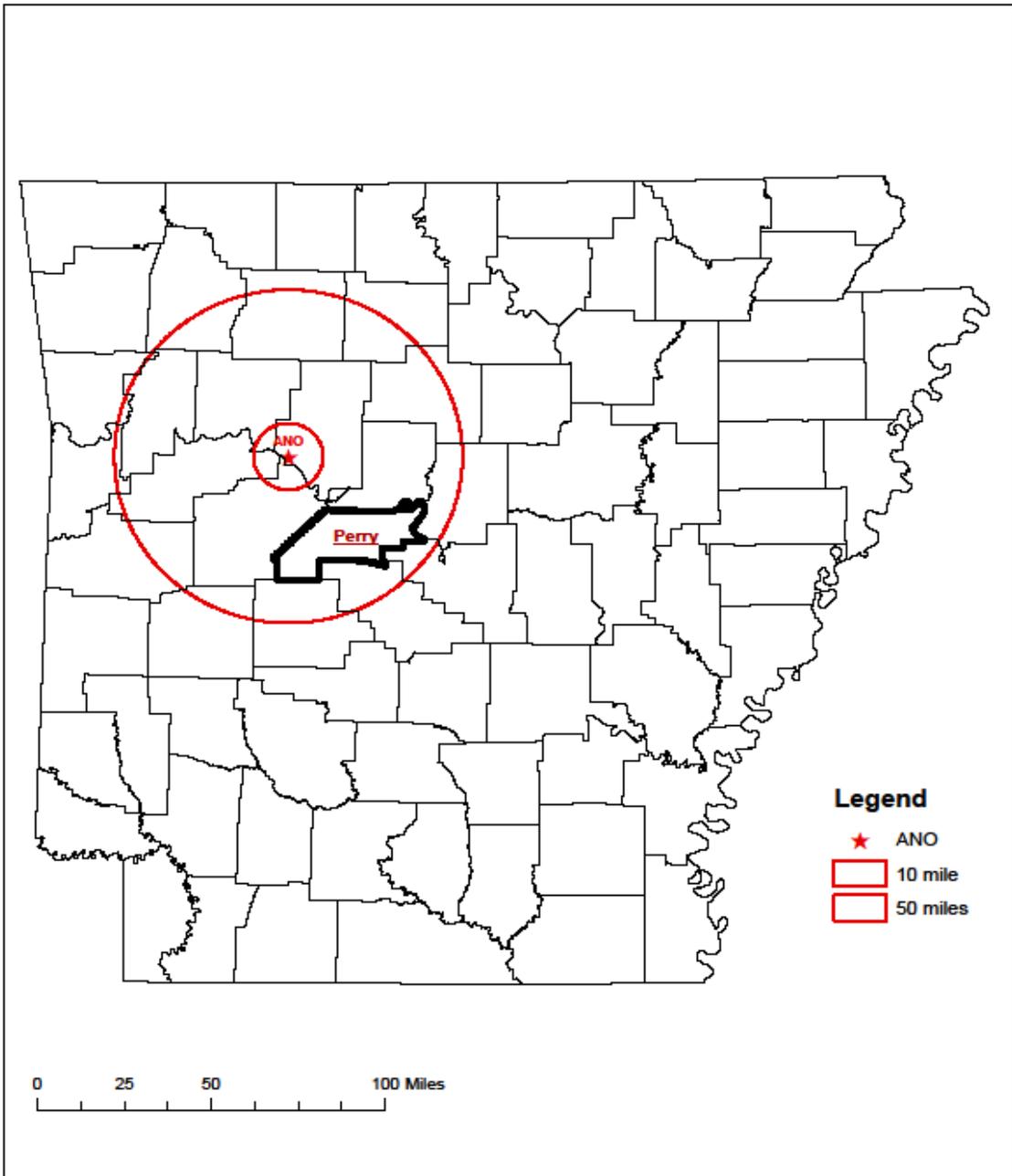
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

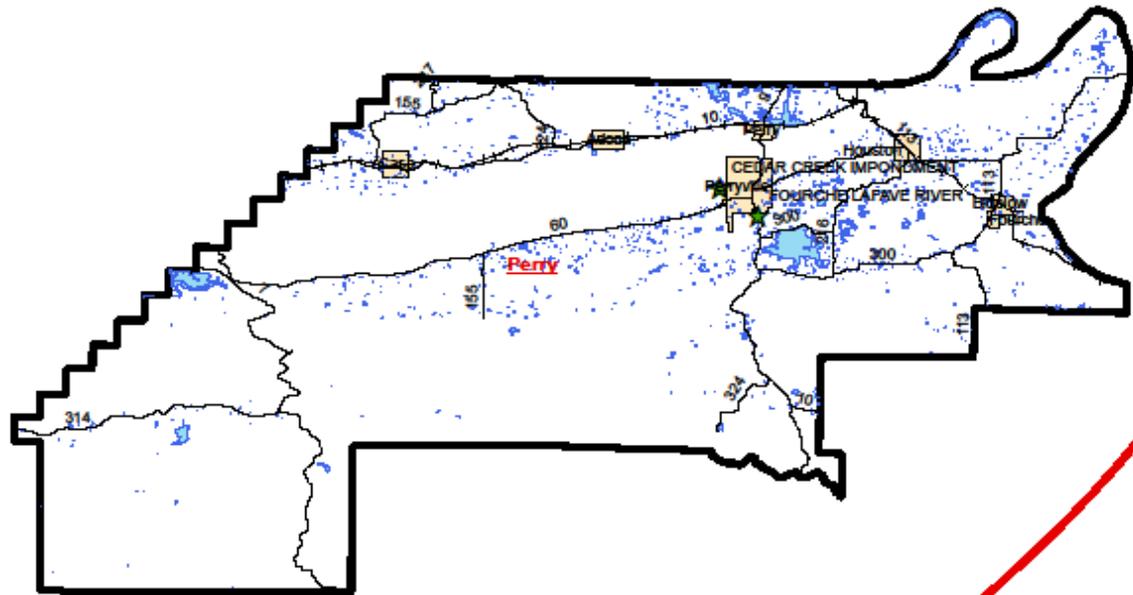
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B
Perry County



Legend	
	Perry County Dairy Farms
	Perry County Water Pumps
	Perry County Railroads
	Perry County State Highways
	Perry County Surface Water
	50 miles
	Perry County City Limits
	Perry County
	10 mile

Attachment C

Perry County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (Seasonal)
Orchards
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Swine (Hog farms)
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Perry County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Perry County

IPZ Activation Check List

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Appendix 12-9

Pulaski County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Pulaski County is located in a generally southeasterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 38.5 miles (Attachment Pulaski A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 96 Square miles or 61,293 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Pulaski B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Pulaski C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Pulaski County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Pulaski County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Pulaski County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Pulaski D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Pulaski E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the

Pulaski County EOC; located at 3200 Brown Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Pulaski F).

The State will establish contact with the Pulaski County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Pulaski C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Pulaski County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Pulaski County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Pulaski County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Pulaski County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Pulaski County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

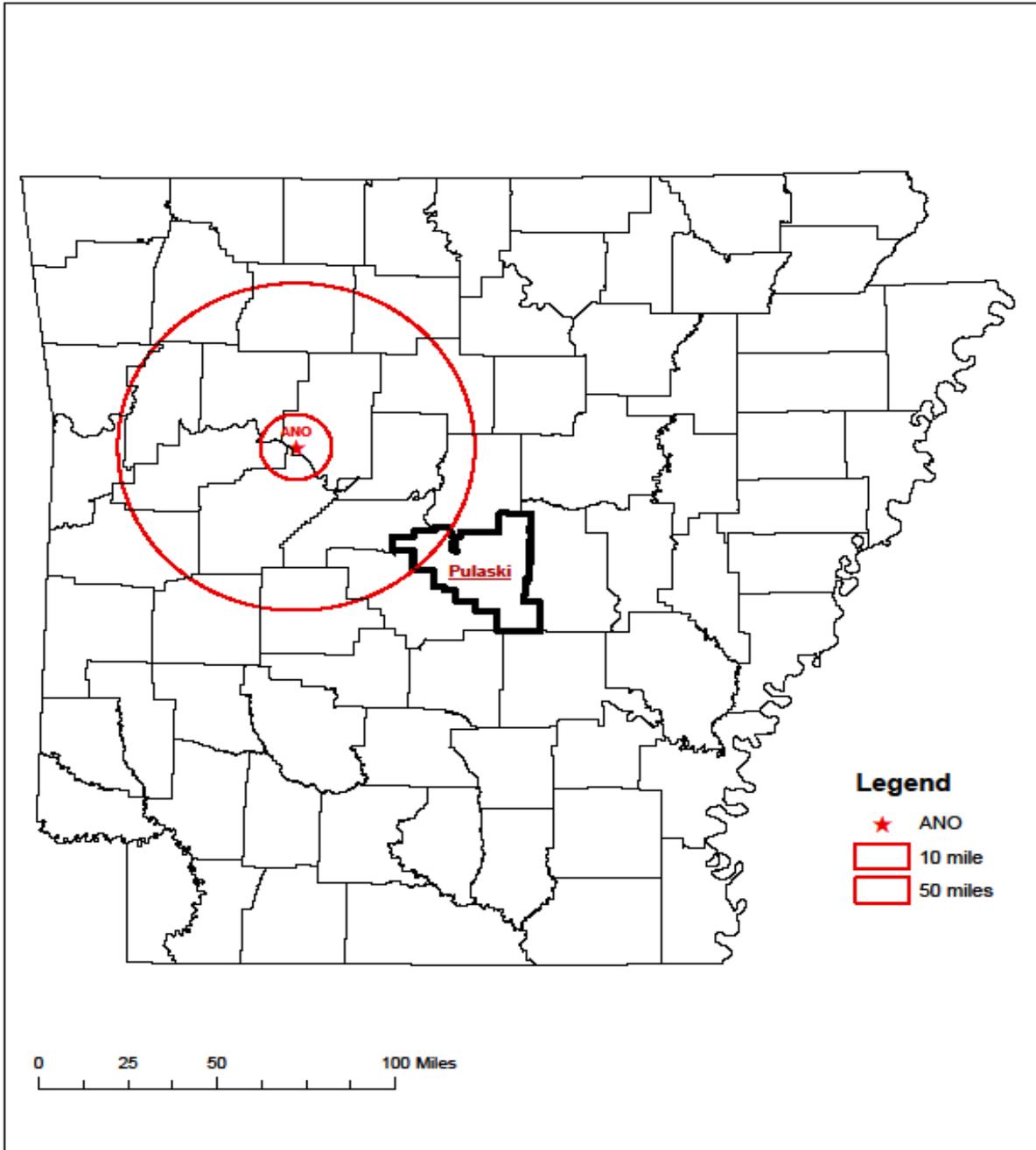
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

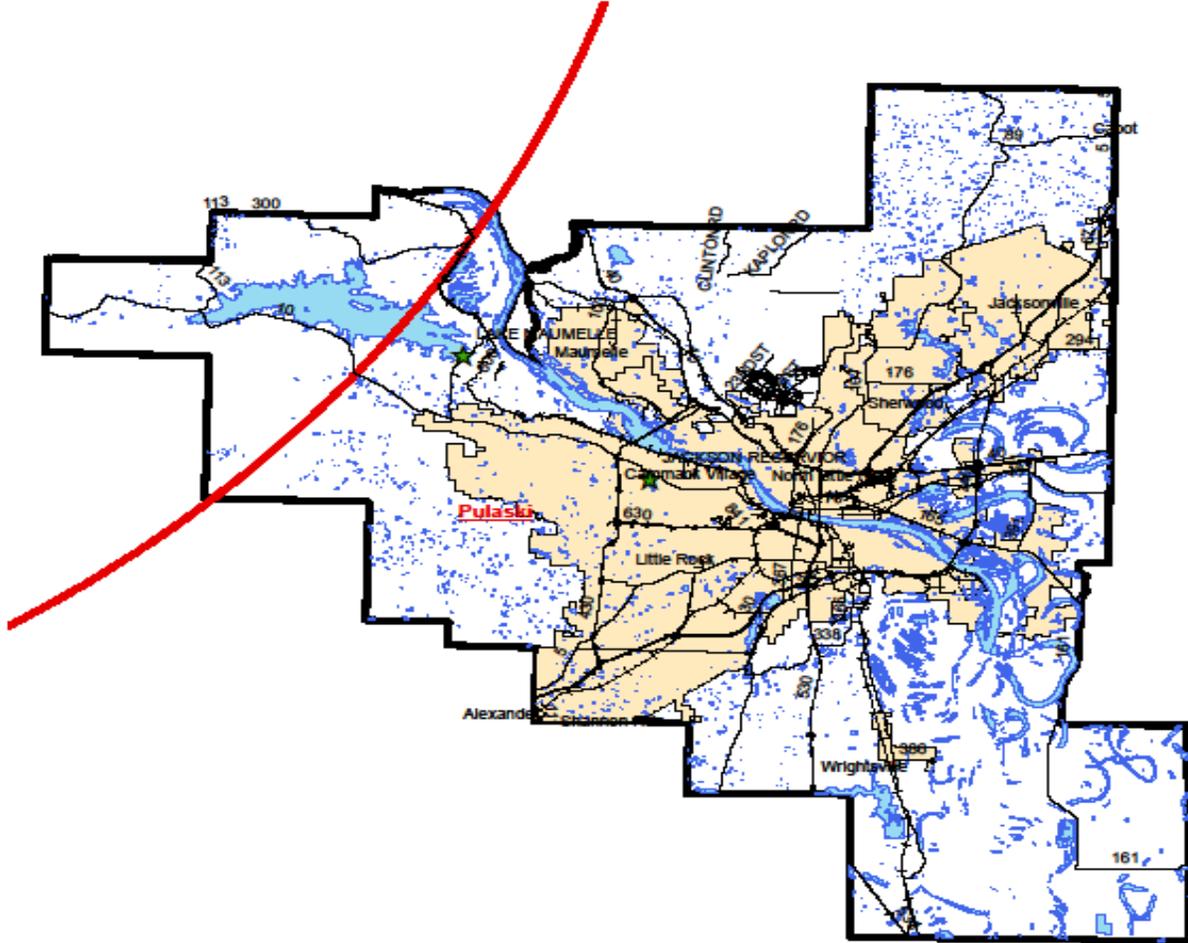
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B
Pulaski County



Legend

- ★ Pulaski County Dairy Farms
- ★ Pulaski County Water Pumps
- Pulaski County Railroads
- Pulaski County State Highways
- 50 miles
- Pulaski County Surface Water
- Pulaski County City Limits
- Pulaski County

Attachment C

Pulaski County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (Seasonal)
Orchards, fruit
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Pulaski County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

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Attachment F

Pulaski County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Appendix 12-10

Saline County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Saline County is located in a generally southeasterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 32.4 miles (Attachment Saline A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 251 Square miles or 161,209 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Saline B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Saline C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Saline County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Saline County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Saline County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Saline D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Saline E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Saline County EOC; located at 102 South Main Street, Level B, Benton, Arkansas.

Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Saline F).

The State will establish contact with the Saline County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Saline C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The ADH Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Saline County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Saline County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential action for Saline County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Saline County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Saline County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

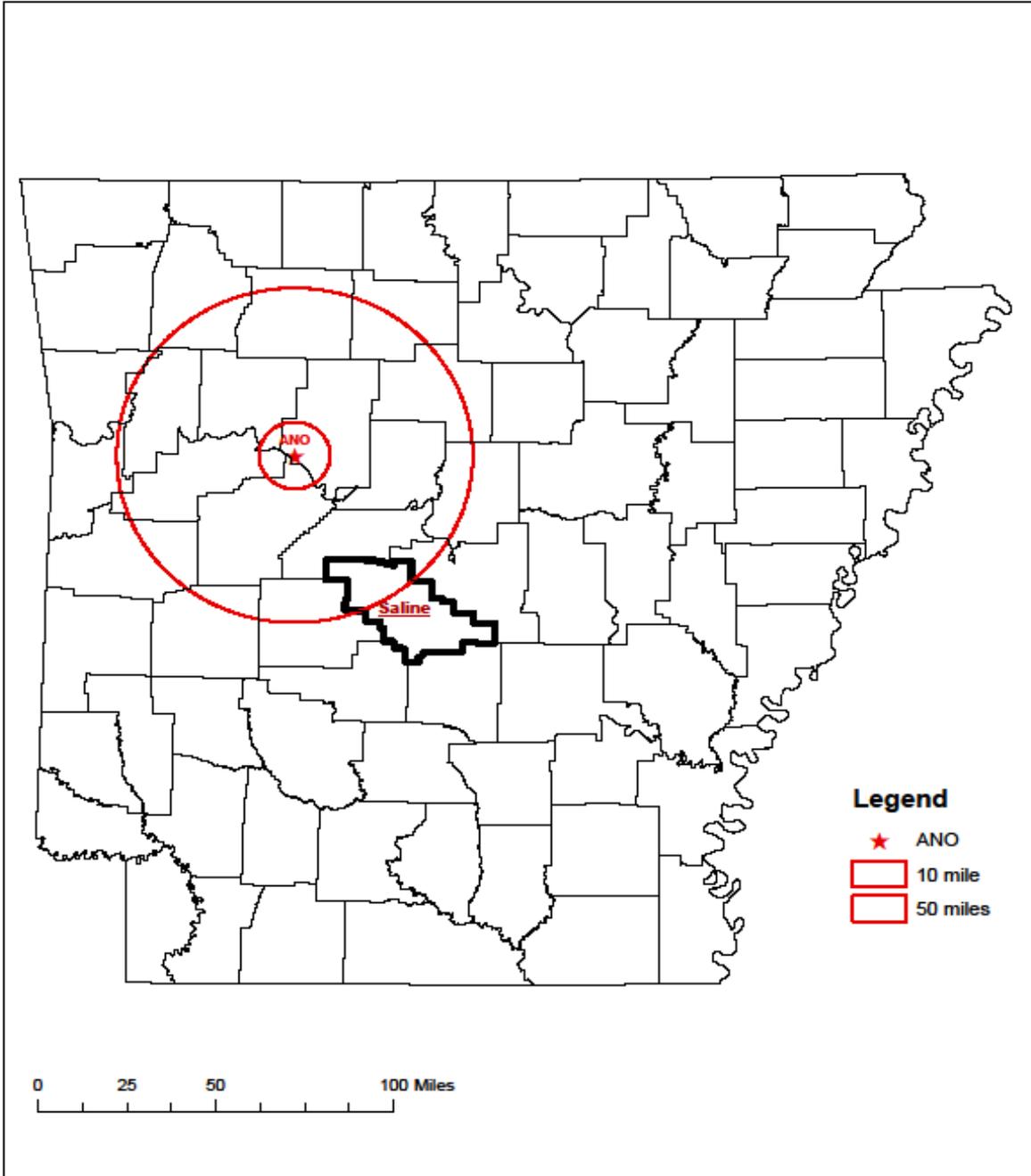
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.



Saline County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Orchards, fruit
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Dairies (Small Farm-to-Market)
Other
Catfish farms (Commercial)
Farmer's Markets
Meat processors (Small independent)
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Saline County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may contain confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Saline County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50-mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-11

Scott County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Scott County is located in a generally southwesterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 45.5 miles (Attachment Scott A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 246 Square miles or 157,917 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Scott B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Scott C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Scott County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Scott County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Scott County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Scott D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Scott E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Scott County EOC located at 190 West First Street, Waldron, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps

described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Scott F).

The State will establish contact with the Scott County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Scott C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Scott County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in

conjunction with Scott County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Scott County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Scott County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Scott County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

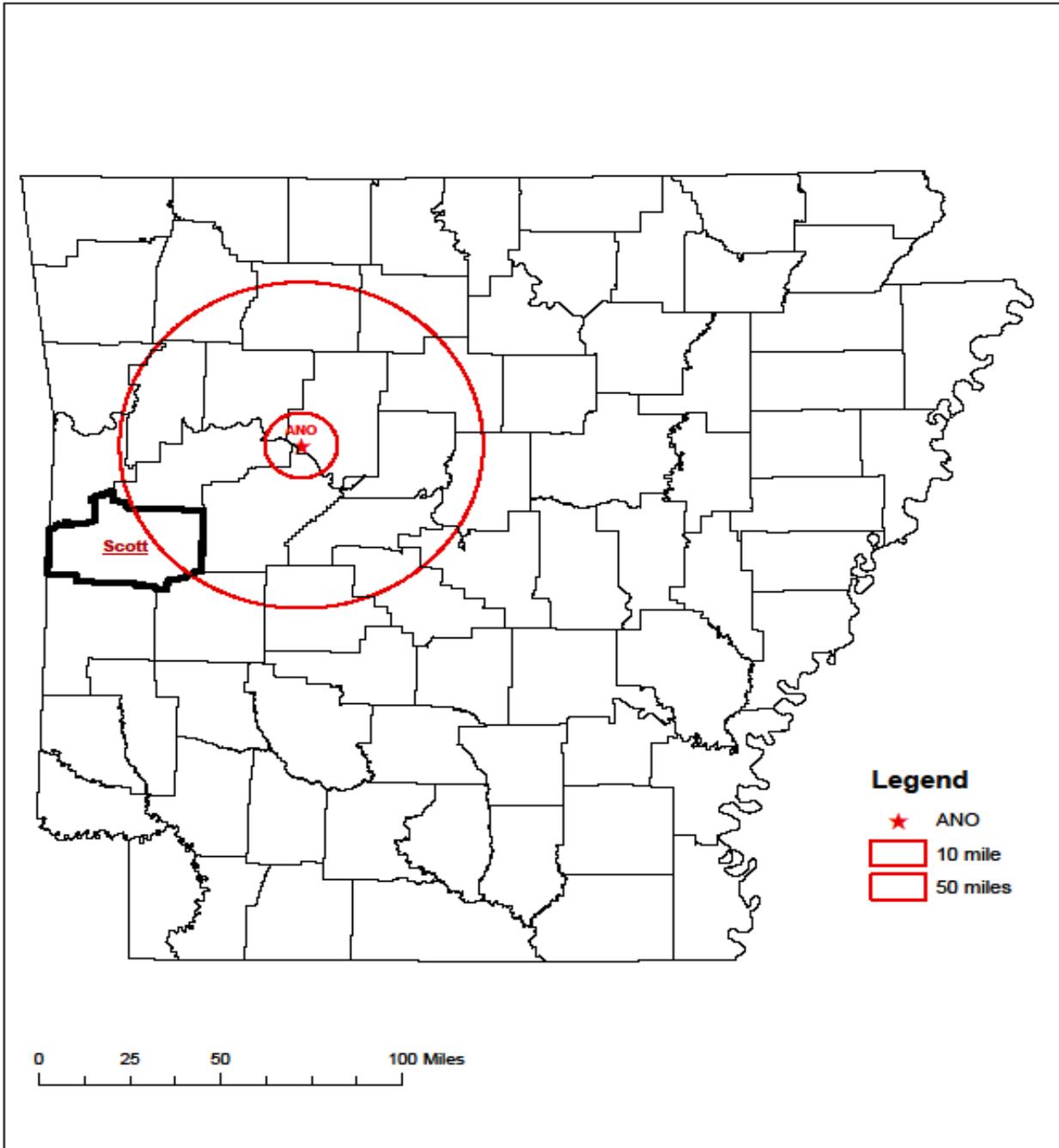
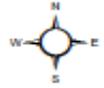
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

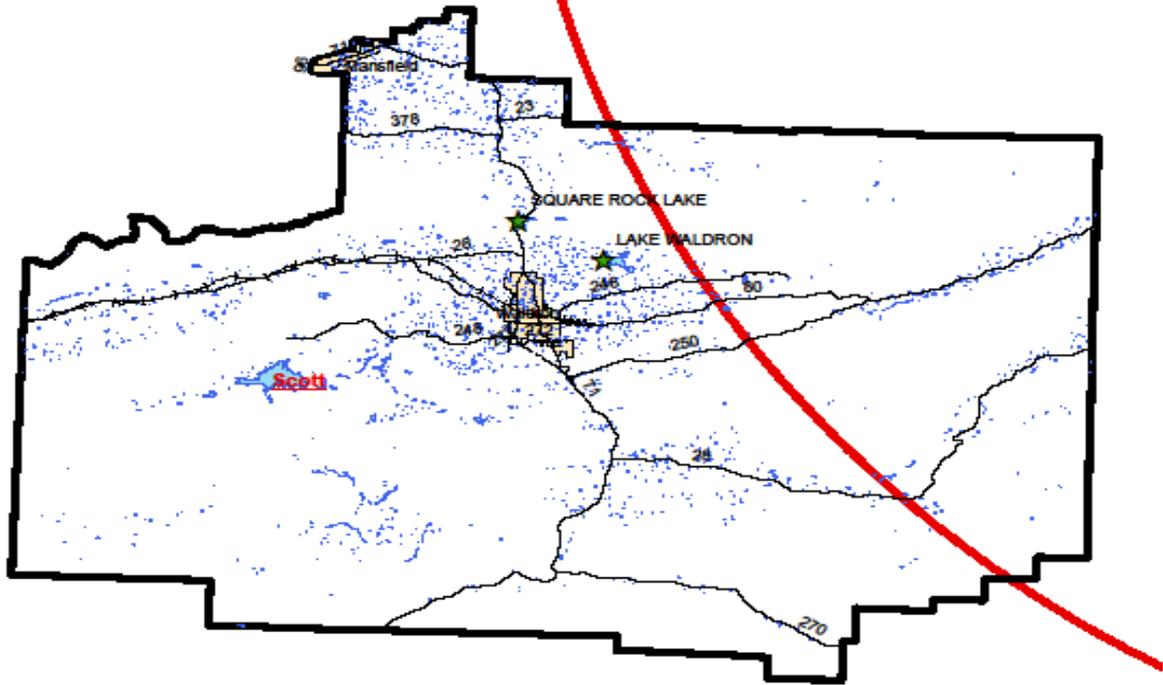
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B Scott County



Legend

- ★ Scott County Dairy Farms
- ★ Scott County Water Pumps
- Scott County Railroads
- Scott County State Highways
- Scott County Surface Water
- Scott County City Limits
- Scott County
- 50 miles

Attachment C

Scott County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (seasonal)
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Poultry Houses
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Catfish Farms
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)
Food processors (Tyson)

Attachment D

Scott County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may contain confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Scott County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-12

Searcy County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Searcy County is located in a generally northeasterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 32.6 miles (Attachment Searcy A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 265 Square miles or 169,739 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Searcy B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Searcy C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Searcy County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Searcy County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Searcy County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Searcy D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Searcy E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Searcy County EOC located at 515 Zach Road, Marshall, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Searcy F).

The State will establish contact with the Searcy County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Searcy C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Searcy County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Searcy County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Searcy County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Searcy County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargo, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Searcy County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

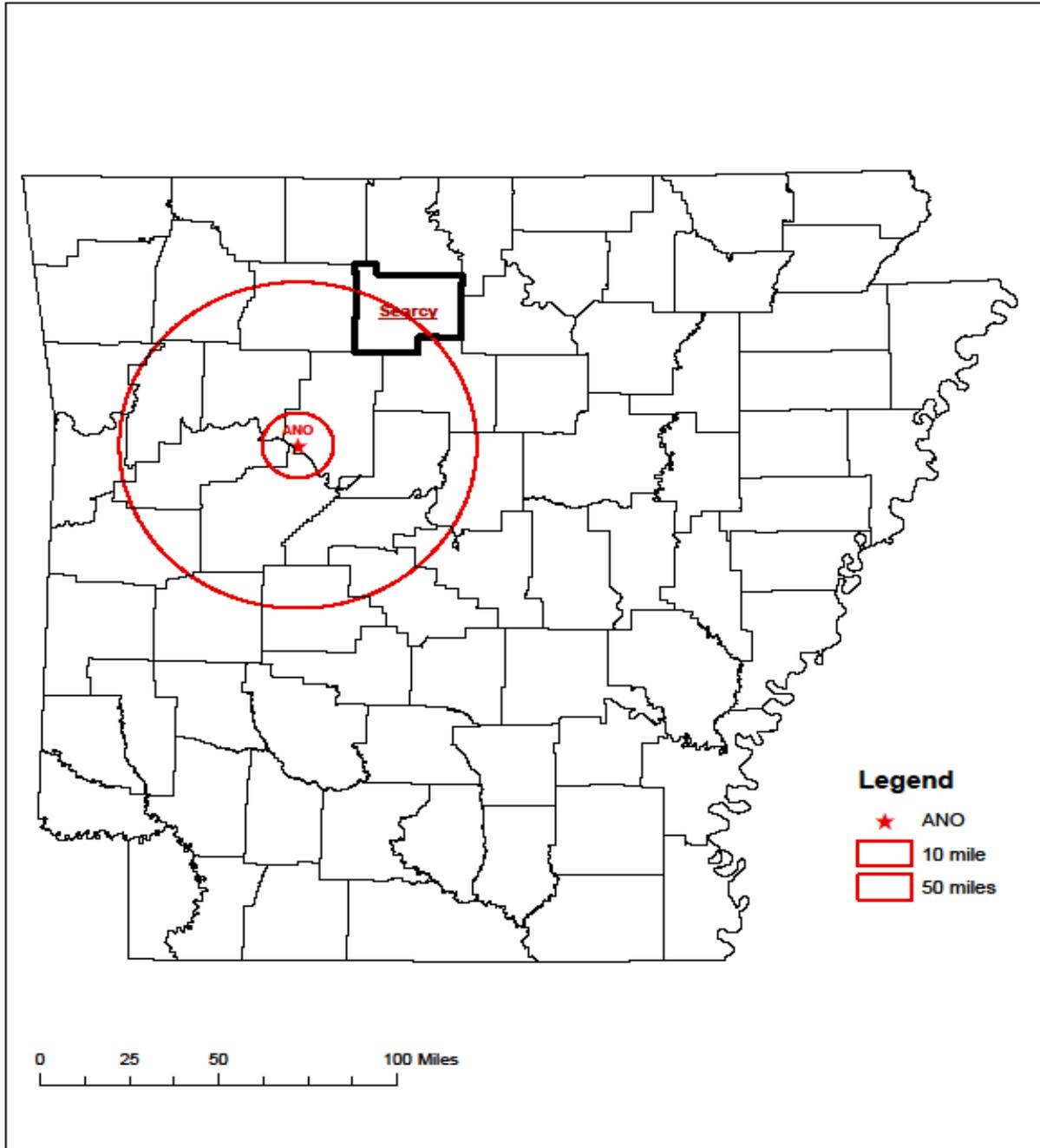
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this most likely would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

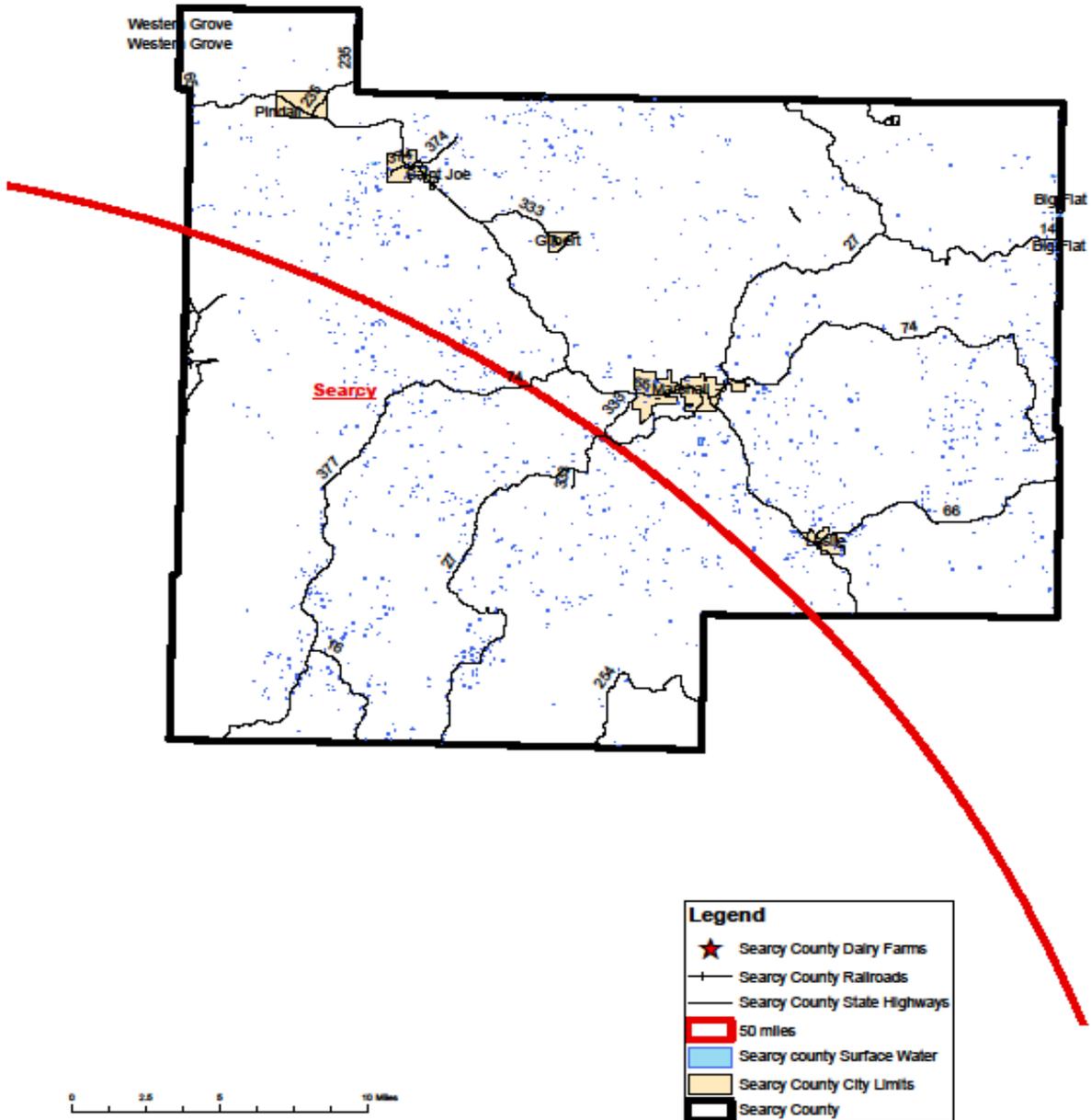
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B Searcy County



Attachment C

Searcy County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Orchards, Farm-to-Market
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Searcy County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may contain confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Searcy County

IPZ Activation Checklist

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-13

Sebastian County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Sebastian County is located in a generally westerly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 45.5 miles (Attachment Sebastian A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 47 Square miles or 30,393 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Sebastian B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Sebastian C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products Potentially Affected by Deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Sebastian County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Sebastian County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Sebastian County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Sebastian D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Sebastian E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Sebastian County EOC located at 8400 South Zero, Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Sebastian F).

The State will establish contact with the Sebastian County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Sebastian C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Sebastian County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Sebastian County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products

which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Sebastian County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Sebastian County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Sebastian County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

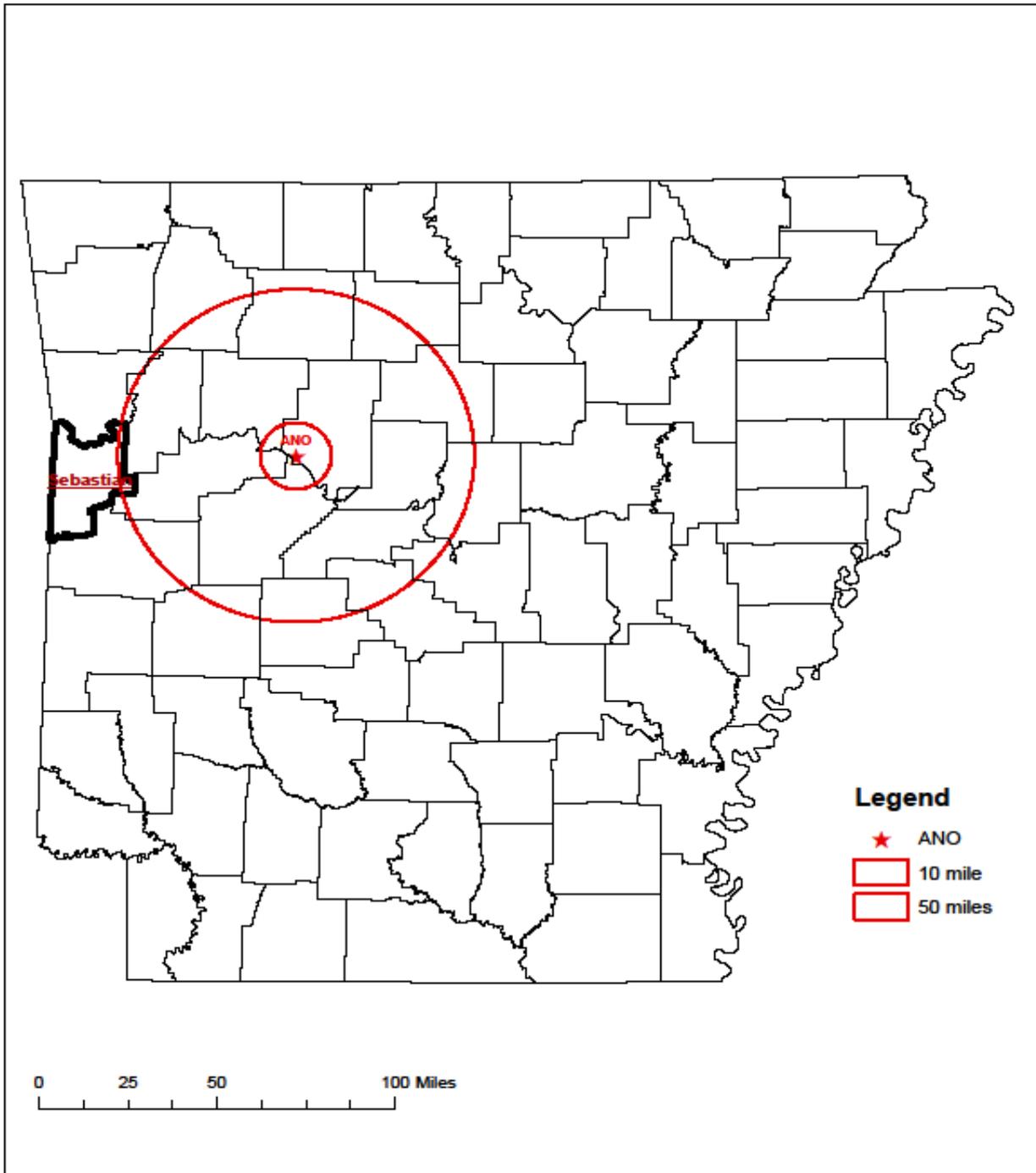
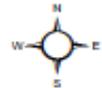
There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.

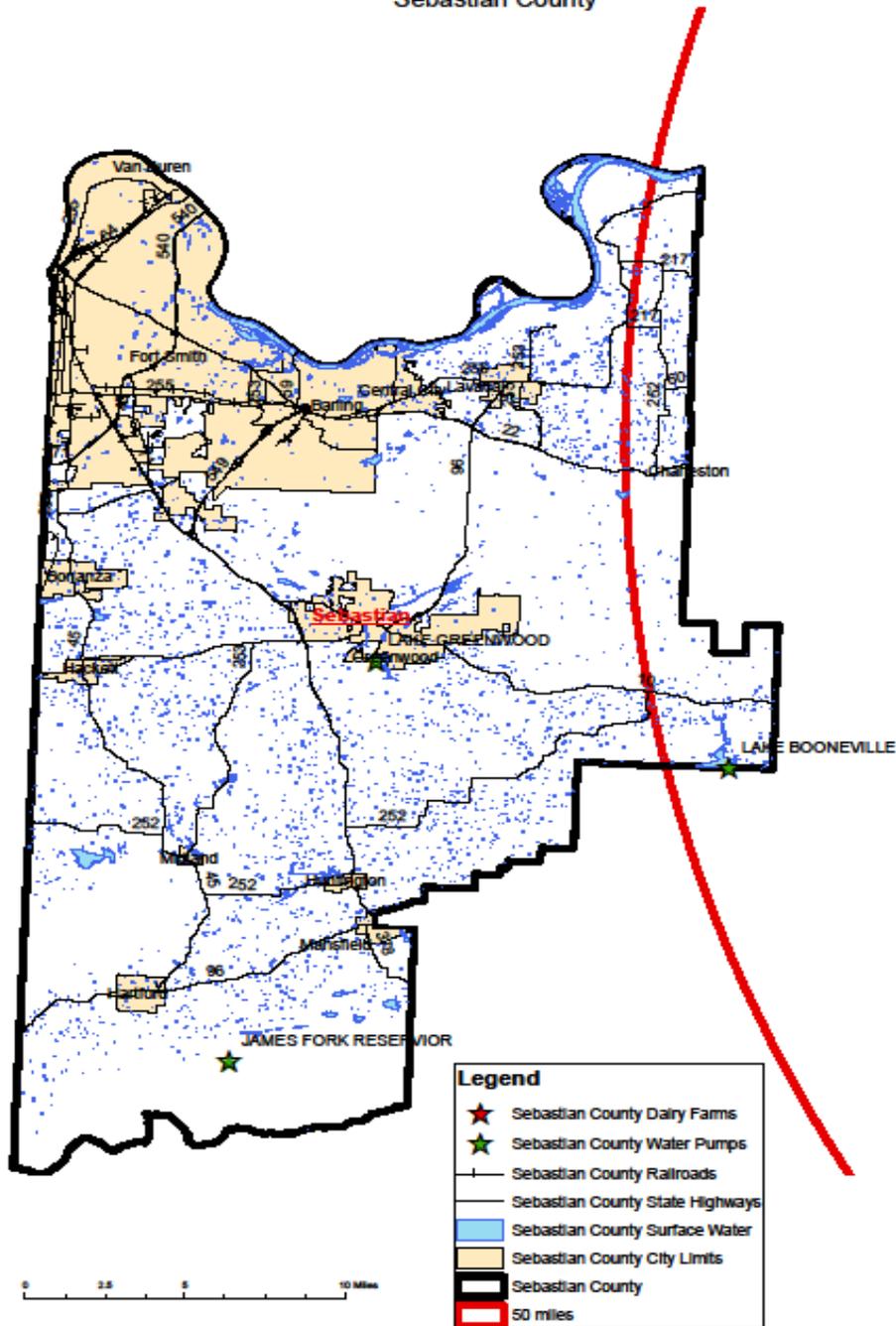


Attachment A Sebastian County





Attachment B Sebastian County



Sebastian County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Row Crops (seasonal)
Orchards
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Swine (Hog farms)
Poultry Houses
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Catfish Farms
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)

Attachment D

Sebastian County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Sebastian County

IPZ Activation Check List

- 1 Establish Contact with ADH at 501-661-2136
You may expect to be given an alternate number for use for the duration of the event.
- 2 Review information regarding the wind speed, direction, and predictions for radioactive deposition in your area.
- 3 Review any previously issued Protective Action Directives issued by the State.
- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF

Annex V

Appendix 12-14

Van Buren County

SITUATION:

Persons in areas outside of about a ten-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power station are not expected to receive direct exposure to ionizing radiation. However, there could be adverse consequences from deposition from an airborne plume containing radioactive material onto ground surfaces in an area out to about 50 miles, referred to as the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).

Van Buren County is located in a generally northeasterly direction from ANO, starting at approximately 23.9 miles (Attachment Van Buren A). While the entire county is not in the IPZ, approximately 485 Square miles or 310,218 acres of the county are included in the ANO IPZ (Attachment Van Buren B).

A summary of potential agricultural products and activities, as well as other products and activities which could be affected by radioactive ground deposition is shown in Attachment Van Buren C to this appendix, *List of Agricultural and Other Products potentially affected by deposition*.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Appendix is to delineate the procedures which Van Buren County officials will follow in responding to a deposition of radioactive material from ANO in the county.

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION:

The Van Buren County Warning Point (WP), located at the County 911 center will receive notification of a radioactive release with a potential impact on Van Buren County from the State as outlined in Attachment A of Annex V, Chapter 12.

If received via an unsecured system, such as commercial telephone, the WP will authenticate the notification message by an approved method and will then alert key county officials as detailed in Attachment Van Buren D to this appendix.

Upon notification, Key Officials (see Attachment Van Buren E), at a minimum, the County Judge, County Emergency Management Director, and the County Agriculture Agent, or their designee, will report to the Van Buren County EOC located at 1414 Hwy 65 South, Clinton, Arkansas. Key County Officials will initially follow the steps described in the IPZ EOC *Activation Checklist* (Attachment Van Buren F).

The State will establish contact with the Van Buren County EOC via commercial telephone, or an alternate means such as AWIN radio. This initial contact will layout procedures for; establishing a conference call between the State and affected county(ies); method for receiving plume plot and projected deposition maps; and for coordinating information for official news releases.

Key County Officials will review the list of potential exposure to radioactive ground deposition as contained in Attachment Van Buren C.

PRE-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Technical Operations Control Director (TOCD) may elect to issue pre-deposition Protective Action Advisories (PAAs) to minimize the potential effects of radioactive material on some products. These include:

- Placing livestock and/or poultry on stored feed and water.
- Covering outdoor sources of animal feed, such as, covering hay bales.
- Covering outdoor sources of water for animals, such as, troughs and tanks.
- Other preventative measures, as appropriate.
- The temporary embargo of foodstuffs, including livestock, poultry, and crops for human or animal consumption.

In the event a PAA is issued for areas including Van Buren County, the County Judge will review the PAA and concur in its implementation as appropriate.

Determining areas of actual deposition and level of contamination will be the responsibility of the State, with assistance of Federal agencies, including the EPA.

POST-DEPOSITION ACTIONS:

Once the area of deposition and the level and type of radioisotopes have been determined, the State, in conjunction with Van Buren County officials will determine the best course of action involving those products which may be affected.

The TOCD will formulate appropriate PAA(s) for concurrence from the Arkansas Secretary of Agriculture, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and others. Once finalized, these will be issued as Protective Action Directives (PADs) through official notification channels and the news media.

The full range of options for protecting public health and safety is delineated in Annex V, Chapter 12. A summary of those potential actions for Van Buren County will be provided to key county officials.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Additional, specific information will be provided to Van Buren County on a continuing basis. This information may include information protected by privacy laws, therefore, it will be limited to “need to know” access. The material may include, but not be limited to:

- Location of dairy farms producing milk for human consumption.
- Location of beehives for honey production.
- Location of other producers as appropriate.

A guide for farmers and gardeners will be made available for distribution to home gardeners, farmers, and farmers markets which discusses various ways to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination.

RECOVERY:

After radioactive contamination has dropped to levels where it is appropriate to relax protective actions, including embargos, the TOCD will issue a recommendation to the Van Buren County Judge. Once the Judge has concurred in those actions, the TOCD will issue a PAD. That information will be disseminated through official channels and the news media.

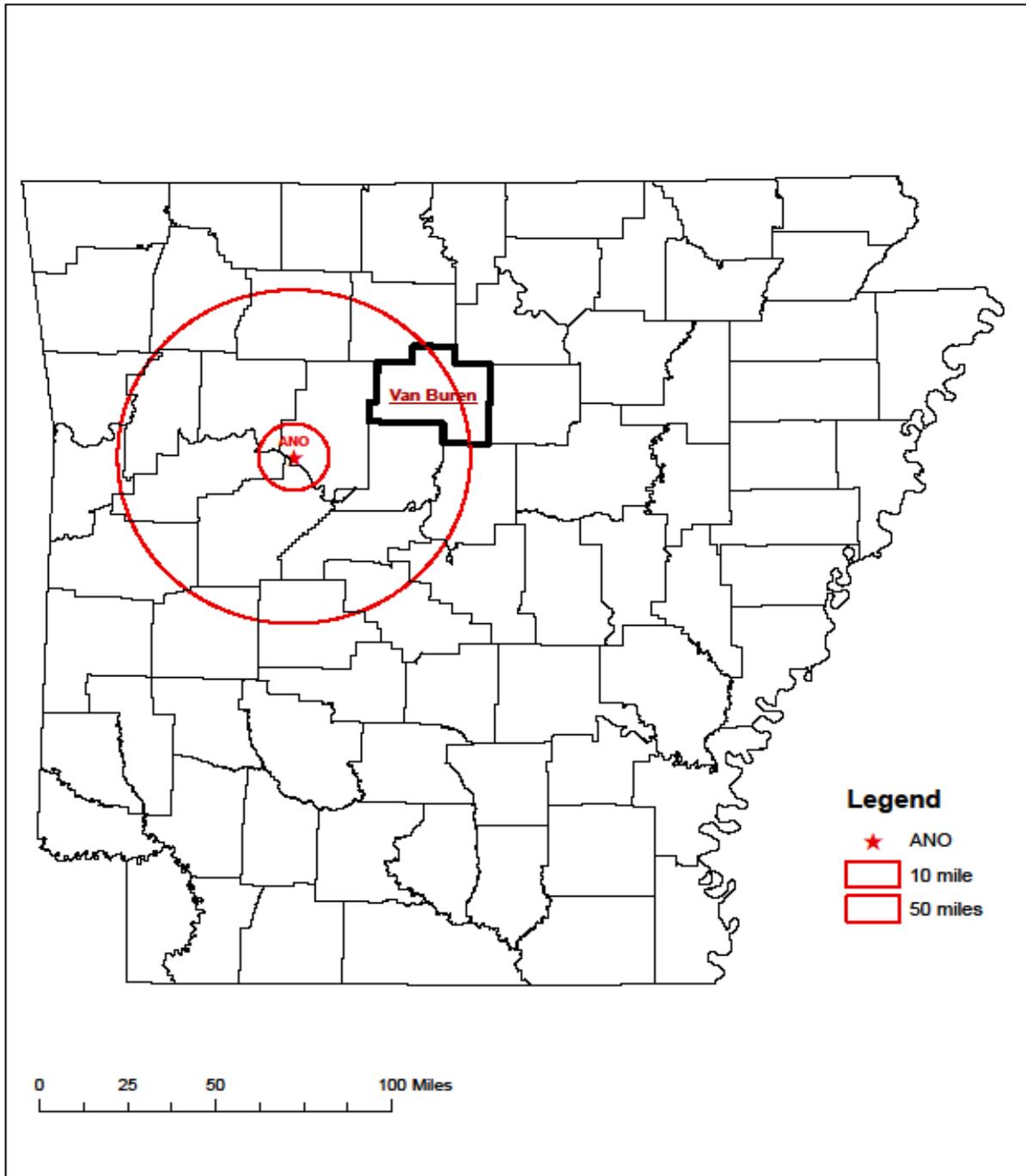
Reimbursement for financial loss due to a radioactive release from ANO falls initially to the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI). Additional funding would be addressed should a disaster declaration be in effect.

RELOCATION:

There is a slight chance that counties outside a 10-mile radius of ANO could have human populations which could be adversely impacted by radioactive deposition. The most common cause of this would be due to micro-meteorological events, such as heavy rain which could “washout” higher concentrations of radiation over a confined area. These areas would be identified during the sampling phase of an event, most likely after the emergency phase has ended. If such concentrations exceed EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs), the TOCD would issue a PAA for the area, which would need the County Judge to concur. The most likely action would be relocation, or evacuation of the population until PAGS were no longer exceeded.

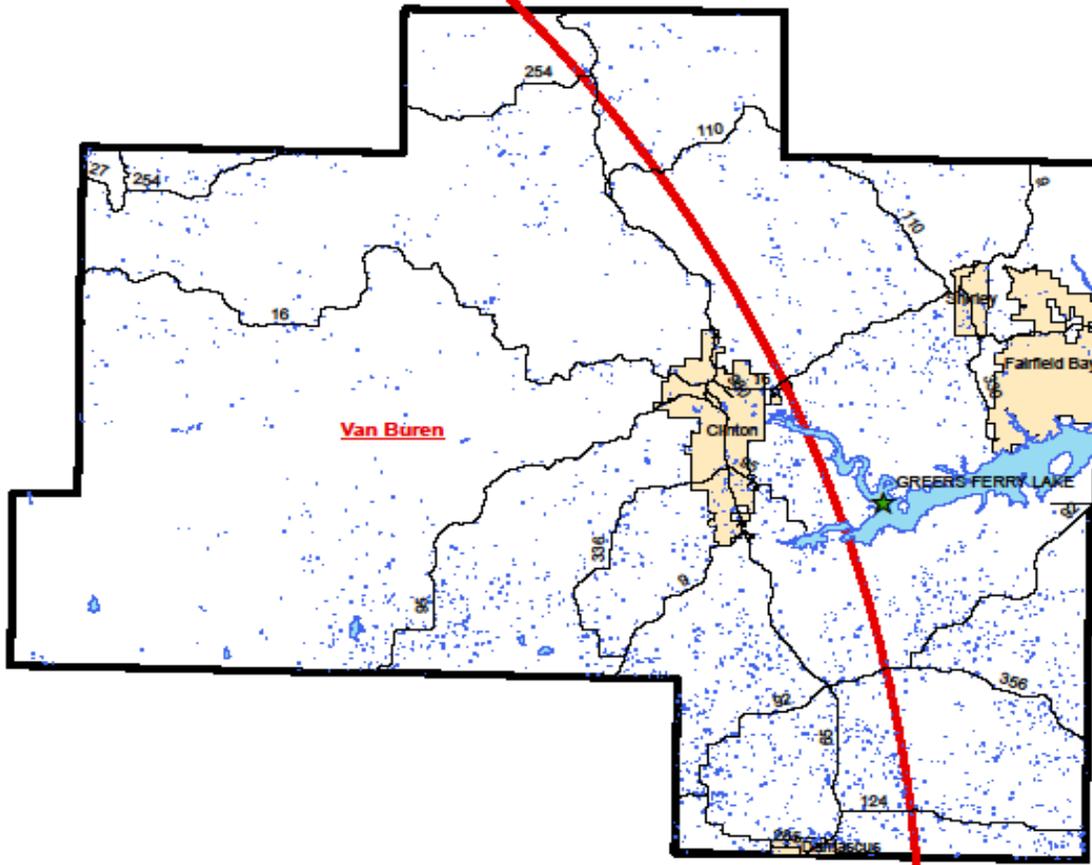
NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The public will be notified of any PAA, including relocation, by use of news media outlets, and the use of electronic messaging using “push” technology where available. ADH will also make this information available through the agency’s online portal.





Attachment B
Van Buren County



Legend

- ★ Van Buren County Dairy Farms
- ★ Van Buren County Water Pumps
- + Van Buren County Railroads
- Van Buren County State Highways
- Van Buren Surface Water
- 50 miles
- Van Buren County City Limits
- Van Buren County

Attachment C

Van Buren County

Agricultural and Other Products
Potentially Affected by Radioactive Deposition

EDIBLE PLANTS
Farm-to-Market and Home Gardens
NON-EDIBLE PLANTS
Hay for livestock feed
Pastures for forage
Poultry and Livestock
Beef Cattle
Swine (Hog farms)
Sheep
Goats
Poultry Houses
Beehives (Farm-to-Market and home use honey)
Other
Farmer's Markets
Timber (Lumber and pulp)
Food processors (1 meat processor)

Attachment D

Van Buren County

Notification Checklist

Please notify the following, upon receipt of a notification from the Arkansas Department of Health of a radioactive release from Arkansas Nuclear One.

County Judge

Emergency Management Director

County Agriculture Agent

Note: Contact information for these individuals is not included on this checklist because it may include confidential information.

Contact Number for the Department of Health 24-hour Emergency Communications Center is 501-661-2136.

During normal business hours, Nuclear Planning and Response can be reached at 479-968-7171 or at 479-968-4700 during an emergency.

Attachment E

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Attachment F

Van Buren County

IPZ Activation Checklist

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- 4 Locate 50 mile and county specific maps
- 5 Review listing of dairies, water surface water supplies, honey producers and other relevant products.
- 6 Consult with agricultural specialists to determine what might be in production in relation to the season.
- 7 Be prepared to participate in coordination calls with the SEOF