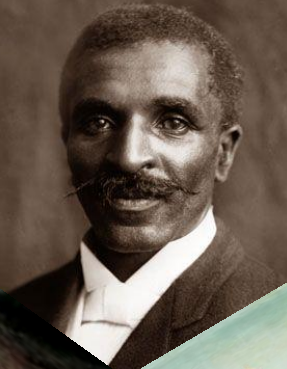


COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN

NEWTON COUNTY, MISSOURI

2019

Where there is no
Vision, there is no Hope



Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

(Due to Web Site Size, this document has been resized)

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INTRODUCTION (USER GUIDE)

This plan emphasizes the comprehensive approach to emergency management. Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) strives to integrate;

- All-hazards that pose a risk to Newton County;
- All phases of Emergency Management; and
- All levels of government and the private sector.

These CEM elements must be integrated to provide effective and coordinated emergency operations.

This document is a functional plan broken into three components:

1. The **Basic Plan** is the overall guide for emergency management activities. It contains the policies and regulations that govern emergency management and assigns responsibilities for the execution of emergency functions to various offices, departments, and private organizations. The Basic Plan is for use by the chief executive and major decision makers, but all those involved in emergency operations should be familiar with it.

2. The **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)** provide specific direction for the essential emergency functions outlined in the Basic Plan. The correct and timely execution of these functions is necessary for effective emergency response and recovery. The ESFs are for use by the offices, departments, and private organizations that are assigned primary and support responsibilities in the Basic Plan.

- **Primary:** The ESF primary agency has significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for the particular function within an ESF. Each ESF may have multiple primary agencies, and the specific responsibilities of those agencies are defined within ESF.
- **Support:** Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF.

3. The **Supporting Documents** (appendices and attachments) explain how actions are to be carried out in support of each ESF. Supporting documents include checklists, maps, charts and resource lists that assist organizations in carrying out their emergency responsibilities. These documents contain vital information for the successful completion of emergency activities. The supporting documents are for the responders or the persons doing the work of disaster response.

There are numerous plans and procedures that interface with the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). These documents are not included as part of the EOP but are referenced when necessary and appropriate.

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OFFICIAL APPROVAL (PROMULGATION STATEMENT)

Officials of Newton County, in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Agency, have developed an emergency operations plan that will enhance their emergency response capability. This document is the result of that effort.

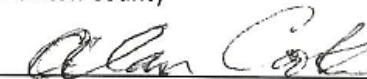
It is designed to promote the coordination of statewide emergency services and the use of available resources to minimize the effects of a major disaster (natural or otherwise) on life and property of the citizens of Missouri. It also incorporates the principles and processes of the National Incident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

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



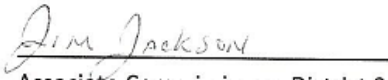
Presiding Commissioner
Newton County

1-16-18
Date



Associate Commissioner, District 1
Newton County

1-16-18
Date



Associate Commissioner, District 2
Newton County

1-16-18
Date



Emergency Management Director
Newton County

1-22-18
Date

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

FORWORD

This Emergency Operations Plan lays a framework that will allow Newton County to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property and the environment, preserve functioning civil government, insure constituted authority, and maintain economic activities essential to the survival and recovery from natural and man-made disasters.

This plan follows the principles and processes outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). As a result, this plan institutionalizes the concepts and principles of the NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) into the response and recovery operations conducted within Newton County.

It is not the intent of this plan to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the city and/or county agencies.

This plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Newton County Emergency Management Director and other governmental and private entities throughout Newton County, and with assistance provided by the State Emergency Management Agency. During the development of this plan various agencies, organizations, and county governments were interviewed to discuss their roles, responsibilities, and capabilities in an emergency. This plan is a result of their input.

Every individual and agency that has a role in the response and recovery operations of Newton County must be familiar with, and understand, the contents of this plan for it to be effective. Thus, the Newton County Emergency Management Director will brief the appropriate officials on their roles in emergency management. The Director will also brief the newly employed officials as they assume their duties.

The preservation of human lives will take precedence over property protection for decisions involving resource allocation and prioritization.

Each organization/agency with an assigned task will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)** of this plan (See *Basic Plan – Appendix 2 – ESF Responsibilities, Assignments, and Roles*). They will update their portion of the plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations. It is also the responsibility of those organizations/agencies that make changes to this plan to provide a copy of those changes to the Newton County Emergency Management Director.

This plan supersedes all previous plans.

Responsibility of coordination of emergency activities with regional, state, and private partners resides with Emergency Management and will be accomplished through establisher liaison roles within the incident or unified command structure as outlined in the National Incident Management System.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

General Organization

All incidents will be organized using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command Structure (ICS). This includes both activities that occur at the incident scene and those that occur in the EOC. In all likelihood, the incident will start in the field and an Incident Command Post (ICP) will be established. As the incident expands and resource requirements escalate, the EOC will open and provide support to the ICP. Depending upon type, location, and duration of the incident, agency jurisdiction may transfer authority for the incident pursuant to a Delegation of Authority. In many instances, the role of Newton County will be one of support and assistance to the AHJ via the EOC.

Field Organization

- ICS will be established by the first arriving units in the field. An Incident Commander assumes command of the scene and assigns positions within the ICS as the incident evolves.
- The ICS structure may be expanded to include Branches and Divisions, as needed. An Intelligence Officer may also be added to the Command Staff. Depending upon the complexity of the incident, a written Incident Action Plan may be necessary. The Incident Commander is in charge of overall management of the incident and must be fully qualified to manage the incident. The Incident Commander:
 - Takes policy direction from the Agency Administrator.
 - Designates additional ICS positions to cover specific responsibilities as the incident structure expands.
 - Ensures the safety of incident responders and the public.
 - Provides incident and public safety information to internal and external stakeholders.
 - Establishes and maintains liaison agencies participating in the incident.
 - Establishes incident objectives.
 - Coordinates resource requests through the EOC when the center is activated.
 - If needed, directs the development of the Incident Action Plan.

Unified Command

An ICS may be expanded to include Unified Command (UC) for complex responses, which often require multiagency resources. When it becomes necessary to establish a UC, the UC replaces the Incident Commander function and becomes an essential component of an ICS. The UC provides the organizational management tool to facilitate and coordinate the effective involvement of the various agencies; it creates the link between the organizations responding to the incident; and provides a forum for these agencies to make decisions in a collaborative fashion. The UC is responsible for filling each of the major management responsibilities of the ICS referenced above.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #1 – Transportation</u> -County and City Public Works -Newton County Common Road District -County Road Districts -Missouri Department of Transportation</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of transportation infrastructure, systems, and resources necessary to facilitate the movement of people, materials, and resources; ▪ Coordination of transportation resources; ▪ Traffic restrictions and transportation safety (in partnership with ESF # 3 Public Works and Engineering, ESF #4 Firefighting, and ESF #13 Public Safety and Security); and Mutual aid and private sector transportation resources ▪ Provide technical assistance concerning transportation systems
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #2 – Communications</u> -Newton County Central Dispatch</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and maintain a common communications plan, which identifies and organizes the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and/or supplies) available to Newton County ▪ Address and support communications needs in the event of either a natural or man-made disaster or emergency situation ▪ Ensuring for the provision and coordination of voice and data communications in support of response operations, ▪ Facilitating the restoration of the communication infrastructure. ▪ Activate assigned Outdoor Warning Systems
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering</u> -County and City Public Works -Newton County Common Road District -County Road Districts</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure protection, assessment, and emergency restoration ▪ Provision and coordination of public works resources ▪ Engineering and public works services ▪ Debris management operations ▪ Provide policies and guidance for removal and disposition of debris ▪ Identify magnitude, durations and intensity of removal process ▪ Identify location and kinds of debris ▪ Quantify quality and types of debris ▪ Identify disposal methods needed ▪ Establish collection points ▪ Identify resources needed for removal process
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #4 – Fire</u> -County Fire Departments and Fire Protections Districts</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire suppression and mitigation activities; ▪ Incident management structures; ▪ Resource augmentation, such as mutual aid.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #5 – Emergency Management</u></p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the safety of local residents and responders ▪ Maintaining, activating, and supporting the Emergency Operations Center (EOC); ▪ Decision-making and information dissemination ▪ Check lines of Communication within County, Region and State ▪ Information collection and analysis ▪ Identify impacted areas within county ▪ Determine if outside assistance is necessary ▪ Identify needs for sheltering residents and evacuees ▪ Compile data to assist with requests for disaster assistance ▪ Requesting State and Federal assistance ▪ Coordination of the Planning Section in the EOC with addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issuing situation reports, bulletins, and advisories ○ Briefings for staff and elected officials ○ Technology support ▪ Overall coordination of mutual aid and requested regional assets ▪ Manage emergency response and recovery activities ▪ Emergency decision making and the local declaration process ▪ Provide assistance to others if capable ▪ Provide infrastructure damage report to Regional and State Emergency Management

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish priorities for repair of public facilities and roads • Plan mitigation measures that will lessen the effect of future occurrences
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services</u> -American Red Cross</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Mass Care ▪ Housing ▪ Human Services ▪ Identify, manage, and organize the response efforts pertaining to domestic animals
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #7 – Resource & Logistics Management</u> -Newton County Commissioners -Newton County Auditor -Local City/Village Purchasing/Finance Officials</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EOC Logistics & Finance Section operations ▪ Resource identification ▪ Resource procurement ▪ Resource coordination ▪ Facilities and logistics ▪ Personnel augmentation ▪ Volunteer and donations management
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services</u> -Newton County Health Department</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Medical Services ▪ Public Health ▪ Mental Health ▪ Mass Fatality Management
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #9 – Search & Rescue</u> -County Fire Departments and Fire Protections Districts -Newton County Sheriff's Office -Municipal Police Departments</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate Search and Rescue Efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Structural Collapse Search & Rescue ○ Waterborne Search & Rescue ○ Land & Wilderness Search & Rescue ○ Aeronautical Search & Rescue
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials</u> -LEPC -County Fire Departments and Fire Protections Districts</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist local officials and emergency responders in coordinating the response and restoration activities dealing with Hazardous Materials incidents ▪ Conduct safety awareness and training programs dealing with Hazardous Materials ▪ Coordination of Hazardous Materials Response and Cleanup
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #11 – Agriculture</u> -Office of Emergency Management -Newton County Extension Office</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal and Plant Disease Response- Foreign Animal Disease Appendix ▪ Animal Welfare Response- Animal Welfare Appendix ▪ Food safety, security, and support ▪ Natural, Cultural, Historic resources preservation and protection.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities</u> -Independent Energy Suppliers</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy and Utility Infrastructure Assessment, Repair, and Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Estimate number of customers with utility outages ○ Assess energy and utility system damages ○ Support the restoration of utility services ○ Assist in assessing and addressing emergency energy and utility needs and priorities ○ Coordinate restoration efforts with utility providers to prioritize emergency needs ○ Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

<p><u>ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Security</u> -Newton County Sheriff’s Office -Municipal Police Departments:</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of Law Enforcement Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of security in support of response operations including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response operations • Emergency shelters • Logistical staging areas • Distribution/dispensing sites (incl. Strategic National Stockpile) • Temporary morgues • Other critical facilities, functions, and/or assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Evacuation and re-entry support * Law enforcement public information and risk communication * Support correctional facilities (jail, prison, or other place of incarceration)
<p><u>ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery</u> -Office of Emergency Management -Local Long Term Recovery Committee</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision and coordination of countywide damage assessment ▪ Coordinate community recovery initiative ▪ Economic assessment, protection, and restoration ▪ Mitigation analysis and program implementation ▪ Coordination with State and Federal community assistance programs. ▪ Established and verified need for volunteers ▪ Agencies accept and manage their own volunteers ▪ Assigned spontaneous volunteers to an existing voluntary agency or organized group ▪ Recruitment of skilled volunteers as needed ▪ Establish Volunteer Coordination Center (VCC) ▪ Local Government does not intend to supervise the process by which donations are collected, but has the ultimate responsibility for managing disaster response and recovery ▪ Provide a system to connect the donor with the organization needing that particular donation. ▪ Prevent voluntary agencies from being overwhelmed with donations, and to prevent worthwhile materials and goods, donated out of kindness, from being unnecessarily destroyed. ▪ Work with Public Information (ESF #15) to communicate clearly and effectively to the public about donation procedures. ▪ Work with support agencies, maintain database of tracking donations
<p><u>ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning</u> -Office of Emergency Management -Newton County Central Dispatch -Local Agency and Municipal Public Information Officers</p>	<p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Public Information and protective actions guidance ▪ Media and community relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident ○ Identifying and communicating with community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, business, labor, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to ensure a rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, and establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange ○ Establishing contact with elected officials and legislative bodies representing the affected area to provide information on the incident and the status of response and recovery activities. It also includes coordinating response to inquiries <p><i>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Public Information and protective actions guidance ▪ Media and community relations

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident ○ Identifying and communicating with community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, business, labor, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to ensure a rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, and establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange ○ Establishing contact with elected officials and legislative bodies representing the affected area to provide information on the incident and the status of response and recovery activities. It also includes coordinating response to inquiries
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<p><u>ESF #1 – Transportation</u></p>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: County and City Public Works & Newton County Common Road District</p> <p>County Special Road Districts: Diamond Special - Fairview Special - Joplin Special - Midway Special - Neosho Special - Seneca Special -Stella Special Missouri Department of Transportation</p> <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management, County Commission Missouri Highway Patrol Neosho Municipal Airport Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railway Kansas City Southern Railway Public Schools for road reports Missouri National Guard County Law Enforcement and Fire Agencies</p>
<p><u>ESF #2 – Communications</u></p>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Newton County Central Dispatch</p> <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management - Mobile Command Center (OSCAR) Local Governments: Law Enforcement, Fire, Ambulance, Public Works Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Region D Regional Resources (Greene/Jasper County Communications Units) State of Missouri - MoSWIN</p>
<p><u>ESF #3 – Public Work & Engineering</u></p>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Newton County Common Road District</p> <p>County Special Road Districts: Diamond Special - Fairview Special - Joplin Special - Midway Special - Neosho Special - Seneca Special -Stella Special Local City/Village Officials with Public Works</p> <p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management County Commission Municipalities Administration Newton County Clerk / Purchasing Agent County Law Enforcement and Fire Agencies Missouri Department of Transportation Missouri Department of Natural Resources Missouri Department of Conservation Local Volunteer Groups Missouri National Guard</p>

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<u>ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical</u>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Newton County Health Department Newton County Coroner Office of Emergency Management Newton County Law Enforcement</p>
	<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Mercy Hospital Freeman Hospital Group Newton County Ambulance District State Mutual Aid Plan Coordinator (Missouri Coroners’ and Medical Examiners’ Association) Missouri Highway Patrol State of Missouri Mortuary Operations Response Team (Mo MORT) Access Family Care (private sector)</p>
<u>ESF #9 – Search & Rescue</u>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: County Fire Departments & Fire Protections Districts: Diamond/Diamond Area Granby /East Newton City of Joplin Neosho/Neosho Area Fire Protection District Pierce City Fire Redings Mill Sarcoxie Fire City of Seneca Seneca Area Fire Protection District Stella Fire Department Wheaton Area Fire Newton County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments</p>
	<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Newton County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments Office of Emergency Management Newton County Ambulance District</p>
	<p>Volunteer Agencies: Newton County Rescue and Recovery 4 State Search and Rescue MoCERT 1 Civil Air Patrol</p>

<u>ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials</u>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Local Emergency Planning Committee & County Fire Departments and Fire Protections Districts: Diamond/Diamond Area Granby /East Newton City of Joplin Neosho/Neosho Area Fire Protection District Pierce City Fire Redings Mill Sarcoxie Fire City of Seneca Seneca Area Fire Protection District Stella Fire Department Wheaton Area Fire</p>
	<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management Local Agencies: Law Enforcement, Ambulance, Public Works Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Pipelines, Railroads) Missouri Department of Conservation 7th Civil Support Team – Fort Leonard Wood</p>
<u>ESF #11 – Agriculture</u>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Missouri State Veterinarian (District 7)</p>
	<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management University of Missouri Extension Office (Neosho) Newton County Health Department Local Governments: Law Enforcement, Fire, Ambulance, Public Works</p>
<u>ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities</u>	<p>PRIMARY AGENCIES: Energy & Utilities Independent Suppliers: Empire District New-Mac Electrical Coop Water Districts and Water Companies</p>
	<p>SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management Newton County Health Department</p>

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

<u>ESF #13 – Public Safety & Security</u>	PRIMARY AGENCIES: Newton County Sheriff’s Office & Municipal Police Departments: Diamond Police Fairview Police Granby Police Joplin Police Neosho Police Seneca Police
	SUPPORT AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management Local Governments: Fire, Ambulance, Public Works State Highway Patrol School Resource Officers Other Mutual Aid Municipal Police Departments Missouri National Guard
<u>ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery</u>	PRIMARY AGENCIES: Local Long Term Recovery Committee & Office of Emergency Management
	SUPPORT AGENCIES: Convoy of Hope Salvation Army American Red Cross AmeriCorp Region D Resources (MOCERT 1) Catholic Charities of the S. Missouri Schweitzer United Methodist Church Southern Baptist Disaster Relief

<u>ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning</u>	PRIMARY AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management Newton County Central Dispatch Local Agency and Municipal Public Information Officers
	SUPPORT AGENCIES: Individual Department Public Information Officers Non-Profit Organization Public Information Officers Private Organization Public Information Officers United Way 211 Region D Joint Information System Public Information Office Staff Local Governments: Law Enforcement, Fire, Ambulance, Public Works & Road Districts

PURPOSE

Establish emergency/disaster classification and control procedures for county and/or city officials and emergency response personnel during periods of emergency/disaster.

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION

EOC Activation Levels:

Activation levels shall coincide with Missouri Region D WebEOC Activation Status as determined in Region D WebEOC Status Activation Levels:

- **Not Activated:** No EOC Activated / No Activities
- **Level 1 / Routine:** Daily / Normal Activities - This is where daily activities occur within the County and/or Cities that can be handled routinely by one or more departments
 - *If an incident has the potential to or requires resources in excess of those available to the responding agency(s) through mutual aid agreements, etc., to bring the situation under control. EOC Activation Level may move to Monitoring Status*
- **Monitoring:** Enhanced Monitoring / After Hours with supplemental EM Staffing – Where activity such as impending weather, activity within other areas of Region D or State, may have impact on local residents or resources.

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- **Level 2 / Partial:** Partial EOC Activation with limited partner agency staffing - An occurrence that requires a major response and the significant commitment of resources from several governmental agencies, but will still be within the capabilities of local resources to control. (Example: localized flooding, isolated tornado damage, etc.)
- **Level 3 / Full:** Full EOC Activation - An occurrence that requires an extensive response and commitment of resources from all departments/agencies and could necessitate requesting outside assistance from state and federal agencies. (Example: earthquake, major tornado damage over large areas with extensive casualties, extensive flooding or any incident requiring an evacuation of a significant sized area.)

RESPONSE PROCEDURES

General Organization

All incidents will be organized using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command Structure (ICS). This includes both activities that occur at the incident scene and those that occur in the EOC. In all likelihood, the incident will start in the field and an Incident Command Post (ICP) will be established. As the incident expands and resource requirements escalate, the EOC will open and provide support to the ICP. Depending upon type, location, and duration of the incident, agency jurisdiction may transfer authority for the incident pursuant to a Delegation of Authority. In many instances, the role of Newton County will be one of support and assistance to the AHJ via the EOC.

Field Organization

ICS will be established by the first arriving units in the field. An Incident Commander assumes command of the scene and assigns positions within the ICS as the incident evolves.

Unified Command

An ICS may be expanded to include Unified Command (UC) for complex responses, which often require multiagency resources. When it becomes necessary to establish a UC, the UC replaces the Incident Commander function and becomes an essential component of an ICS. The UC provides the organizational management tool to facilitate and coordinate the effective involvement of the various agencies; it creates the link between the organizations responding to the incident; and provides a forum for these agencies to make decisions in a collaborative fashion. The UC is responsible for filling each of the major management responsibilities of the ICS referenced above.

The organizational Command Chart for Newton County and its municipalities are located in *Basic Plan – Appendix 1- Command Chart*.

- The Newton County Central Dispatch Center, (CDC), upon notification of an emergency, shall notify the officer on duty to respond.
- On-scene command and control of the affected area will be established by the first ranking officer of the responding agency at the scene of the incident.
- The on-scene Incident Commander will maintain contact with the CDC to advise of the situation and to alert additional response agencies as necessary.
- When it becomes apparent to the incident commander at the scene that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding agency(s) and the emergency has escalated the officer will instruct the CDC to notify the next in command (i.e., Sheriff, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Emergency Management Director,

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

etc.) of the seriousness of the disaster.

- The next in command will advise the chief elected official (i.e., Presiding commissioner for Newton County, or Mayor of the involved municipality) of the situation, at which time a determination will be made as to whether or not the EOC should be activated and personnel should be assembled.
- Should it be decided to assemble the EOC staff, each member of the EOC staff will be contacted by the CDC and advised to report to the EOC. (*Basic Plan – Appendix 2 ESF – Support Attachment A - EOC Staffing Roster/Call-Up List*).
- After the EOC staff has assembled, it will be determined what personnel will be required to control operations. This determination will be made by the officials present.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

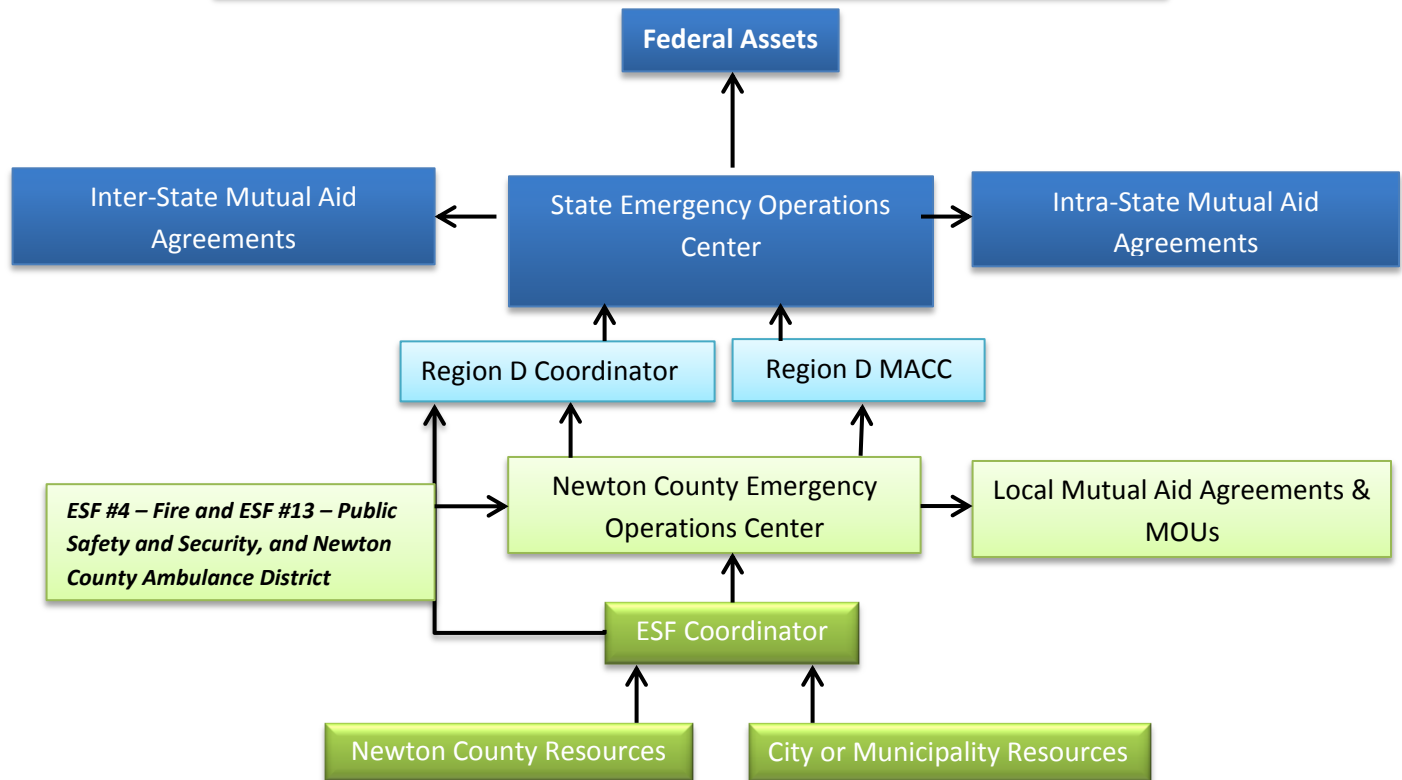
- It will be the responsibility of the CDC to notify key government officials and emergency response organizations/departments. The primary methods of communications will be through radio, telephone and/or pager.
- All necessary call-up/notification lists which include names and telephone numbers of individuals and organizations to contact will be maintained at the CDC. It is the responsibility of the CDC Director along with each organization/department to see that these lists are kept current.
- In some cases it will be the responsibility of the first organization member contacted to notify and/or recall the necessary personnel within that organization to respond to the incident. Therefore, each organization must maintain current internal personnel notification/recall rosters and a means to implement them.
- Depending upon the type of emergency, the CDC will notify/warn special locations such as schools, nursing homes, factories and the hospital. A list of names and telephone numbers to contact is available with the dispatcher. On-duty personnel at the department and/or the Emergency Management Director will assist with this notification.
- It is the responsibility of the CDC to keep a log of all messages received and sent (See *Basic Plan – Appendix 2 ESF – Support Attachments B, C, & D* for copies of message and log forms). *COPIES OF ALL OTHER STANDARD ICS FORMS ON FILE IN EOC OFFICE*
- Operational procedures/checklists will be established and utilized in so far as possible.
- Situations requiring notification that are not covered by these checklists will be handled on a case by case basis by the Emergency Management Director and his staff.

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Resource requests for State or Federal agency assets can take anywhere from 24-48 hours for arrival.

Ensure the provision of adequate telecommunications support to Federal response operations.

Request for Emergency Assistance Flow Upwards from the Lowest Level



REGIONAL RESOURCE SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE

General Facts

In the event of a disaster that could affect Region D, regional resources may be needed in a timely manner. Resources could include materials, services, personnel, financial resources, or facilities. The purpose of this Appendix of the ESF is to provide regional support guidance for counties within Region D during an event where resource support is required.

Procedures

- Once Newton County has exceeded the capabilities of our response agencies and a ‘Request for Assistance’ should be made. Request for such assistance can be made by the County Director of Emergency Management or designee through Regional D - MACC via, Region D Coordinator, which is the state’s liaison for Region D Area of Southwest Missouri. See *Newton County Basic Operations Plan - Appendix 7 - Region D Multi-Agency Coordination Concept (D MACC)* for concept of Region D MACC for information.
- *For ESF #4 – Fire and ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security, and Newton County Ambulance District: Automatic Mutual Aid request may be made through Newton County Central Dispatch or through their Respected Mutual Aid Coordinator. It is requested that Newton County Emergency Management be notified at the time*

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

of the request so tracking and support maybe provided.

- Sharing of resource request, information, and tracking of resources may be conducted in real-time using web-based Region D and State WebEOC information sharing network.

<https://webeoc3.greencountyem.org/eoc7/default.aspx>

STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance from State and Federal agencies, as made available by Governor Authorization; (such as the Department of Conservation, Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Missouri National Guard, etc.) can be requested during an emergency or disaster event by an emergency response agency via contacting the Newton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC in turn completes a resource request in the proper format, including mission and task assignment, for tracking and submits that request to the State Emergency Management Agency. Agencies that make direct calls for resources will be referred back to the local EOC for proper processing of those requests.

For Presidential and Federal Declarations, these declarations fall under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as Amended (Stafford Act), Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) § 5121 et seq., authorizes the President to provide Federal assistance when the magnitude of an incident or threatened incident exceeds the affected State, Territorial, Indian Tribal, and local government capabilities to respond or recover. For more information Public Assistance Program and Policy refer to: [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496435662672-d79ba9e1edb16e60b51634af00f490ae/2017_PAPPG_2.0_508_FINAL\(2\).pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496435662672-d79ba9e1edb16e60b51634af00f490ae/2017_PAPPG_2.0_508_FINAL(2).pdf)

In keeping with large scale incident management structure, the tracking procedure for those assets is as follows:

- Check-in upon arrival at the EOC
- Fuel, food, sleep of units may be required before asset can be assigned
- An incident briefing is conducted with the arriving units at the EOC or designated location by the EMD or assigned LNO.
- State and Federal assets will be assigned based on resource request and availability
- Resources will be task assigned, tracked, and demobilized through the EOC.
 - If a situation develops that is beyond the capability of the resources available to Newton County EM or the Presiding Commissioner may request assistance to supplement local and private relief efforts by requesting a declaration for an emergency or major disaster. The request will be submitted to SEMA, who will in turn submit the request to FEMA if deemed appropriate due to the extent of the assistance required.
- SEMA Notification**
 - SEMA notification shall start with the notification of Region D Coordinator, which is the state's liaison for Region D Area of Southwest Missouri. Region D Coordinator
 - SEMA has a 24-hour Telephone number to request assistance in a disaster or emergency
 - Working hours: Your call will be answered by personnel on duty in the EOC.

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- Non-working hours: Leave your name and a call back number. Your call will be returned by the Duty Officer.
 - If the telephone lines are down, the Duty Officer can still be contacted. The Missouri State Highway Patrol can relay the information to Troop F in Jefferson City by radio. During working hours, the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) can also be used to transmit messages to the MULES terminal in the State Emergency Operations Center.
 - Sharing of resource request, information, and tracking of resources may be conducted in real-time using web-based Region D and State WebEOC information sharing network.
- **Make the request directly to the Governor through SEMA by the quickest means possible. If the telephone or radio is used, a hard copy should follow.*

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE

General Facts

- Requests for such assistance can only be made by the chief elected official or designated successor as outlined in this plan (see **Part VI of the Basic Plan; Continuity of Government**). Request will need to be “Mission Specific”
- Requests should only be made after local resources are exhausted.
- The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) should be informed prior to making such a request.

Procedures

- Analyze the situation to determine:
 - If threat to life or property still exists.
 - To insure all local resources are committed.

This Appendix is designed to provide an overview of the hazards that could affect Newton County. In general, hazards can be placed into three (3) categories: Natural, Technological and Human-Caused (NOTE: * Indicates the most common disasters for the county. For more information, see Basic Plan – Attachment D - Newton County Hazards).

NATURAL HAZARDS

***Tornado**

Since Missouri lies in the heart of the nation’s “tornado alley”, its residents are particularly vulnerable to tornadoes. Seventy percent of Missouri’s tornadoes occur during the months of March, April, May and June, but a tornado can occur at any time of the year.

***Severe Thunder Storms**

Thunderstorms can produce hail at least 1 inch in diameter or has wind gusts of at least 58 miles per hour. Every thunderstorm produces lightning, which kills more people some years than tornadoes or hurricanes. Heavy rain from thunderstorms can cause flash flooding. High winds can damage homes and blow down trees and utility poles, causing widespread power outages.

***Winter Storms**

Although excessive snowfalls with prolonged severe cold or storms producing blizzard conditions are rare in Missouri, they do occur. Most snow usually falls during the months of December, January and February. Southern Missouri counties average 8-12 inches of snow a year. A large

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

winter storm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as, power failure, transportation incidents and fuel shortages.

*Floods

Flooding is a potential risk in Newton County. Waterways include Shoal Creek, Cedar Creek, Buffalo Creek, Lost Creek and several other small creeks and branches. Flooding could potentially occur anywhere in the county along these waterways. Most cities participate in the National Flood Insurance, including Newton County.

*Wildland Fire

Fires are by far the most frequent hazard that will affect Newton County. Fires may be Natural (lightning), Accidental (carelessness) or Intentional (arson) and have the potential to cause major conflagrations, leading to secondary hazards, such as a hazardous materials incident.

Earthquake

Although earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently than on the west coast, the threat of earthquake to Missouri residents is high. In the event of a 7.6 magnitude earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone, Newton County could experience an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Other

Additional natural hazards that could affect Newton County include: drought (prolonged A period with no rain that can affect agricultural areas and impact water supply systems) heat waves (period of unusually and excessively hot weather) and sinkholes (where natural erosion makes the ground too weak to support the structures built on it, the ground can collapse)

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

*Hazardous Materials Newton County is prone to hazardous materials incidents from both fixed containment sites and transportation accidents. There are numerous fixed facilities that store/use hazardous materials, six major highways and four pipelines that cross the County

Transportation

This type of incident involves passenger air or rail travel that results in death or serious injury. There are no passenger rail lines in Newton County and the nearest airport that provides passenger service is located in Joplin. Highway incidents are usually excluded under this hazard and addressed under hazardous materials incident.

Dam Failure

There are several dams located inside Newton County, for more information on dams affecting Newton County *Basic Plan – Attachment D - Newton County Hazards*

Power Failure

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

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Subsidence The sudden collapse of the ground surface to form sinkholes poses an immediate threat to life and property. The population at risk would be in areas where industrial or residential development has occurred above active or abandoned mines where underground cavities are present near the surface.

HUMAN-CAUSED

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

Terrorism/WMD Terrorism is defined as: “the unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) of two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” According to the FBI there are two types of Terrorism: Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism. Terrorism and /or use of WMD can take place in various forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist group, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist/WMD actions include: nuclear/biological/chemical attacks, bombing, airline attacks, infrastructure attacks, arson, and kidnapping/assassinations.

Although this state has identified several different extremist groups operating here, there have been no indications of any specific terrorist activities. The potential does remain for some new extremist and/or terrorist group to move into the state. An open society such as ours, which is dependent upon technology for its continued smooth operation, remains a potential target for terrorists. Additional information on refer to ESF #13 - Law Enforcement & Security

Public Health Emergency Public health emergencies can take many forms – disease epidemics, large-scale incidents of food or water contamination, or extended periods without adequate water and sewer services. There can also be harmful exposure to chemical, radiological agents, and large-scale infestations of disease-carrying insects or rodents – to name just a few. Public health emergencies can occur as primary events by themselves, or they may be secondary events to another disaster or emergency, such as flood, tornado, or hazardous material incident. The common characteristic of most public health emergencies is that they adversely impact, or have the potential to adversely impact, a large number of people. They can be

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

statewide, regional or localized. In particular, two public health hazards have recently emerged as issues of great concern, with far reaching consequences. One would be the intentional release of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent, as a terrorist/WMD act of sabotage, to adversely impact a large number of people. The second hazard would be a deadly flu outbreak (influenza pandemic) that could kill or sicken thousands of people across the country or around the globe, as in the case of the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918- 1919 (see ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical and refer to the “Local Public Health Emergency Plan”). Such a pandemic could occur either by a natural means, or a man-caused as a bio-terrorist activity.

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS AND/OR RESOLUTIONS OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN NEWTON COUNTY (SAMPLE PROCLAMATION)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

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

NEWTON COUNTY COMMISSION

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER

DISTRICT ONE COMMISSIONER

NEWTON COUNTY CLERK

DISTRICT TWO COMMISSIONER

REGION D MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION CONCEPT (D-MACC) **FROM THE REGION D RESPONSE PLAN**

The D-MACC will serve as a regional information and coordination clearinghouse. It will collect, monitor, and distribute damage information and will find and communicate the status of resources and services that have been requested and those resources and services that are available among the counties in Region D.

Primary Agencies:

Region D County Emergency Management Offices
Region D City Emergency Management Offices
Missouri State Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies:

Missouri Highway Patrol	Region D Mutual Aid Coordinators
Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services	Missouri Department of Social Services
Missouri National Guard	American Red Cross
Hospitals	Local Law Enforcement Agencies
Local Fire Response Agencies	Emergency Medical Services

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of ESF 5 is to establish a coordinated emergency management effort throughout Region D in order to address operational response approaches and agreement framework of the Regional Disaster Plan (RDP) for all levels of government. This ESF is designed to outline operational procedures and expectations of Region D Multi-Agency Coordination Center (D-MACC). It is also designed to assist in the training of appropriate personnel, elected officials, and volunteers who will operate under the activation of this plan. It is important they understand the organizational responsibilities and resource sharing under the parameters identified in the RDP.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Scope

The scope covers all signatory agencies to the RDP. It addresses response activities in events where normal emergency response processes and capabilities become overtaxed, or where there is a need for regional coordination of response operations due to the complexity or duration of the event(s).

Basic Plan

Emergency Operations Newton County, Missouri

Basic Plan

Regional Support

Region D-MACC

The D-MACC will serve as a regional information and coordination clearinghouse. It will collect, monitor, and distribute damage information. It will also locate and communicate the state of resources and services that have been requested and are available among the counties. The D-MACC is designed to improve the efficiency of planning and resources during wide-scale disasters.

Functions

The overall, primary function of the D-MACC is to coordinate planning, logistics, and public information, thereby assisting local jurisdictions cope with overwhelming disaster events. The D-MACC will not provide direction to the functions of local jurisdictions but may assist in coordination of the deployment of resources. Specifically, the six major functions of the D-MACC are:

Situation Assessment: The D-MACC will serve as a central point for representatives of involved agencies to collect and analyze information from a variety of sources.

Incident Priority Determination: The D-MACC will establish regional priorities among ongoing incidents within Region D. Considerations determining priorities include, but are not limited to:

- a. Life-threatening situations
- b. Threat to property
- c. High damage potential
- d. Incident complexity
- e. Environmental impact
- f. Economic impact
- g. Political/Jurisdictional considerations

Critical Resource Acquisition and Allocation: The D-MACC will manage resources, in line with incident priorities. Resource management includes identifying and acquiring needed resources in addition to allocating existing or known resources. Designated critical resources will be acquired, if possible, from the involved agencies or jurisdictions. Resources available from incidents in the process of demobilization may be shifted to higher priority incidents. Resources may also be acquired from outside the affected area or outside Region D.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Agency Coordination: The D-MACC will play a key role in coordinating and communicating with other Regions and coordination centers at the local, state, and federal level.

Coordination with Elected and Appointed Officials: The D-MACC will facilitate the dissemination of information to elected and appointed officials at all levels of government.

Coordination of Summary Information: The D-MACC will coordinate the Region D Joint Information System, providing summary information on incidents for media and other interested agencies.

Location

The D-MACC is located in the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Center in Springfield, Missouri. The D-MACC will provide the following capabilities:

- Operations Room with electrical, phone, and Internet capabilities for D-MACC representatives and staff personnel.
- Control Room with the ability to project any information screen (news media, computer database, etc.) on any monitor in any of the identified rooms utilized in D-MACC operations.
- Media Center with the capacity to hold all regional media representatives and equipment as well as record any necessary briefings for mass distribution.
- Situation Room with VHF, HF, and 800 MHz radio capabilities as well as the regional Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Elected officials briefing room.
- Joint Information Center (JIC) conference room for Public Information Officers' workspace.

Staff

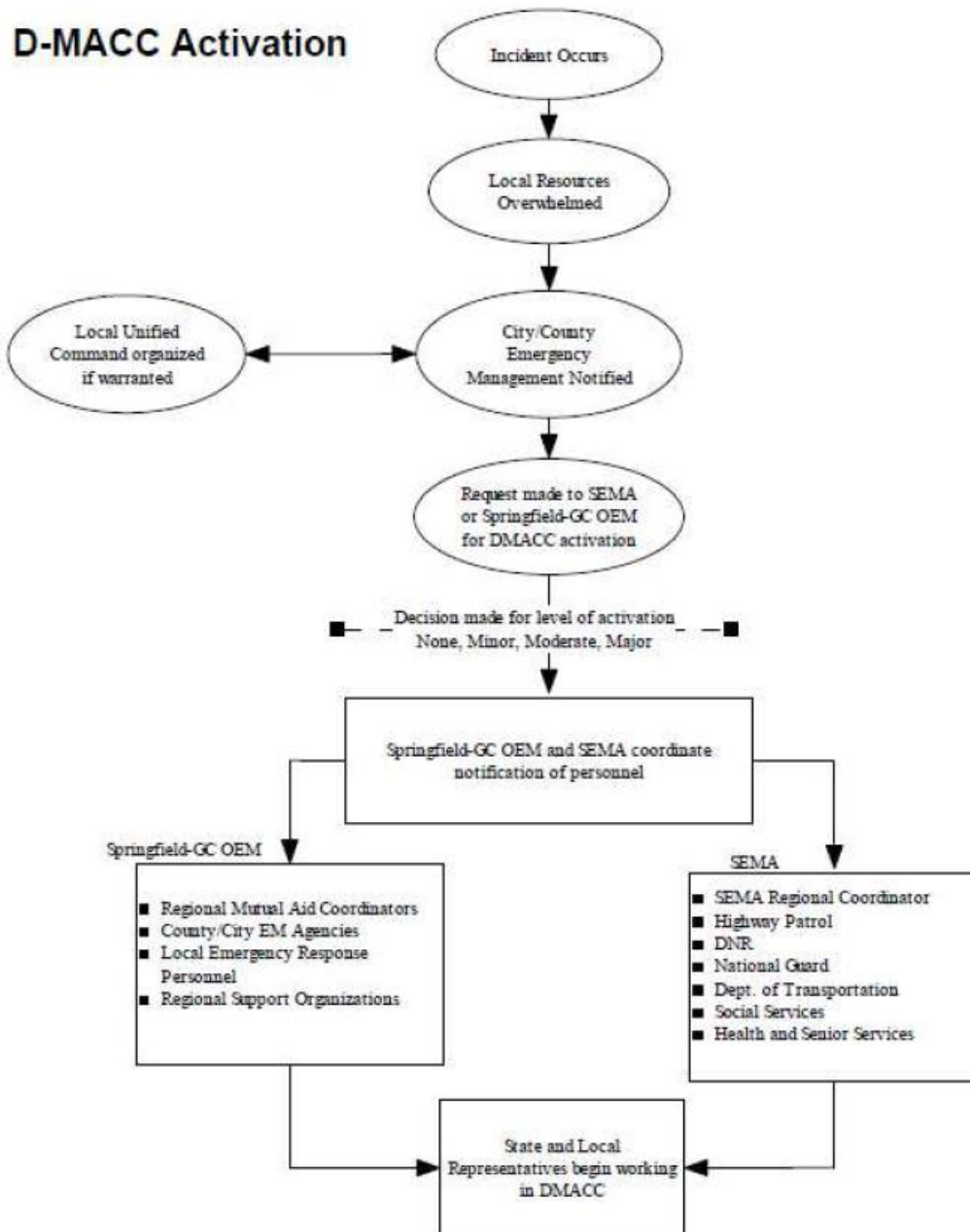
The personnel to staff the D-MACC will consist of various local, state, and federal officials to perform the roles and responsibilities outlined. Representatives must be authorized to commit agency resources and funds. At full operation, minimum DMACC staffing should consist of representatives from, but be not limited to:

- Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
- Region D local emergency response support personnel
- Region D Mutual Aid Coordinators
- Emergency Management
- Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management
- State of Missouri Regional Department Liaisons
- American Red Cross

Activation

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

It is the intent and focus of the D-MACC to support local responses through the 18 county governments located in Region D. Any signature agency affected by an incident may request D-MACC



Activation Levels

The D-MACC may be activated at three different levels, depending on the severity and scope of the event:

- **Minor:** Information gathering from affected counties within the region is coordinated and submitted to SEMA by their Regional Coordinator.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- **Moderate:** Same activities as “Minor” activation plus logistical support to affected counties coordinated with necessary state agencies and regional mutual aid coordinators.
- **Major:** Full activation to include all services of the D-MACC Group and DMACC Support Group.

Expectations of local jurisdictions and agencies:

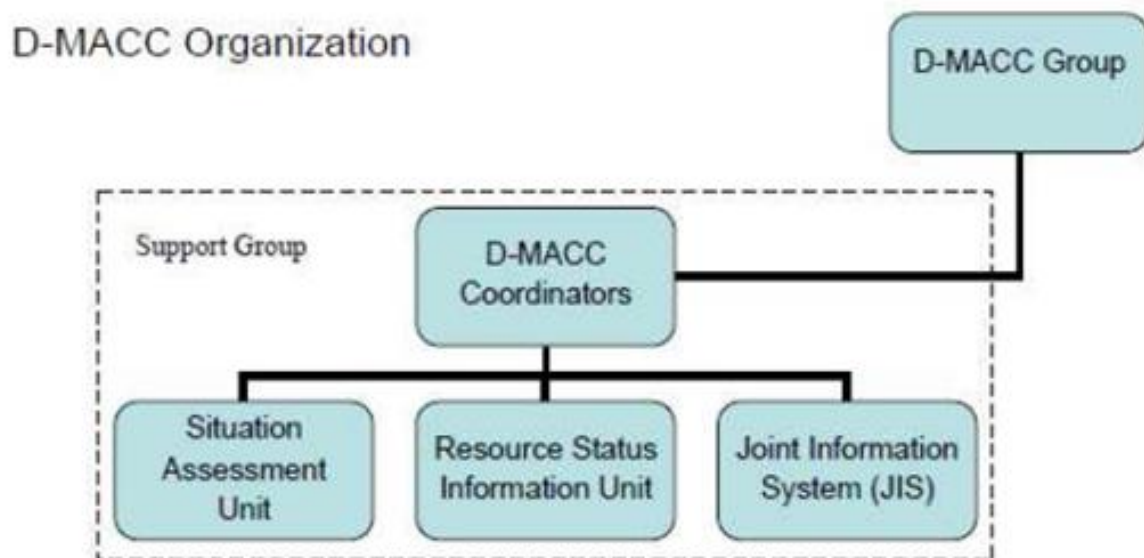
- Local resources and mutual aid agreements will be implemented first.
- All signatory agencies will coordinate with their respective county/city emergency management agency.
- A county-wide unified command will be established for events affecting multiple jurisdictions within the boundaries of a county. A point of contact will be established from the unified command to the D-MACC.

Potential reasons for D-MACC activation include:

- When a Region D county is overwhelmed in a disaster response, requiring regional and state support.
- More than one regional coordinator is actively engaged in response event and request activation.
- When the circumstances at the scene indicate that the incident could expand rapidly and involve cascading events.
- When similar past events have required D-MACC involvement.
- When SEMA requests to activate the D-MACC.

Organization

The D-MACC organizational structure will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines, establishing a functionally defined group.



The organizational structure can be divided into two groups:

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

D-MACC Group: The D-MACC group consists of designated representatives from responsible agencies whose organizations have response authority and responsibility in the impacted area(s); are heavily supporting the response effort; and/or are significantly impacted by the use of local agency resources. The DMACC Group is comprised of three primary components:

- **State Agency Liaisons:** State agency liaisons are made up of state representatives from various state agencies authorized to commit agency resources. Potential representatives include, but are not limited to:
 - Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
 - Missouri Highway Patrol
 - Missouri Department of Natural Resources
 - Missouri Department of Transportation
 - Missouri Department of Social Services
 - Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
 - Missouri National Guard

- **Regional Coordinators:** Regional Coordinators are local/regional representatives from various disciplines and regional organizations that can coordinate local mutual aid requests and other resources throughout the region. Potential representatives include, but are not limited to:
 - Emergency Management Mutual Aid Coordinator
 - Fire Mutual Aid Coordinator
 - EMS Mutual Aid Coordinator
 - Health Mutual Aid Coordinator
 - 911 Mutual Aid Coordinator

- **Regional Support Group:** This group is made up of local/regional representatives from various nonprofit organizations and others that can coordinate resource requests traditionally filled by the respected organizations. Potential representatives include, but are not limited to:
 - Region D CERT Coordinator
 - Region D ARES Coordinator
 - American Red Cross
 - Convoy of Hope
 - Salvation Army
 - Region D Homeland Security Oversight Committee (RHSOC) regional coordinators

Together, these three components will have the ability to work together in coordinating both local and state assets from many disciplines for a large-scale event affecting multiple jurisdictions. One representative from the state agency liaisons and one representative from the regional coordinators will formulate the unified D-MACC coordinator position (*see D-MACC Coordinators*).

Support Group: The second group is the support organization for the D-MACC group. This group gathers and analyzes incident information, keeps track of critical resources, and provides

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

information to the news media and public. The support organization s consists of, but is not limited to:

- D-MACC Coordinators
- Situation Assessment Unit
- Resources Status Information Unit
- Region D Joint Information System (DJIS) (*See ESF 15*)
 - **D-MACC Coordinators:** The D-MACC Coordinators will coordinate all D-MACC operations to support the D-MACC group. The D-MACC coordinators will ensure that all local needs are being met and will serve as the liaison contact with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The D-MACC Coordinators will serve in a unified fashion, following the same principles and concepts of Unified Command while coordinating all D-MACC operations. The D-MACC Coordinators will jointly share responsibilities and the decision making authority related to internal operations of the D-MACC, regional situation assessments, regional resource allocations, and regional media coordination. They will be responsible for implementing the NIMS Planning “P” during D-MACC activations, and coordinating Incident Action Planning if necessary. The Unit Leaders for the three identified units of the D-MACC will report to the D-MACC coordinators. Two personnel will serve as D-MACC Coordinators. One coordinator will be from the state liaison component of the D-MACC group and the other will serve from the regional coordinators component of the DMACC group. They can be reached at (417) 829-6065.
 - **Situation Assessment Unit:** The Situation Assessment Unit will coordinate all D-MACC planning efforts. The Situation Assessment Unit leader will outline the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for DMACC personnel, coordinating the D-MACC IAP with the local jurisdiction’s IAP. The Situation Assessment Unit leader will coordinate all information intelligence gathering including the collection, monitoring, and distribution of damage assessment information to the appropriate agencies and departments. Utilization and application of all intelligence sharing audio/visual equipment of the D-MACC will be coordinated through this Unit. Local incident management support personnel are expected to fill this position.
 - **Resource Status Information Unit:** The Resource Status Information Unit will coordinate and communicate the status of resources and services that have been requested, and those resources and services that are available among all local jurisdictions and regional state assets. The Resource Status Information Unit personnel will coordinate all state assets into the region as well as local mutual aid assets assisting the affected area. Local incident management support personnel are expected to fill this position.
 - **Region D Joint Information System:** The Region D Joint Information System (DJIS) will be required to coordinate an overwhelming amount of public information for quick and accurate dissemination to the local media. Information support is required from local jurisdictions to provide good information. The Joint Information System will coordinate all DMACC press releases, including all pertinent information from the affected jurisdictions.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Local PIO personnel, pre-coordinated and trained, are expected to fill this position.

Roles and Responsibilities

Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA):

- Support the development and maintenance of the RDP and D-MACC operational procedures.
- Maintain lists of primary contact phone numbers for regional representatives of state departments.
- Activate all necessary state representatives to D-MACC when needed.
- Support D-MACC coordination with other regions, state, and federal officials.
- Coordinate state and federal resources deployed within Region D.

State Departments:

- Support the development and maintenance of the RDP and D-MACC operational procedures.
- Maintain lists of primary contact phone numbers for regional representative of state departments.
- Respond to D-MACC operations when requested by SEMA.
- Coordinate resource requests applicable to each department.
- Demobilize, provide an activity report, and final documentation in a timely manner.

Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management:

- Support the development and maintenance of the RDP and D-MACC operational procedures.
- Inventory and manage D-MACC equipment essential to the region and RDP support.
- Maintain lists of primary contact phone numbers for local representatives of Region D
- Activate all necessary local representatives to D-MACC when needed.
- Support D-MACC coordination with other regions, state, and federal officials.
- Provide continual facility and equipment support to D-MACC operations.

All Participating Agencies:

- Support the development and maintenance of the RDP and D-MACC operational procedures.
- Maintain lists of primary contact phone numbers of key personnel with D-MACC.
- Provide personnel to the “support organization” of the D-MACC when requested.
- Provide necessary mutual aid support within the region when requested.
- Document all communications, decisions, activities, and the deployment of resources.
- Demobilize, provide an activity report, and final documentation in a timely manner.

Training and Exercises

General

As signatories to the RDP, it is vital that all agencies have an understanding of their and other’s roles in the plan as well as how we will coordinate together as a region. The effectiveness of the plan and its supporting documents are directly linked to the training, educating, and exercising on the operational concepts of the plan. These activities validate the operational concepts and resource preparations needed to carry out emergency functions of the RDP. In addition,

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

participating signatory agencies should conduct training, education, and exercises specific to their own internal organizational plans and procedures.

Concept of Operations

Training: The training program is designed to enhance the proficiency of the participating signatory agencies and their personnel in general emergency management subjects. More importantly it trains their key players to the roles, concepts, and operations each agency may play when an event justifies the activation of the RDP. Each public, private, and nonprofit organization signed to the plan is responsible for creating, training, and maintaining their in-house emergency response plan.

Exercises: Exercises are conducted to determine if plans and procedures are operationally sound as well as meet the approaches and standards set in the RDP. Exercises may be conducted collectively as a region or individually by jurisdictions. Beginning in 2011, the participant guidance information states that recipients of the EMPG grant are required to participate in a minimum of three exercises per year. SEMA will oversee a total of five exercises per year on a quarterly basis. A progressive exercise cycle strategy will be used to meet exercise requirements. The building block approach will be used to complete the exercise requirement, starting with discussion-based exercises such as seminars, workshops, and tabletops. Each time, these exercises will increase in complexity and will culminate with an operations-based exercise such as a drill, functional, or full-scale exercise. Counties within Region D may be assigned a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to complete in regards to the exercise. The After Action Report (AAR) will be completed by the Regional Exercise Sub-Committee in conjunction with the State Exercise Program Manager. Evaluations of exercises will identify strengths and weaknesses encountered during the exercise and may identify necessary changes to the plan and its components. In conjunction, training may also be identified to facilitate overall effectiveness of the plan and its supporting documents. In addition to the exercises provided by SEMA, members of Region D may attend other approved exercises.

Education: Education is a vital component in helping future participants of the RDP, as well as current signatories understand the purpose and scope of the plan. Collaboratively, signatory agencies are responsible for educating communities and organizations to the purpose, scope, and operations of the plan. The education effort can be accomplished through presentations to public, private, and nonprofit organizations that could be involved in and sign on to the RDP.

Responsibilities

General:

- Signatory agencies will collaboratively develop, implement, and maintain a training, education, and exercise program to ensure all participating partners and personnel understand the framework, roles, and responsibilities of the RDP.
- Each signatory agency is responsible for developing and implementing training, education, and exercise programs to ensure their own personnel understand roles and responsibilities addressed specifically in their organization's internal emergency management plan.
- Signatory agencies to the plan will participate in exercises to validate the components and effectiveness of the RDP. Exercises should be coordinated with other partners within the geographic region.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

<http://www.tornadohistoryproject.com/tornado/Missouri/Newton/table>

***Severe Thunder Storms** Thunderstorms can produce hail at least 1 inch in diameter or has wind gusts of at least 58 miles per hour. Every thunderstorm produces lightning, which kills more people some years than tornadoes or hurricanes. Heavy rain from thunderstorms can cause flash flooding.

High winds can damage homes and blow down trees and utility poles, causing widespread power outages. Newton County has experienced approximately 121 Storms since 1998. These storms have resulted in approximately \$4.018M in damages. The largest storm occurred on May 8, 2009 resulting in \$3.00M in damages as a result of an intense squall line impacting extreme southeast Kansas and the Missouri Ozarks with mainly damaging winds. Severe thunderstorm wind gust ganging between 60 to 80 mph caused widespread damage to trees, power poles, and structures across much of Newton County. A few thousand residences had lost power due to fallen power poles and lines.

Information obtained from the following resources:

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=174526>

***Winter Storms** Although excessive snowfalls with prolonged severe cold or storms producing blizzard conditions are rare in Missouri, they do occur. Most snow usually falls during the months of December, January and February. Southern Missouri counties average 8-12 inches of snow a year. A large winter storm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as, power failure, transportation incidents and fuel shortages. Newton County has experienced approximately 20 Winter Storms since 1998. These storms have resulted in approximately \$175.00K in damages. The largest storm occurred on November 30, 2006 resulting in \$150.00K in damages as a result of combination of freezing rain, sleet, and heavy snow. Ice accumulations from this storm resulted in up to 4 inches and snow accumulations up to 13 to 17 inches, which covered a large part of Southwest Missouri.

Information obtained from the following resources:

http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=%2829+Winter+Storm&beginDate_mm=04&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=1950&endDate_mm=04&endDate_dd=30&endDate_yyyy=2016&county=NEWTON%3A145&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=29%2CMISSOURI

***Floods** Flooding is a potential risk in Newton County. Waterways include Shoal Creek, Cedar Creek, Buffalo Creek, Lost Creek and several other small creeks and branches. Flooding could potentially occur anywhere in the county along these waterways. Most cities participate in the National Flood Insurance, including Newton County.

Newton County has experienced approximately 27 incidents involving flooding since

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

2001. These storms have resulted in approximately \$2.515M in damages. The largest storm occurred on December 27, 2015 resulting in \$2.00M in damages as a result of a slow moving and strong weather system causing several rounds of very heavy and record breaking rainfall amounts across the Missouri Ozarks, which lead to historic and deadly flooding.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								1	0	2.515M	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	02/24/2001	13:04	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	05/08/2002	00:00	CST	Flood		1	0	10.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	05/12/2002	20:30	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	05/17/2002	08:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	01/04/2005	17:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	01/05/2005	12:15	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	01/12/2005	22:55	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HORNET	NEWTON CO.	MO	03/03/2008	02:38	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HORNET	NEWTON CO.	MO	03/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DIAMOND	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/16/2010	16:30	CST-6	Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
STARK CITY	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/20/2010	04:26	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STARK CITY	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/20/2010	04:26	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REDINGS MILL	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/20/2010	04:31	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RITCHEY	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/20/2010	06:29	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANBY	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/20/2010	11:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEOSHO	NEWTON CO.	MO	03/19/2012	22:07	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SENECA	NEWTON CO.	MO	03/19/2012	22:07	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STARK CITY	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/09/2013	23:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTONIA	NEWTON CO.	MO	05/10/2013	10:58	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEOSHO	NEWTON CO.	MO	04/17/2015	10:05	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEOSHO	NEWTON CO.	MO	07/09/2015	15:21	CST-6	Flood		0	0	500.00K	0.00K
NEWTONIA	NEWTON CO.	MO	11/27/2015	09:38	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	NEWTON CO.	MO	11/27/2015	12:41	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANBY	NEWTON CO.	MO	11/27/2015	13:22	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEOSHO	NEWTON CO.	MO	12/27/2015	10:41	CST-6	Flood		0	0	2.000M	0.00K
REDINGS MILL	NEWTON CO.	MO	12/27/2015	13:06	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RACINE	NEWTON CO.	MO	12/27/2015	13:39	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								1	0	2.515M	0.00K

Information obtained from the following resources:

http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=%28%29+Flood&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2001&endDate_mm=04&endDate_dd=30&endDate_yyyy=2016&county=NEWTON%3A145&haifilter=0.00&torfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=29%2CMISSOURI

Shoal Creek (MO) Near Joplin (JOPM7)

[Return to Top](#)

Flood Stage: 14 Feet Latest Stage: 2.12

Current Warnings/Statements/Advisories: None currently.

Complete information about the Shoal Creek (MO) near Joplin available from [NWS Springfield, MO](#)

NOTE:Forecasts for the Shoal Creek (MO) near Joplin are issued as needed during times of high water, but are not routinely available.

<p>Flood Categories (in feet)</p> <p>Major Flood Stage: 16</p> <p>Moderate Flood Stage: 15</p> <p>Flood Stage: 14</p> <p>Action Stage: 12</p> <p>Low Stage (in feet): 1.8</p>	<p>Historic Crests</p> <p>(1) 23.39 ft on 12/28/2015 (2) 18.81 ft on 10/10/2009 (3) 18.28 ft on 03/19/2008 (4) 17.24 ft on 06/11/1995 (5) 16.84 ft on 09/25/1993 (6) 16.80 ft on 05/18/1943 (7) 16.75 ft on 04/26/2011 (8) 16.62 ft on 11/04/1974 (9) 16.45 ft on 04/11/2008 (10) 16.43 ft on 07/03/1976</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Show More Historic Crests</p>	<p>Recent Crests</p> <p>(1) 23.39 ft on 12/28/2015 (2) 15.96 ft on 05/24/2011 (3) 16.75 ft on 04/26/2011 (4) 18.81 ft on 10/10/2009 (5) 6.60 ft on 08/21/2009 (6) 16.45 ft on 04/11/2008 (7) 18.28 ft on 03/19/2008 (8) 13.30 ft on 01/19/2008 (9) 10.34 ft on 06/12/2007 (10) 6.99 ft on 05/11/2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Show More Recent Crests</p>
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(P): Preliminary values subject to further review. (P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

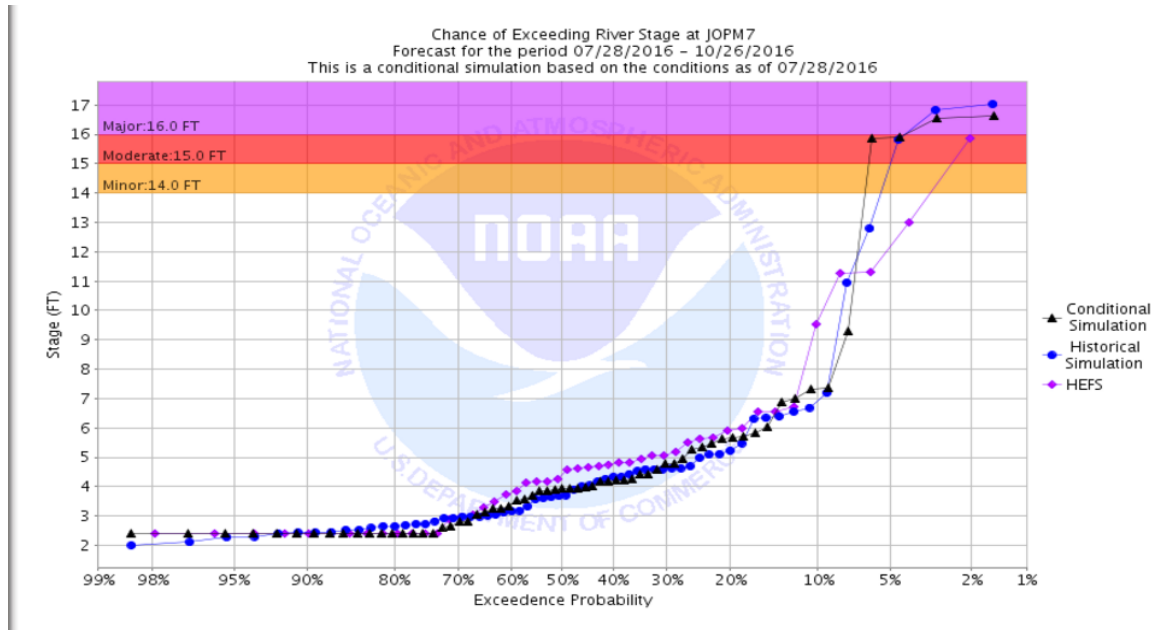
Low Water Records

(1) 1.69 ft on 08/25/2012
 (2) 1.72 ft on 07/31/2012
 (3) 1.83 ft on 10/02/2014
 (4) 1.84 ft on 07/17/2012
 (5) 1.88 ft on 04/22/2006

[Show More Low Water Records](#)

Stage Exceedance Forecast for Joplin

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF



Information obtained from the following resources:

<http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/river.php?wfo=sgf&wfoid=18728&riverid=206691&pt%5B%5D=141793&allpoints=141793&data%5B%5D=impacts&data%5B%5D=stage&data%5B%5D=crests>

*Wildland Fire

Fires are by far the most frequent hazard that will affect Newton County. Fires may be Natural (lightning), Accidental (carelessness) or Intentional (arson) and have the potential to cause major conflagrations, leading to secondary hazards, such as a hazardous materials incident.

Newton County has experienced approximately 1406 incidents involving wildland fires since January 2008 to August 2016. These fires have resulted in approximately 9,580 acres of land. 19 wildland fires were 100 acres or greater.

Acres Burnt	Residences Damaged	Outbuildings Damaged	Commercial Damaged	Residences Threatened	Outbuildings Threatened	Commercial Threatened
9580.416002	35	36	1	562	354	25
	Residences Destroyed	Outbuildings Destroyed	Commercial Destroyed			
	8	29	0			

Information obtained from the following resources:

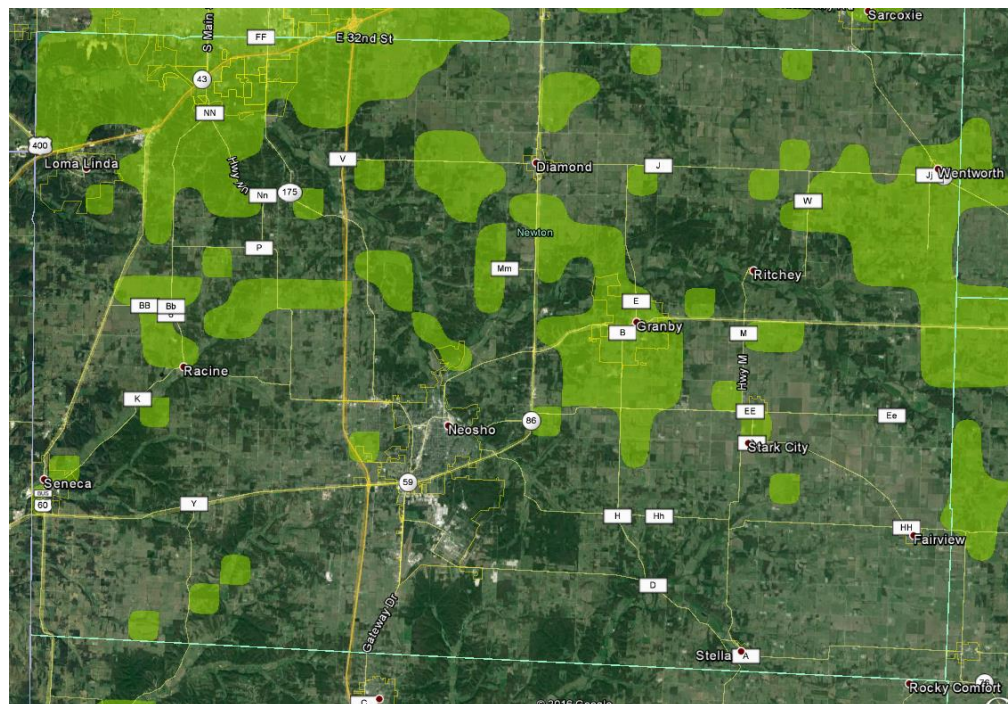
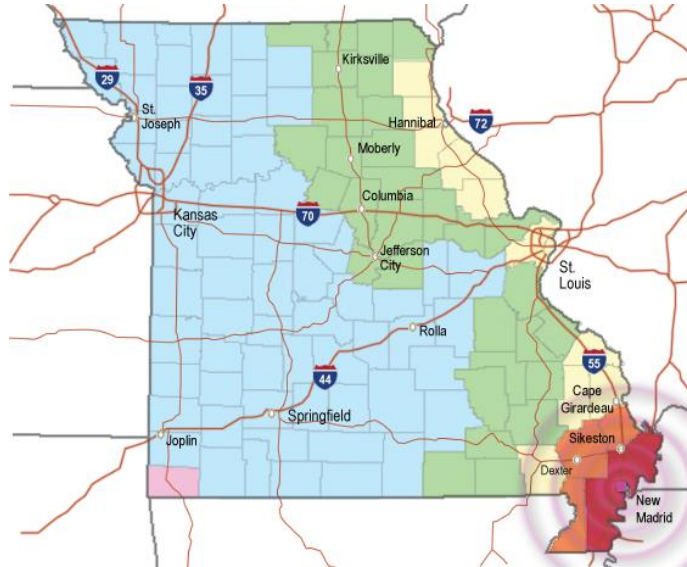
<http://mdc7.mdc.mo.gov/applications/FireReporting/Report.aspx>

Earthquake

Although earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently than on the west coast, the threat of earthquake to Missouri residents is high. In the event of a 7.6 magnitude earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone,

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Newton County could experience an intensity of VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale.



Areas of Earthquake Collapse Potential within Newton County

Information obtained from the following resources:

<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/geostat/>

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Other

Additional natural hazards that could affect Newton County include: drought (prolonged A period with no rain that can affect agricultural areas and impact water supply systems) heat waves (period of unusually and excessively hot weather) and sinkholes (where natural erosion makes the ground too weak to support the structures built on it, the ground can collapse)

Newton County has experienced 23 incidents involving drought since December 2005 to April 2016. These incidents have resulted in an estimated \$1.800M in Property Damages and an estimated \$25.900M in Crop Damages.

Information obtained from the following resources:

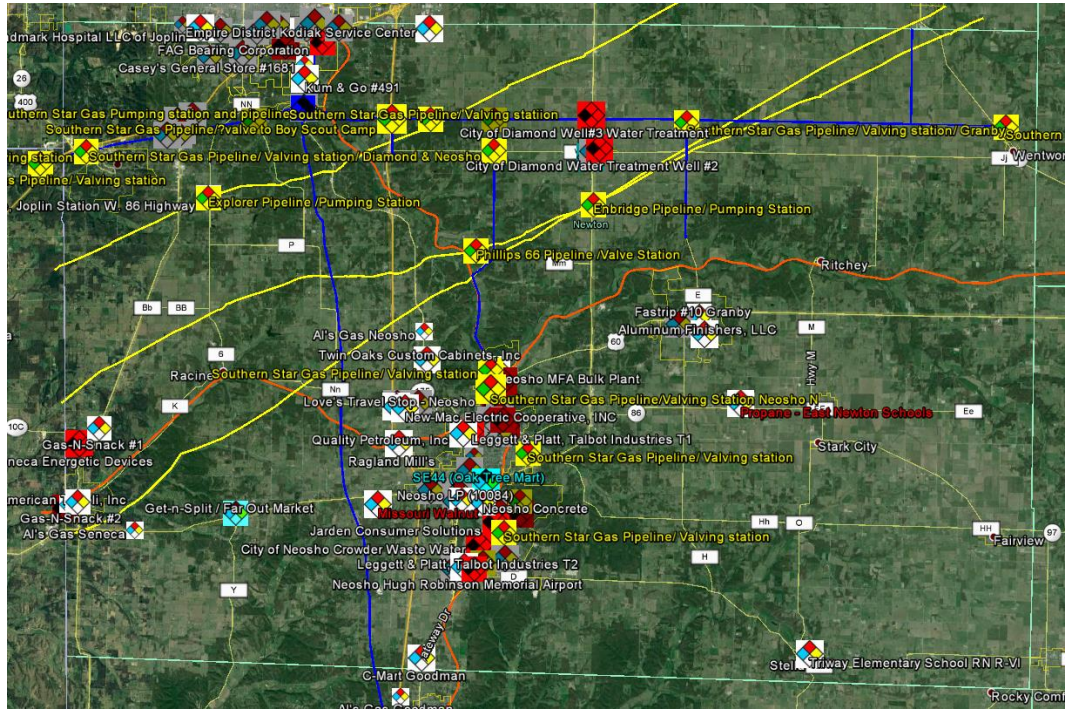
http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=%28%29+Drought&beginDate_mm=04&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=1991&endDate_mm=04&endDate_dd=30&endDate_yyyy=2016&county=NEWTON%3A145&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=29%2CMISSOURI

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)											
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:							0	0	0	1.800M	25.900M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	10/01/1999	00:00	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	20.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	08/10/2000	00:01	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	09/01/2000	00:01	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	12/21/2005	00:00	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	01/01/2006	00:01	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	02/01/2006	00:01	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	03/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	04/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	07/01/2011	06:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	15.000M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	11/01/2011	00:01	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	1.800M	10.880M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	MO	03/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought	0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:							0	0	0	1.800M	25.900M

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

***Hazardous Materials** Newton County is prone to hazardous materials incidents from both fixed containment sites and transportation accidents. There are numerous fixed facilities that store/use hazardous materials, six (6) major highways (I-44, I-49, U.S. 71, U.S. 60, MO. 43, MO 86 and MO 59) and four (4) pipelines that cross the County.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

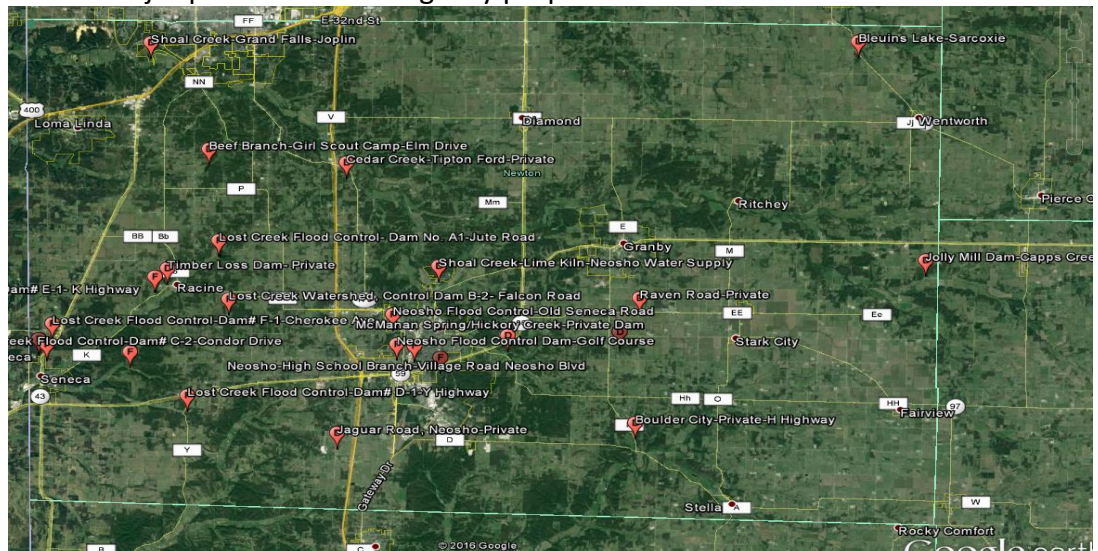


Transportation

This type of incident involves passenger air or rail travel that results in death or serious injury. There are no passenger rail lines in Newton County and the nearest airport that provides passenger service is located in Joplin. Highway incidents are usually excluded under this hazard and addressed under hazardous materials incident.

Dam Failure

There are several dams located within Newton County, many of which are constructed for flood plain management purposes and do not constitute a major problem for emergency purposes.



Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Power Failure

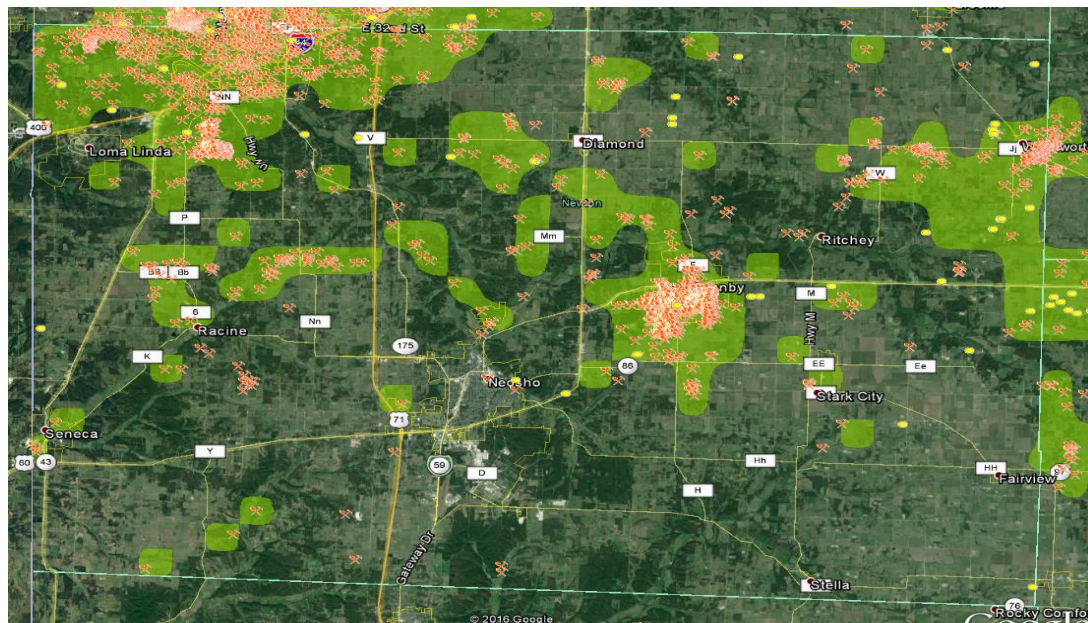
This type incident involves any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage. A significant power failure would require the involvement of the emergency management organization to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, etc. Electrical service within Newton County is provided by two main sources: Empire District Electric and New-Mac Electrical Cooperative.

The Empire District Electric Company is an investor-owned, regulated utility providing electricity, natural gas (through its wholly owned subsidiary The Empire District Gas Company), and water service, with approximately 217,000 customers in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

New-Mac provides electricity to five counties in the southwest corner of Missouri serving primarily Newton and McDonald as well as parts of Jasper, Barry, and Lawrence Counties. They serve around 17,000 homes, farms and businesses with their service area.

Subsidence

The sudden collapse of the ground surface to form sinkholes poses an immediate threat to life and property. The population at risk would be in areas where industrial or residential development has occurred above active or abandoned mines where underground cavities are present near the surface. Map of areas within Newton County showing Earthquake Collapse Potential, Sinkhole area, Inventory of Mines, Occurrences and Prospects, and Sinkhole Points



Information obtained from the following resources:

<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/geostrat/>

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

HUMAN-CAUSED

Civil Disorder

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

Terrorism/WMD

Terrorism is defined as: “the unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) of two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” According to the FBI there are two types of Terrorism: Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism. Terrorism and /or use of WMD can take place in various forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist group, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist/WMD actions include: nuclear/biological/chemical attacks, bombing, airline attacks, infrastructure attacks, arson, and kidnapping/assassinations.

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

Public Health

Emergency Public health emergencies can take many forms – disease epidemics, large-scale incidents of food or water contamination, or extended periods without adequate water and sewer services. There can also be harmful exposure to chemical, radiological agents, and large-scale infestations of disease-carrying insects or rodents – to name just a few. Public health emergencies can occur as primary events by themselves, or they may be secondary events to another disaster or emergency, such as flood, tornado, or hazardous material incident. The common characteristic of most public health emergencies is that they adversely impact, or have the potential to adversely impact, a large number of people. They can be statewide, regional or localized. In particular, two public health hazards have recently emerged as issues of great concern, with far reaching consequences. One would be the intentional release of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent, as a terrorist/WMD act of sabotage, to adversely impact a large number of people. The second hazard would be a deadly flu outbreak (influenza pandemic) that could kill or sicken thousands

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

of people across the country or around the globe, as in the case of the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918- 1919 Such a pandemic could occur either by a natural means, or a man-caused as a bio-terrorist activity.

ESF #1 – Transportation -

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Newton County Common Road District Engineer
- County and City Public Works Directors

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Common Road District
- County Road Districts
- Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management	County Commissioners
Missouri Highway Patrol	Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railway
Kansas City Southern Railway	Neosho Municipal Airport
Missouri National Guard (MONG)	Public Schools (for reporting)

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

ESF #1 – Transportation provides support to county and city governmental entities, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to incidents. ESF #1 also participates in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, carries out Newton County’s statutory responsibilities, including regulation of transportation and ensuring the safety and security of Newton County’s transportation system.

Authorities

Refer to the authorities listed in the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan and Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes as appropriate.

Scope

ESF #1 embodies considerable intermodal expertise and public and private sector transportation stakeholder relationships. *ESF #1*, with the assistance of the *ESF #1* support agencies, provides transportation assistance in domestic incident management, including the following activities:

- Monitor and report status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of an incident.
- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.
- Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Coordinate and support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of *ESF #1* and its support agencies.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #1 is not responsible for movement of goods, equipment, animals, or people. (See ESF #7 - Logistics Management & Resource Support)

Policies

ESF #1 primary and support agencies will coordinate and assist in the transportation response activities for emergencies and disasters that affect Newton County. They will help promote fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation response in support of Newton County EOC objectives as it relates to the incident and to the general welfare, economic growth and stability, and the security of the county. All participating organizations will use, to the greatest extent possible, day-to-day policies to facilitate the integrity of transportation except when the situation requires exceptional policy changes or modification.

The ability to sustain transportation services, mitigate adverse economic impacts, meet societal needs, and move emergency relief personnel and commodities will hinge on effective transportation decisions at all levels.

In cases where county and city authorities are overwhelmed, county support for evacuations is addressed in the Evacuation Incident found in ESF #5 – Emergency Management in the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan. *ESF #1* may provide support to the activities within the scope of this ESF to support the Evacuation Incident found in (*ESF #15*).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

ESF #1 operates as part of the Operations Section in the EOC in accordance with the Incident Command System. They coordinate activities assigned to their ESF with help from supporting agencies. Local jurisdictions within Newton County will be able to rely on assistance from Newton County Emergency Management as needed.

Activation

The Newton County EOC is the point of activation for all ESF functions based on the scope and magnitude of the incident or threat. The EOC notifies the *ESF #1* Coordinator(s), which serves as the primary contact for EOC activations requiring response and for contacting *ESF #1* staff, primary and support agencies as required, including support to specialized teams and liaisons to incident, area, or unified command.

The Operations Section will support EOC objectives and will utilize *ESF #1* experts to meet needs as needed. *ESF #1* will integrate efforts with other ESFs, their local counterparts, private organizations and vendors to accomplish their assignments. *ESF #1* will properly document activities and keep fiscal records for costs incurred while performing assigned tasks.

ESF #1 provides Newton County Emergency Management with a point to obtain key transportation-related information, planning, and emergency management, including mitigation, preparedness, and response, and recovery capabilities at county, city and state level support.

Establishing and maintaining a good coordinated response relies on critical up and down communications and information sharing systems between all sixteen cities and the county. This dissemination of information among command and support elements and, as appropriate, cooperating agencies and organizations creates a clear and concise common operating picture. ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning, supports *ESF #1* information sharing functions.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Mitigation

- Special procedures should be developed by each transportation entity to handle disaster situations where transportation may be needed.
- As opportunities arise, transportation infrastructures should be designed with minimum vulnerabilities, with the most probable being flooding.

Preparedness

- Ensure protection of all transportation personnel and equipment.
- Train personnel in emergency procedures including CBRNE awareness.
- Review all ESF's of this plan to clarify transportation roles.
- Maintain emergency procedures to include, but not limited to, the following:
 - Call-up lists.
 - Priorities for equipment usage.
 - Priorities for repair of out-of-service equipment to make roads ready for use.
 - Assist with functional needs populations.
 - Update locations listings for pre-positioning of resources post-disaster.
 - Support to other agencies.
- Establish contact with public and private resources that could provide support during an emergency.
- Participate in drills, tests, and exercises to include critique and follow-up actions.

Response

- Coordination will be established with the EOC or Incident Commander to prioritize and develop strategies for any initial responses.
- Identified primary and support personnel will send liaison to EOC if activated.
- Monitor and report the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure.
- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented by others when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.
- Coordinate the issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions. In addition to the above initial activities, *ESF #1* provides longer-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems and infrastructure if required.
- Coordinate all transportation movements through EOC or the Incident Commander. The Transportation Liaison will work closely with EOC staff and personnel from Resource Management (*ESF #7 – Resource Management & Logistical Support*).
- Establish communications with field personnel and ensure that communications links are intact.
- The Mass Care Coordinator (see *ESF #6 – Mass Care & Sheltering*) will coordinate ground transportation to mass care shelters.
- The Public Health and Medical Coordinator (see *ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical*) will coordinate with this ESF for the evacuation of functional needs populations.
- Notify EOC of roadways that need clearance for emergency purposes.
- Priorities will continually be reassessed to address the most critical transportation needs and develop strategies.
- Ensure railroad crossings and tracks are clear and functioning.
- Move resources and materials to pre-designated locations for distribution to and throughout the affected area(s).

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Recovery

- Upon request, transportation resources will be provided to assist recovery activities for personnel and equipment.
- Develop recovery actions and strategies.

ORGANIZATION

EOC – Response Organization

When activated, *ESF #1* provides staff to the EOC. Staffing levels and composition will be determined by the scope, scale, and nature of the incident or threat. Additional technical expertise, planning, and operational support are provided by support agencies or other resources as needed or required.

ESF #1 integrates their efforts with all other ESF's, as well as their support agencies and field responders, to assess affected transportation systems, identify alternatives to damaged infrastructure and/or overwhelmed routes of transportation.

Local and Field Response Organization

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Common Road District -County Road Districts
- Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management,	County Commissioners
Missouri Highway Patrol	Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railway (BN&SF)
Kansas City Southern Railway	Neosho Municipal Airport
Missouri National Guard (MONG)	Public Schools (for reporting)

ESF #1 provides the staff and expertise required to support *ESF #1* in the field. MoDOT and contractor staff may augment County and local incident command structures. This cadre also provides county-wide transportation support during nonemergency periods in contingency planning efforts within the limits of available resources and/or as funded.

ESF #1 provides direction for the ESF's mission. The *ESF #1* Coordinator(s) is the representative for emergency preparedness and response matters. They are responsible for their ESF annex and integrating with other EFS's. They receive policy guidance and operational direction from the County EOC.

The *ESF #1* Coordinator(s) is responsible for the administrative support of *ESF #1*, the *ESF #1* plan development and maintenance and updates of individuals involved with the ESF. They are also required to manage all financial transactions undertaken through mission assignments and interagency agreements issued to this annex.

ACTIONS – INITIAL ACTIONS

County-Wide Activation

Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, the following actions will be taken, as required:

- Activate *ESF #1*
- Inform and invite participation by *ESF #1* support agencies.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Respond to the Newton County EOC
- Staff *ESF #1* at the EOC.

Local Activation

In Addition to County-Wide Response;

- Initial Response Actions
 - Determine operational capacity of streets, roads, bridges, etc.
 - Gather info from on-route assessments
 - Identify route options
 - Determine available routes for emergency equipment & Personnel
 - Prioritize routes to open coordinating with *ESF #3*, MoDOT and Local Jurisdictions
 - Recording activities and apprise State counterparts of situation

INITIAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Monitor and report status of and damage to transportation systems and infrastructure as a result of the incident. *ESF #1* provides this information (via the Field Operations and Damage Assessments from the field) to the EOC/*ESF #1* Coordinator(s), as well as the affected jurisdiction/s. Information is compiled from a variety of sources, including *ESF #1* support agencies, *ESF #1* cadre at various locations and key transportation associations and transportation providers. Reports include specific damages sustained, ongoing recovery efforts, alternatives planned or implemented by others, and assessments of the impact.

Field Operations provide relevant situational awareness and threat information reports input to *ESF #1* in its lead role in reporting the status of transportation infrastructure.

Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed. Primary responsibility for arranging for alternate transportation services lies at the State, County and local levels, with the system owner or operator and/or State, County and local government. However, during major incidents, or when Federal coordination or funding support is required, *ESF #1* identifies alternate transportation services implemented by others. The Local Law Enforcement and the Missouri Highway Patrol (MSHP) supports *ESF #1* in the identification and prioritization of critical transportation infrastructure and key resources and, in cases of terrorist threats or attacks, will recommend actions to protect these resources.

Within the limits of the scope of this annex, *ESF #1* coordinates with appropriate State, County, and local entities in decisions regarding issues such as movement restrictions, critical facilities closures, and evacuations.

In addition to the above activities, during major evacuations, *ESF #1* provides support to assist in coordination of large-scale highway evacuations, especially when more than one jurisdiction is involved.

Perform activities conducted under the direct authority of MoDOT and/or MoDOT elements, if requested.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ACTIONS: CONTINUING AND ONGOING ACTIONS

In addition to sustaining the initial actions, *ESF #1* provides long-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems and infrastructure.

Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure. Primary responsibility for coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure beyond the local jurisdiction level rests with *ESF #1* through the unique resources and expertise of *ESF #1* and support agencies to facilitate recovery such as:

- Continue to monitor operational capacity and coordinate opening routes
- Consult and coordinate with other ESF's regarding transportation needs and recovery strategies
- Coordinate recovery with other jurisdictions
- Continue to assess and track status of equipment and personnel, develop estimates of monetary loss, and identify possible funding sources

Prioritization of restoration efforts is based on response needs, as well as the State, regional, or national interdependencies that may have far-reaching impacts. Several agencies have individual programs, funding sources, and technical experts (e.g., inspectors, engineers, etc.) that can be utilized to support restoration and recovery efforts. These include the public works departments of local jurisdictions and the private sector, the Missouri Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Coordinate and support prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders. This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the authorities and resource limitations of *ESF #1* agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, County, and local planning efforts as they relate to transportation, including evacuation planning, contingency plans, etc. as well as working to address persons with functional needs in the planning process.

RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s) / Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Common Road District Engineer
- County and City Public Works Directors

The primary agency of *ESF #1* is responsible for planning and coordination of activities affecting transportation through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. These activities include planning and coordination, maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies, conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls. They also include coordinating efforts with State, County, local, and private-sector organizations, coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident, mass evacuation planning, and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate as well as coordinating all activities falling under *ESF #1*.

- Development and maintenance of this plan.
- Provide trained personnel to staff *ESF #1* responsibilities at the County EOC.
- Tracking the financial aspects of the *ESF #1* response.
- Work with local, regional and state transportation departments and industry partners to assess the damage to the transportation infrastructure and analyze the impact of the incident on County transportation operations, and monitor changes.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Coordinate and implement, as required, emergency-related response and recovery functions performed under Newton County Public Works statutory authorities. This includes: transportation support agencies, damage assessment and safety and security related actions concerning movement restrictions, closures, quarantines, and evacuations.
- Provide technical assistance to local, regional and state governmental entities in evacuation or movement restriction planning. This includes determining the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the incident area, as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the incident.
- Provides support in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation infrastructure stakeholders at the regional, State, County and local levels within the authorities and resource limitations of *ESF #1* agencies. (Preparedness for evacuations is addressed in the Hazard Annex - Evacuation Incident found in *ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning – Hazard Annex - Evacuation.*)
- Supports planning and coordination elements of preparedness as requested and funded on a reimbursable basis

SUPPORT AGENCIES

All agencies that support the 15 ESFs support the Newton County EOC. For complete details of their responsibilities, please refer to the appropriate ESF annex. Additionally, for a complete list of the ESFs, refer to the base EOP.

Each jurisdictional EOP and the Newton County EOP provide specific actions that are initiated upon activation of their EOC and implementation of this annex. Once an incident occurs, the following actions should be taken:

- Activate and deploy (or prepare to deploy) the ESF team, equipment caches, and other resources as needed to support the overall transportation mission.
- Commence ESF responsibilities as appropriate.
- Commence assessments of the probable consequences of the incident and projected resource requirements to accomplish the transportation mission.
- Commence development of short- and long-term response and recovery of transportation strategies.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #2 – Communications –

ESF Coordinator(s):

Supervisor Newton County Central Dispatch Center

Primary Agencies:

Newton County Central Dispatch Center

Support Agencies:

County Commissioners

Office of Emergency Management

Local Governments:

Cities and Communities: Law Enforcement, Fire, Ambulance, and Public Works

Local and Region D Regional Resources:

Greene & Jasper County Communications Units

Missouri State Wide Interoperability Network Radio System (**MoSWIN**)

Internet based Region D and State **WebEOC** program

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (**ARES**)

National Communications System

County Schools Radio Systems

Joplin Dispatch

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the *ESF #2 - Communications* is to establish how communications support activities will be coordinated to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Newton County. *ESF #2* have the overall responsibility for providing direction and control and coordinating communication services during disaster situations.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF-2 - Communications* in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by Newton County Dispatch Center.

ESF #2 - Communications describes the systems and procedures to support communications during a disaster. It addresses:

- Ensuring for the provision and coordination of voice and data communications in support of response operations, and
- Facilitating the restoration of the communication infrastructure.

ESF #2 applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of communications and information system services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County.

The *ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning* addresses the activities associated with communicating to the public.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

Newton County is subject to a variety of potential emergency, and or disaster events, requiring advanced warning, public safety and community response, and the ability to communicate and share information.

The sudden and unanticipated nature of a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, or an act of terrorism, will result in numerous requests for life-saving services from all levels of government, including requests to alleviate human suffering, protect property, preserve the environment, and restore order and security to the community. Concurrently, widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities and infrastructure is likely. At a time during which the ability to communicate becomes most critical, the capability may be significantly reduced and even nonexistent in some situations.

No single warning system exists in Newton County that will alert all citizens of every threatening disaster or emergency situation. There will be occasions when there is no time or mechanism to provide warning.

Communications systems are vulnerable and may be damaged, destroyed, or overwhelmed during and following an emergency or disaster. Due to disrupted transportation routes, weather conditions, a lack of resources, or the level of damage, repairs to communications equipment and the infrastructure could take days, weeks, or months.

In addition to the "Situation and Assumptions" section in the Basic Plan, the Concept of Operations for *ESF #2* is based on the following:

Situation

- Communications is a support function for all other emergency capabilities. Effective and efficient communications are necessary to allow response agencies and organizations to receive all of the information they need to appropriately respond to an incident or disaster.
- Effective and efficient communications during a disaster requires both interoperable and redundant systems and methods. The systems and methods used to assist emergency response personnel in achieving both redundant and interoperable emergency communications vary throughout the county, but consist primarily of wireless voice (P25 radio), voice and data wire line and wireless telecommunications, and Internet (voice/data).
- Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with Federal, State, and Local Emergency Managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcast warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as tornados or flooding), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages).
- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) transmits warnings initiated by local, state, or federal authorities, relying on radio and television broadcasters to relay messages to the public. Once the initial warning is accomplished, public information officers within the County Joint Information Center (JIC) will keep the public informed of what

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

actions to take to prevent injury or property loss (*ESF #15 Public Information & Warning ESF*).

Assumptions

- This ESF, upon its completion, will aid timely emergency responses during disasters by insuring coordination of all communication and warning systems.
- It is assumed that the existing communications and warning system in Newton County will survive and remain functional regardless of which type of disaster strikes the area.
- If the situation is such that the local systems are overtaxed, the region and State will be able to augment local resources during the response and recovery phases. Alternate communications systems such as the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) amateur radio system and other systems located within the county may be used in a manner consistent with Emergency Management procedures.
- The Communications system as described in this ESF is adequate to deal with most emergency situations in Newton County, but in a severe emergency augmentation may be required. A minimal amount of communication equipment is available in primary and mobile EOC's to assist with necessary communications.

Policies

- *ESF #2* have the overall responsibility for providing direction and control and coordinating communication services during emergency situations. Emergency situations can be determined by the Director or In Charge supervisor of the Newton County Dispatch Center (CDC), on scene OIC of LE or Fire, Office of Emergency Management or the Chief Elected Official of the involved community.
- If a situation requires only a partial activation of the Newton County EOC, only those services required for the situation will be utilized.
- If it is determined that a full activation is to take place, the Newton County EOC will activate with the appropriate recourses necessary. Identify the actions that need to be taken to provide the required emergency support and notify the appropriate support agencies using the *ESF #2 Support Agencies*. (*ESF #2 – Communications – Attachment A - Communications Contact List*)
- In the event of an emergency or disaster incident, ensure the use of interoperable redundant communications systems can provide open but secure communication among all response elements to support a prompt and coordinated response. Ensure communications among first responders, hospitals, mass care providers and emergency management is a top priority.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- During emergency operations, all departments and agencies within Newton County will maintain their existing communications equipment and procedures for communicating with their field operations. Departments will keep the EOC informed of their operations and will maintain Communications Liaison with the EOC.
- Communications and Warning operations for Newton County will be controlled by the Newton County Central Dispatch.
- During classified emergencies, curtailment of routine actions will be necessary. The degree of this curtailment will be determined by the Director of CDC or the In Charge supervisor and will depend upon the severity of the situation.

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- Communications between local EOC and the State will be through **MoSWIN** radio system, landline telephone, cellular telephone, and internet link using State of Missouri and Region D **WebEOC** or email accounts.
- HAM radio operators Amateur Radio Emergency Services (**ARES**) and other amateur communication networks in the area will be utilized if needed to expand communication capabilities during disaster situations.
- If the primary communications systems are not functioning, *ESF #2* will assist in coordinating alternative methods of communications between necessary agencies. Once any part of the communications system is found to be non-functional, an alternative resolution for that problem will be identified and corrected if possible.
- When emergency situations requiring public warning occur at industrial sites that have hazardous materials, the procedures for alerting government officials will follow the procedures contained in *Basic Plan - Appendix 3 Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedures (Also see ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning - Appendix 8 and ESF #10 – Hazardous Material Response)*.

Mitigation

- Revise and update this ESF and its appendices at least yearly
- Prepare and maintain Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for communications personnel
- Assist in developing warning plans and procedures for all identified hazards within Newton County (See *Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions & ESF #15 -Public Information & Warning* ESF).
- Analyze equipment locations with regard to possible destruction from hazards.
- Safeguard, inspect, and maintain CDC equipment on a regular basis.
- Ensure methods are in place to protect communications equipment, including cyber and telecommunications resources.
- Support all other emergency functions when needed (See *ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning* ESF)
- Identify and coordinate with additional communications resources that are available through governmental agencies, amateur radio groups, volunteer organizations and private sector entities with auxiliary communications capabilities.

Preparedness

(ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning)

- Issue information through the EAS to allow the public to take protective actions.
- Alert other public information personnel.
- Establish a location for the release of information and advise the media.
- Analyze the potential disaster to ensure pertinent information is prepared for release.
- Develop plans, procedures/guidelines, and protocols for communications in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), State and local ordinances, and existing agreements.
- Ensure alternate or backup communications systems are available.
- Develop and test emergency procedures/guidelines.

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- Develop written mutual aid agreements as needed to ensure regional coordination.
- Train communication personnel (full-time and supplementary)
- Develop and conduct training to improve all-hazard incident management capability for response communications.
- Develop and/or review procedures/guidelines for the crisis augmentation of resources.
- Review departmental Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines (SOPs/SOGs) and maintain personnel call up lists.
- Develop or participate in exercises/drills of sufficient intensity to challenge management and operations and to test the knowledge skills, and abilities of individuals and organizations for response communications.
- Participate in Emergency Management training and exercises as required.
- Develop and maintain a communications resource inventory and needed equipment

Response

- Monitor all emergency situations to insure proper response
- Initiate personnel call-up as necessary, depending upon the potential of the situation.
- Maintain a chronological record of disaster-related activities.
- Initiate warning and alert devices (sirens, tone-activated receivers, etc.)
(See: *ESF #15 -Public Information & Warning*)
- Activate all necessary personnel to meet communications needs.
- Provide communication for agencies in the field, if requested.
- Determine the necessity of enacting the Emergency Rule.
- Maintain and provide information to decision-makers.
- Monitor assigns channel of incident or first responding agency.
- If needed, the Director or In Charge supervisor may assign an individual to coordinate communication functions between CDC and the Incident Commander or EOC.

Recovery

- Continue response level operations until stand down orders are received.
- Make repairs and inventory equipment and supplies.
- Participate in after action reports and critiques.

ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

Communications and Support Agency function information may be found in *ESF #2 - Attachment C – Communications Support* (Link Operations Guidelines to MoSWIN can be found in *Attachment C*)

Assignment of Responsibilities

Communications maybe requested to support Logistics Section during Field or Large Scale Operations and address the activities associated with *ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning* in communicating to the public.

- Overall coordination and control of communications in Newton County is the responsibility of the Newton County Dispatch Center.

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- CDC shall be considered as the base for public safety communications for Newton County
- The CDC will coordinate the various types of communications within the County, including landline telephones, cellular telephones, and other forms of communication.
- Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as required.
- Coordinate communications support to all governmental agencies.
- Once activated, the County EOC should be kept informed of Department and Agency operations.
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources and staff-hours needed to respond to the disaster event.

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management

- Coordinate communication and information transfer with CDC.
- Coordinate, communicate, and assign duties to ARES and other services as required.
- Provide information to the CDC, PIO, and through utilization of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as necessary.
- Coordinate; communicate with non-governmental and volunteer agencies as required.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

- Coordinate and provide Amateur Radio communications for Newton County.
- The Director of the OEM or his/her designee will activate ARES.
- Maintain a list of the volunteer communications personnel and equipment inventory for the Office of Emergency Management. Information to be filed in the EOC.

Cities/Communities

- Provide communications support to CDC using communications equipment, frequencies or other resources to operate during a disaster.

State Support Agencies:

State Emergency Management Agency

SEMA will coordinate with local government agencies on potential or actual disasters and emergencies during all four phases of emergency management. SEMA can provide access to additional communications assets as needed.

Federal Support Agency:

National Communications System

Ensure the provision of adequate telecommunications support to Federal response operations.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- County departments and agencies will continue to maintain operational control of their own communications systems and will coordinate with the CDC and EOC

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during emergency operations. All departments shall become familiar with the procedures outlined in this ESF.

- Outside communications and warning resources used to support emergency/disaster operations will remain under the direct control of the sponsoring community or organization, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

- The key purpose of Continuity of Operations planning is to provide a framework for the continued operation of critical functions. When implemented, these plans will determine response, recovery, resumption, and restoration of Department/Agency services.
- In the event the CDC or EOC cannot be used or a total evacuation is necessary, operations will be conducted from an alternate location.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

- Lists needed:
 - Mutual Aid Agreements (all departments).
 - Memorandums of Understanding (private organizations).
 - Notification lists for all departments to include each individual in the chain of command.
 - Phone numbers and radio frequencies of bordering jurisdictions and state agencies.
- Training requirements.
- Record keeping and accounting procedures in accordance with local guidelines.

Logistics

- Facilities and equipment -- a list of the EOC's communications equipment is maintained at the EOC, as well as other communications equipment that may become available during an emergency/disaster.
- All other logistical support will be the responsibility of and provided as necessary by the Emergency Management Director.
- Security and protection of equipment:
 - Protection
 - Lightning
 - Wind
 - Overload (telephone)
 - Priority of service restoration

ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for the maintenance and improvement of this ESF. It will be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

REFERENCES

State of Missouri Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP)

<http://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/intercomm/communication-assets-survey.php>

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ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering -

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Newton County Common Road District Engineer
- County and City Public Works Directors

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Common Road District
- County Special Road Districts
- Local City/Village Officials
- Local City/Villages Public Works
- Public and Private Energy & Utilities Services (ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities)

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management	County Commissioners
Municipalities Administrators	Newton County Clerk / Purchasing Agent
County Law Enforcement and Fire Agencies	Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Missouri Department of Conservation
Local Volunteer Groups	Missouri National Guard

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering is to provide Public Works and Engineering support for assistance in life-saving or disaster relief associated with a catastrophic disaster. This ESF is developed to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from a disaster or an incident requiring a coordinated County response of Newton County and the incorporated municipalities, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector resources in such a manner that they will be able to perform the many tasks that are essential to an effective emergency (disaster) response. Emergency Support Function *ESF #3* will assist in providing policies and guidance for the Emergency Debris Removal, Public Right of Way Debris Removal, Disposition, and Management of Debris caused by an emergency or disaster that affects Newton County. (See ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering - Appendix 1- Support Annex- Debris Removal)

Authorities

Refer to the authorities listed in the Newton County Emergency Basic Operations Plan and emergency support function (ESF) as appropriate.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF-3* in Newton County. Specifically this ESF addresses:

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- Infrastructure protection, assessment, and emergency restoration
- Provision and coordination of public works resources
- Engineering and public works services
- Emergency Debris Removal
- Debris management operations

ESF #3 applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of Public Works and Engineering services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County.

ESF #3 will be working closely with *ESF #1 - Transportation*, *ESF #5 – Emergency Management*, *ESF #12 - Energy and Utilities*, and *ESF #14 - Long-Term Recovery*.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- "**Public Works**", for the purposes of this plan, refers to electric, natural gas, water, streets, sewer, sanitation and public communications services.
- Newton County is subject to many types of hazards (See Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions). The Public Works section could become involved in any of these and could be asked to perform any of a large number of assignments.

Public Works services for Newton County are provided by the eight (8) Special Road Districts located in the county. Municipalities within the county provide Public Works services for their jurisdictions. (See *Attachment B - Map of Road Districts of this ESF*)

- The residents of Newton County and its municipalities are served by several different utility companies -- municipal and private. A complete list of these companies is maintained by the Newton County Central Dispatch Center (CDC).
- Private resources are available in the county to assist in Public Works activities. Outside resources are available to assist should all local resources become committed.
- Natural and manmade disasters precipitate a variety of debris that would include, but not limited to such things as trees, sand, gravel, building/construction material, vehicles, personal property, etc.
- The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.
- The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispensed, will have a direct impact on the type of collection and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem associated costs measured and how quickly the problem can be addressed.
- In a major or catastrophic disaster, many state agencies and local governments will have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in the short as well as long term.

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Assumptions

- Should a major disaster occur, local Public Works departments will not have adequate resources to deal with all potential problems immediately, and will have to assign tasks on a priority basis.
- Local private resources should be adequate to supplement the public resources.
- Outside assistance (state and federal) will respond when called upon, but their ability to react may be limited.
- When a disaster occurs, all public works equipment and personnel will be available for response.
- A natural or man-made disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and water could occur in Newton County at any time.
- The amount of debris resulting from an event or disaster could exceed the local or county's ability to dispose of it.
- If the event or disaster requires, the Governor would declare a state of emergency that authorizes the use of state resources to assist in the removal and disposal of debris. In the event Federal resources are required the Governor would request Federal Assistance in accordance with procedures established in the Federal Response Plan (FRP).
- Private contractors will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process of local governments.
- The debris management program implemented by state agencies and local governments will be based on the waste management approach of reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and land filling, respectively.

Policies

- *ESF #3 - Public Works & Engineering* and support agencies will coordinate and assist in response activities for emergencies and disasters that affect Newton County. All participating organizations will use, to the greatest extent possible, day-to-day policies and best practices to facilitate the integrity of public works and engineering response activities except when the situation requires exceptional policy changes or modification. The ability to sustain public works and engineering services, mitigate adverse economic impacts and meet societal needs will hinge on effective public works and engineering decisions at all levels.
- *ESF #3* will act in accordance with the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan, the emergency plans of each individual agency, and applicable State and Federal guidelines.
- Agencies should perform tasks within their own policies, authority, and guidelines for providing public works and engineering services. Each organization under this ESF should follow its own internal SOPs when responding to an incident. When appropriate, agencies should assign a representative to the EOC or command post as the circumstances dictate.
- When activated to respond to an incident, the primary agencies for *ESF #3* shall develop work priorities in cooperation with County, and/or local governments. Appropriate local agencies, volunteers, and private sector resources should be used as available to provide assistance for public works and engineering activities.

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- Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to *ESF #3* support. Local and County aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response and recovery.
- Normal hiring procedures for hiring outside contractors can be circumvented, but only when authorized in writing by the chief elected official as outlined in the current ordinance, statute, order or law
- Other emergency supplies should be procured through normal procurement channels when possible. If normal channels are inappropriate and procurement is made direct, adequate records should be kept.
- Emergency or disaster response will be led by local jurisdictions until such time as the situation overwhelms the local jurisdictions capabilities and resources. Local jurisdictions may then call upon Newton County for Regional and State mutual assistance. During disaster or emergency situations when extensive county assistance must be delivered in support of local jurisdictions, Newton County Emergency Management will activate or place on standby the appropriate ESFs.
- Debris clearance and road repairs should be given priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Public works and engineering requests that cannot be met at the local level assistance request shall be forwarded through Newton County Emergency Management Office to the Region D Multi-Agency Coordination Center (DMACC) or Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- The ultimate responsibility for providing Public Works services rests with local government, but utility companies play a major role.
- During an emergency, the Public Works Coordinator will coordinate activities with the EOC or the site commander (See *Basic Plan - Appendix 3 – Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedures*).
- Following any disaster occurrence, the Public Works section will be a major participant in the activities described in *ESF #4 – Fire*, *ESF #5 – Emergency Management*, *ESF #7 – Resource Management & Logistical Support*, as well as, activities described in *ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Security*

Actions to be taken by Operational Time Frame

Mitigation

- Participate in the hazard identification process and identify:
Special procedures that need to be developed Vulnerabilities in the Public Works system.
- Train Public Works personnel and volunteer augment emergency procedures (Incident Command, Hazardous materials incidents, etc.)
- Review all other ESFs of this plan to insure proper coordination of Public Works activities.
- Develop emergency procedures to include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Call-up lists and procedures

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- Emergency utility service to critical facilities
- Debris removal
- Road and bridge repairs
- Restoration of normal utilities
- Damage assessment
- Flood control and snow removal
- Garbage disposal
- Evacuation
- Sheltering of personnel and equipment
- Support to other agencies
- Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with private resources that could provide support for Public Works activities during an emergency.
- If needed establish a potable water supply for use in an emergency.
- Participate in drills, tests, and exercises, to include critiques and follow-up actions.

Preparedness

- When advised of potential hazards, check status of personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities, especially those required to deal with the approaching hazard.
- Activate call-up plans
- Check status of communications systems.
- Establish contact with the EOC or the person in charge at the scene.
- Ensure protection of all Public Works personnel and equipment.
- Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the order to discontinue operations is given.

Response

- Provide support on a priority basis as determined by the EOC or the site commander.
- Identified primary and support personnel will send liaison to EOC if activated.
- Restore utility service (electric, water, etc.) to critical and essential facilities as required (i.e., medical facilities, nursing homes, etc.).
- Monitor and report the status of and damage to the Transportation System and infrastructure. (Refer to ESF #1 – Transportation)
- Notify EOC of roadways that need clearance for emergency purposes.
- Clear roads and assist in restoring utilities to facilitate emergency operations.
- Survey Public Works damage and report to the EOC.
- Assist with traffic control, close roads, and construct barricades as needed or directed by Law enforcement or Fire Services
- Make recommendations to the EOC on:
 - Priority of repairs
 - Outside assistance required
- Take steps to protect the water supply and sewage systems if threatened by the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Primary agencies personnel from this ESF will be members of damage assessment teams. (Refer to ESF #5 – Emergency Management) Besides assessing damage, these personnel will review damaged structures and facilities to determine whether they pose a threat as an immediate hazard to the health and safety of the public. If

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these damaged structures are deemed threats, they will be prioritized for demolition, stabilization or repair as deemed appropriate by current ordinance, ruling, order or law.

Recovery

- Repair Public Works and buildings on a priority basis.
- Participate in debris cleanup and recovery operations.
- Inspect, designate, and demolish hazardous structures.
- Coordinate utility repairs by outside agencies.
- Support potable water distribution and sanitary facilities, if necessary
- Following an earthquake, determine the safety of: emergency operations facilities; public shelters; reception and care centers; and evacuation routes.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
- Make necessary changes in plans and procedures.
- Recommend changes in planning, zoning, and building codes to mitigate future disasters.
- Obtain proper State/Federal permits deposition of debris material.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Newton County Common Road District Engineer
- County and City Public Works Directors

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Common Road District
- County Special Road Districts
- Local City/Village Officials
- Public and Private Energy & Utility Services

Mitigation

- Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

Preparedness

- Assist with the *ESF #3* team preparedness (listed above)
- Maintain an inventory of agency resources
- Provide current emergency contact information to Newton County Emergency Management

Response

- Coordinate response activities with the *ESF #3* Team in support of the *ESF #3* mission
- Send agency representatives to the Newton County EOC as part of the *ESF #3* Team when activated

Recovery

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- Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
- Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
- Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
- Participate in after action reviews

Appendix 1 – Support Annex – Debris Removal

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to assist in providing policies and guidance for the Removal and Disposition of debris caused by an emergency or disaster that affects Newton County.

SITUATIONS

- Natural and manmade disasters precipitate a variety of debris that would include, but not limited to such things as trees, sand, gravel, building/construction material, vehicles, personal property, etc.
- The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.
- The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispensed, will have a direct impact on the type of collection and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem associated costs measured and how quickly the problem can be addressed.
- In a major or catastrophic disaster, many state agencies and local governments will have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in the short as well as long term.

ASSUMPTIONS

- A natural or man-made disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and water could occur in Newton County at any time.
- The amount of debris resulting from an event or disaster could exceed the local or county's ability to dispose of it.
- If the event or disaster requires, the Governor would declare a state of emergency that authorizes the use of state resources to assist in the removal and disposal of debris. In the event Federal resources are required the Governor would request Federal Assistance in accordance with procedures established in the Federal Response Plan (FRP).
- Private contractors will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process of local governments.
- The debris management program implemented by state agencies and local governments will be based on the waste management approach of reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and land filling, respectively.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Initial actions

- Chief elected officials or designated representative will determine what resources will be required to support debris removal and disposal efforts.

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- A drive through “windshield damage assessment” and estimated amount of debris needs to be completed. (See ESF #5 – Appendix 2 - Support Annex –Damage Assessment) Amounts of debris may be estimated using a modeling methodology developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers, (USACE). This modeling technique is described in Attachment A attached to this Support Annex
- Next critical issue will be to select temporary sites for the collection and processing of debris.
 - * 1st: If possible, establish the site within the damaged area.
 - * 2nd: Pre-determined local, county, or state property.
 - * Last: Private property.
- Pre-Designated sites: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) may be required. Local government will develop Pre-Identified areas that may be used or temporary collection and processing sites. The information should include exact location, size, available routes, results of an environmental assessment, initial data samples, etc. Baseline data should include video, photographs, documentation of physical features, and soil and water sampling.
- After a pre-designated site has been selected to be activated, there are many preparatory actions that need to be accomplished.

Debris Removal

Large amounts of debris can be generated in a few hours or minutes. Debris may be equally heavy in both urban and rural areas depending damage to homes, businesses, utilities, signs, etc. Guidelines for debris removal issues are addressed in this Support Annex.

Removal often represents the first visible step towards recovery. Developing a management strategy for a large scale debris removal operation, should be divided into two phases. *Phase I* is clearance of the debris that hinders immediate threat to public health and safety. *Phase II* operations consist of the removal and disposal of that debris, which is determined necessary to ensure the orderly recovery of the community and to eliminate less immediate threats to health and safety.

- Emergency Roadway debris removal (Phase I) (ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering)
 - Immediate need to open emergency access routes for the
 - * Movement of emergency vehicles
 - * Resumption of critical services
 - Assessment of damage to key public facilities and utilities: schools, hospitals, government buildings, municipal owned utilities. (ESF #5 – Emergency Management – Support Annex – Damage Assessment)
 - The first priority will be to gain emergency access to hospitals, police stations and fire stations.

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- Next priority is to open access to critical community facilities such as municipal buildings, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants, power generation units, and utilities.
- Damaged utility systems should be closely coordinated with their owner and operators. (*ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities*)
- Emergency Management and Public Works should be aware of local, state and federal resource availability's to provide service for emergency debris removal. Available resources contacts should maintained in *ESF #3 – Attachment B – Contacts and Attachment D- Mutual Aid Agreements*
- Emergency debris removal actions should be supervised by local public works personnel using all available resources. Requests for additional assistance and resources should be made to the County EOC.
- *Public Right-Of-Way- Debris Removal (Phase II)*
 - Roadway Debris is simply pushed to the shoulders of key routes during the emergency opening (*Phase I*). Objective, to provide for the movement of emergency and support vehicles into and out of the disaster area.
 - Initial road side piles of debris become the dumping location for additional yard waste and debris.
 - Removal of debris from in front of residents' homes should become a priority since it is a positive sign that restoration actions are underway. The removal operations will also assist in expediting the replacement of key utilities located along public rights-of-way.
 - The emergency manager and/or public works will be faced with the monumental tasks of coordinating debris removal that represents a significant health and safety hazard to the community.
 - Local and State government will transition from opening roadways to clearing right-of-ways. Other communities will offer workers to assist, as well as locally hired contractors who normally have limited resources.
 - Emergency management and public works will be required to provide accurate information surrounding the magnitude of the debris removal mission to the State Emergency Management Agency.
 - Local government should be prepared to take the following actions:
 - * Coordinate through local agencies to establish a contracted work force capable of expeditious removal of the debris
 - * Develop an independent team using the local and state personnel to monitor the removal activities. This team becomes the debris managers "eyes and ears" in the field.
 - * Options debris removal and disposal actions are reviewed and approved by the local debris manager.

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- * Ensure that a representative of local government attends all briefings to resolve any coordination problems between state and federal debris removal efforts and local debris removal and disposal efforts.
- * Coordinate with local and state not and law enforcement authorities to ensure that traffic control measures expedite debris removal activities.
- * Establish an information management plan involving the EMA PIO and other agency PIOs. Emphasis should be placed on actions that the public can perform to expedite the cleanup process, such as separating burn-able, and non-burn-able debris; segregating household hazardous waste; placing debris at the curbside; keeping debris piles away from fire hydrants, valves, etc.; reporting locations of illegal dump sites or incidents of illegal dumping; and segregating recyclable materials.
- * The public should be kept informed of debris pick-up schedules, disposal methods, and ongoing actions to comply with state and federal environmental protection agency (EPA) environmental regulations, disposal procedures for self-help and independent contractors, and restrictions and penalties for creating illegal dumps.
- * Agency PIOs should be prepared to respond to questions pertaining to debris removal from the press and local residents. The following questions are likely to be asked:
 - What is the pick-up system?
 - When will the contractor be in the area?
 - Who are the contractors and how can I contact them?
 - Should I separate the different debris materials and how?
 - How do I handle household hazardous waste?
 - What if I cannot pay?
 - What if I am elderly?
- Private Property Debris Removal
 - Major natural disaster may create health and safety concerns with respect to severely damaged, remaining dangerous structures should be the responsibility of the owner or local government to demolish, to protect the health and safety of adjacent residents. However, experience has shown that unsafe structures will remain due to lack of insurance, absentee landlords, or under-staffed and under equipped local governments. Consequently, demolition of these structures may become the responsibility of public works dept.
 - This issuer will require the complete cooperation of numerous local and state government officials and may require resources from any or all of the following: Real estate offices, law or code enforcement agencies, state historic preservation office, qualified contractors to remove household hazardous waste, asbestos, and

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lead based paint, and field teams to photograph the sites before and after demolition.

- Demolition of private property will present significant coordination problems. Therefore, a checklist has been developed to identify key tasks that local officials must address before the structure is approved for demolition. To expedite the overall effort, many of the tasks can be conducted concurrently.
- Communities in disaster-prone areas should have copies of the checklist and sample of required ordinances as part of the community's emergency management plan. The ordinances should be activated when a "state of emergency" is implemented eliminating any unnecessary waiting period. All of these pre-planning actions should be accomplished prior to a disaster.
- The most significant building demolition problem will be that local governments do not have proper ordinances in effect to handle emergency condemnation procedures. Moreover, structures will be misidentified or have people or belonging in them when the demolition crews arrive. Buildings may be occupied by drug users or homeless people who will necessitate removal by local law enforcement's close coordination is essential and it is recommended that at least one FEMA staff person be on site to work directly with the local government staff to ensure that all required legal actions are taken.
- **Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) Removal**
HHW may be generated as a result of a major natural disaster. HHW may consist of common household chemicals, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, batteries, and industrial and agricultural chemicals. These items will be mixed into the debris stream and will require close attention throughout the debris removal and disposal process.
- **Pre-Disaster**
The debris management coordinator should be aware of the problems that household hazardous waste will have on the overall debris removal and disposal mission consider HHW Response teams to be assigned and respond ahead of any removal efforts. Consider preparing draft emergency contracts with generic scopes of work. Coordinate with regulatory agencies concerning possible regulatory waivers, and other emergency response requirements.
- **Removal Operations**
When possible, separate hazardous materials from other debris before removal. Arrange for salvageable hazardous materials to be collected and segregated based on their intended use. Removal of hazardous waste should be accomplished by properly trained personnel or emergency response HHW contractors. Coordinate with regulatory agencies to ensure cleanup actions meet local, state, and federal regulations.
- **Building Demolition**

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Complete HHW identification and segregation before building demolition begins, HHW debris should be removed by qualified contractors. Uncontaminated debris can be removed by regular demolition contractors.

- Disposal Sites

A separate staging area for HHW materials contaminated soils and contaminated debris should be established at each site. The staging area should be lined with an impermeable material and to prevent contamination of the ground water, and surrounding area. Materials should be removed and disposed of using qualified HHW personnel contractors in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Debris Collection and Reduction Sites

- Once the debris is removed from the damaged area, it will be taken to temporary collection and reduction sites. Removal and disposal actions will be handled at the lowest level possible based on the magnitude of the event. It follows the normal chain of responsibility, i.e. local level, county level, state level and when resources are exceeded at each level of responsibility, and others. Federal assistance may be requested according to established procedures. Due to the limited debris removal and reduction resources, the establishment and operation of these temporary sites are generally accomplished by contracts.

- Emphasis is placed on local government responsibilities for developing debris disposal contracts under FEMA Damage Survey Report (DSR) procedures. Removal and reduction activities may be handled locally or assigned to the USACE by FEMA. Mission assignment may be used instead of DSR's when responding to a catastrophic natural disaster. This allows FEMA and the USACE more flexibility in responding to specific debris removal and disposal tasks.

- Local/county and or/ state government may be responsible for developing and implementing these contracts for debris removal and disposal under most disaster conditions that are not catastrophic. The costs associated with preparing implementing and monitoring contracts are covered under FEMA DSR Procedures. The debris manager should review all debris disposal contracts. There should be a formal means to monitor contractor performance in order to ensure that funds are being used wisely.

- Site Preparation

Site preparation and operations are usually left up to the contractor but guidance can help avoid problems with the ultimate close-out.

- Establish lined temporary storage areas for ash, HHW, fuels, and other materials that can contaminate soils and ground water. Set up plastic liners when possible under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants. Include this as a requirement of the contract scope of work.

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- If the site is also an equipment staging area, monitor fueling and equipment repair to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products, hydraulic fluids, etc. Include clauses in contract scope of work to require immediate cleanup by the contractor.
- Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) Concerns.
Be aware of and mitigate things that will irritate the neighbors, such as smoke, proper construction and operation of burn pits. Don't overload air curtains, dust (employ water trucks), noise (construct perimeter), traffic (proper layout of ingress and egress procedures to help traffic flow).
- Debris Reduction Methods
This section provides guidelines on debris volume reduction method including burning, grinding and chipping, and recycling. The debris management coordinator should have an understanding of each method. Ideally, all methods should comply with local ordinances and environmental regulations.
- Volume Reduction By Burning
 - There are several burning methods available including uncontrolled open burning, controlled open burning, air curtain pit burning, and refractor lined pit burning. The debris management coordinator (DMC) should consider each burning method before selection and implementation as part of the overall volume reduction strategy.
 - Uncontrolled Open Burning
Controlled open burning is a cost-effective method for reducing clean woody tree debris in rural areas. This option must be terminated if mixed debris (treated lumber, pales, nails, bolts, tin, aluminum, sheeting, etc.) enters the waste flow. Clean woody tree debris presents little environmental damage and the resulting ash can be used as a soil additive by the local agricultural community. Missouri Department of Agriculture and University of Missouri extension center personnel should be consulted to determine if and how the resulting ash can be recycled as a soil additive.
 - Local officials, environmental groups, and local citizens should be thoroughly briefed on the type of burning method being used, how the systems work, environmental standards, health issues, and the risk associated with each type of burning. PIOs should take the initiative to keep the public informed. A proactive public information strategy to include press releases, media broadcasts, etc. should be included in any operation that envisions burning as a primary means of volume reduction.
 - Environmental controls are essential for all burning methods and should include:
 - * A setback of at least 1000 ft should be maintained between the debris piles and the burn area. Keep at least 1000 ft between the burn area and the nearest

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building. Contractors should use fencing and warning signs to keep the public away from the burn area.

- * The fire should be extinguished approximately two hours before anticipated removal of the ash mound. The ash mound should be removed when it reaches two feet below the lip of the burn pit.
 - * The burn area should be placed in an above ground or below ground pit that is no wider than eight feet and between nine and 14 feet deep.
 - * The burn pits should be constructed with limestone and reinforced with earth anchors or wire mesh in order to support the weight of the loaders. There should be a one-foot impervious layer of clay or limestone on the bottom of the pit to seal the ash from the aquifer.
 - * The ends of the pits should be sealed with dirt or ash to a height of four feet.
 - * A twelve-inch dirt seal should be placed on the lip of the burn pit area to seal the blower nozzle. The nozzle should be three to six inches from the end of the pit.
 - * There should be a one-foot high, unburnable, warning stop along the edge of the pits' length to prevent the loader from damaging the burn pit.
 - * Hazardous or contaminated ignitable material should not be placed in the pit. This is to prevent contained explosions.
 - * The airflow should hit the wall of the pit about two feet below the top edge of the pit and the debris should not break the path of the airflow except during dumping.
 - * The pit should be no longer than the length of the blower system and the pit should be loaded uniformly along the length.
- *Volume Reduction By Grinding & Chipping*
 - Tornadoes and ice storms may present the opportunity to employ large scale grinding and chipping operations as part of the overall debris volume reduction strategy.
 - Grinding and chipping woody debris is a viable reduction method. Although more expensive than burning, grinding and chipping is more environmentally friendly and the resulting product - mulch can be recycled.
 - Grinding and chipping wood debris reduces the large amounts of tree blow-down. Chipping operations are suitable in urban areas where streets are narrow or in groves of trees where it is cheaper to reduce the wood vegetation to mulch than to move it to a central grinding site and then returning it to the affected area. This reduces the cost associated with double handing.
 - The debris removal coordinator should work closely with local environmental and agricultural groups to determine if there is a market for mulch.

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- If the grinding operation is strictly for volume reduction, size is not important. However, mulch to be used for agricultural purposes must be of a certain size and be virtually free of paper, plastic, dirt, etc.
- The following specifications should provide a mulch product that is suitable for agricultural purposes.
 - * The average size of wood chips produced should not exceed four inches in length and one half inch in diameter. Production output should average 100 to 150 cubic yards per hour when debris is moderately contaminated and slow feeding operations, and 200-250 cubic yards per hour for relatively clean debris.
 - * Contaminants are all materials other than wood products and should be held to ten percent or less for the mulch to be acceptable. Plastics are a big problem and should be eliminated completely. To help eliminate contaminants, root rake loaders should be used to feed or crowd materials to the grapplers. Hard laborers' should remove contaminants prior to feeding the grinders. Shaker screens should be used when processing stumps with root balls or when large amounts of soil are present in the wood debris.
- Chippers are ideal for use in residential areas. The number of damaged and uprooted trees present significant problem if they are pushed to the right-of-ways for eventual pick-up and transport to staging and reduction sites. The costs associated with chipping, since the material does not need to be transported twice.
- Grinders are ideal for use at debris staging and reduction sites due to their high volume reduction capacity. Ingress and egress to the site is also an important consideration.
- Volume Reduction By Recycling
 - Recycling reduces mixed debris volume before it is hauled to a landfill. Recycling is attractive and strongly supported by the county since there may be an economic value to the recovered material if it can be sorted and sold. A portable materials recovery facility (MRF) could be set up at the site. Metals, weed and soils are prime candidates for recycling. The major drawback is the potential environmental impact of the recycling operation.
 - Tornadoes and flooding may present opportunities to contract out large scale recycling operations and to achieve an economic return from some of the prime contractors who exercise their initiative to segregate and recycle debris as it arrives at the staging and reduction sites. Recycling has significant drawbacks if contracts are not properly written and closely monitored.
 - Specialized contracts should be available to bid on disposal of debris by recycling if it is well sorted. Contracts and monitoring procedures should be developed to ensure that the recyclers comply with local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

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- Recycling should be considered early in the debris removal and disposal operation since it may present an opportunity to reduce the overall cost of the operation. The following materials are suitable for recycling.
 - * METALS-Tornadoes and high winds may cause extensive damage to mobile homes, sun porches, and green houses. Most of the metals are non-ferrous and suitable for recycling. Trailer frames and other ferrous metals are also suitable for recycling. Metals can be separated using an electromagnet. Metals that have been processed for recycling can be sold to metal recycling firms.
 - * SOIL- Cleanup operations using large pieces of equipment pick up large amounts of soil. The soil is transported to the staging and reduction sites where it is combined with other organic materials that will decompose overtime. Large amounts of soil can be recovered if the material is put through some type of screen or shaker system. This procedure can produce significant amount of soil that can either be sold or recycled back into the agricultural community. This soil is more expensive to transport and pay tipping fees at local landfills than to sort out the heavy dirt before moving the material. Monitoring and testing of the soil may be necessary to ensure that it is not contaminated with chemicals.
 - * WOOD- Wood debris can be either ground or chipped into mulch.
 - * CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL- Concrete block and other building materials can be ground and used for other purposes. Construction materials could also be used at state approved landfills for cover.
 - * RESIDUE MATERIAL- Residue material that cannot be recycled such as cloth, rugs, and trash can be sent to a landfill for final disposal.
- Dead Animal Incinerators

It is very probable that an event may require the removal of dead animals as part of the debris management process. Local government should check with the Missouri Dept. of Natural Resource for the proper disposal methods and permits.
- Site Close-Out Procedures
 - The basic close-out steps are: remove all debris from the site; conduct an environmental audit/assessment, develop a remediation/restoration plan approved by the appropriate environmental agency; execute the plan; get acceptance from the land owner; and terminate lease payments if applicable. The key to timely close-out of the mission is the efficient scheduling of the above activities for multiple sites. Therefore, critical path scheduling of all the activities as far in as possible will minimize down time between steps.
 - Each temporary debris staging and reduction site will eventually be emptied of all material and be restored to its previous condition and use.
 - Contractors would be required to remove and dispose of all mixed debris, construction and demolition (C&D) debris and debris residue to approved landfills. Quality Assurance (QA) inspectors should monitor all close-out and disposal

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activities to ensure that contractors complied with contract specifications. Additional measures will be necessary to meet local, state, and federal environmental requirement due to the nature of the staging and reduction operation.

- The debris management coordinator must be assured by the contractor that all sites are properly remedied. There will be significant costs associated with this operation as well as close scrutiny by the local press and environmental groups.
- Environmental Restoration

Stockpiled debris will be a mix of wood vegetation, construction material, household items, and yard waste. HHW and medical wastes should be segregated and removed prior to stockpiling. Activities at the debris disposal sites will include some or a combination of the following activities: stockpiling, sorting, recycling, burning, grinding, and chipping. Burning is done in pits fed by an air curtain and generally only wood debris is burned; however, the efficiency of the burn and the quality of burn materials is highly variable. Contamination may occur from petroleum spills at staging and reduction sites or runoff from the debris piles, burn sites, and ash piles.
- Site Remediation
 - During the debris removal process and after the material has been removed from each of the debris sites, environmental monitoring will be needed to close each of the sites. This is to ensure that no long term environmental monitoring will be needed to close each of the sites. The monitoring should be done on three different media: ash, soil, and ground waste.
 - * The monitoring of the ash should consist of chemical testing to determine the suitability of the material for land filling.
 - * Monitoring of the soils should be by portable methods to determine if any of the soils are contaminated by volatile hydrocarbons. This may be done by the contractors if it is determined that they dumped hazardous material, such as oil or diesel fuel spills on the site. This phase of the monitoring should be done after stockpiles are removed from the site.
 - * The monitoring of the ground-waste should be done on selected sites in order to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the ash areas or the stockpile areas.
 - Consider the following requirements to close-out a temporary staging and reduction sites.
 - * Coordinate with local and state officials responsible for construction, real estate, contracting, project management, and counsel regarding requirements and support for implementation of a site remediation plan.
 - * Establish a testing and monitoring program. The contractor should be responsible for environmental restoration of both public and leased sites.

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Contractors will also be required to remove all debris from sites for final disposal at landfills prior to closure.

- * Reference appropriate and applicable environmental regulations.
 - Prioritize site closures
 - Schedule close-out activities
 - Determine separate protocols for air, water, and soil testing.
 - Develop cost estimates
 - Develop decision criteria for certifying satisfactory closure based on limited baseline information.
 - Develop administrative procedures and contractual arrangements for closure phase.
 - Inform local and state environmental agencies regarding acceptability of program and establish requirements.
 - Designate approving authority to review and evaluate contractor closure activities and progress.
 - Retain staff during closure phase to develop site-specific remediation for sites, as needed, based on information obtained from the closure checklist.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- *Public works*
 - Coordinate debris management function
 - Chairs debris management task force
 - Responsible for debris cleanup on roads
 - Bridges, right-of-ways and public property.
- *Emergency management & Local City/Village Officials*
 - A member of the debris management team
 - Work with public works for securing funds for debris management
 - Assist with obtaining debris management resources.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- All agencies will document personnel and material resources used to comply with this annex. Documentation will be used to support any federal assistance that may be requested or required.
- Requests for support and/or assistance will be channeled upward from the local level to the county EOC and then to the Regional D-MACC and State EOC. Requests for federal assistance will be made by the state EOC through established procedures as outlined in the federal response plan.
- All agencies will ensure staffing capability during implementation of this annex if the emergency or disaster requires.

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Emergency Support Function #4 – Fire –

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Designee of Newton County Fire Chiefs

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management	Newton County Central Dispatch
Municipalities Administrators	County Commissioners
County Law Enforcement Agencies	Newton County Coroner
Newton County Ambulance District	Newton County Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC)
Region D WMD Teams (Joplin & Region)	Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)
Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Missouri Fire Marshal
Local Volunteer Groups	

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

By the very nature of their duties, the local fire agencies protect lives and property on a daily basis. However, in a disaster situation of sufficient magnitude, normal day-to-day procedures, personnel, or equipment could prove inadequate to provide this protection. The purpose of this ESF is to organize local firefighting resources and establish procedures that will enable these resources to meet the demands of a disaster situation.

Authorities

Refer to the authorities listed in the Newton County Emergency Basic Operations Plan and Emergency Support Function (ESF) as appropriate.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF #4 - Firefighting in Newton County.

Fire Agencies in Newton County and other supporting agencies have existing emergency plans and procedures. *ESF #4* is not designed to take the place of these plans; rather it is designed to complement and support departmental staffing and procedures already in place. Additional first responder ESFs include ESF #9 – Search & Rescue, ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response and Support for ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Counter Terrorism response.

Specifically this ESF addresses:

- Assessing firefighting system damage and determining the required resources to restore such firefighting systems;

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- Coordinating with *ESF #4* support agencies for assistance in helping firefighting suppliers obtain information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel and transportation to repair or restore energy systems;
- Coordinating information with local, state, and federal officials and suppliers about available firefighting supply recovery assistance;

This Emergency Support Function applies to all agencies with assigned firefighting emergency responsibilities as described in the Newton County EOP.

ESF #4 may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. *ESF# 4* Coordinating and Primary Agencies will be responsible for review and revision of this ESF.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Newton County is subject to many hazards that could present difficulties with regard to fire protection. (See Basic Plan: Situation and Assumptions).
- There are eleven (11) volunteer fire services and three (3) paid fire services operating in Newton County. (See *ESF #4 – Fire – Attachment B - Map of Fire Districts and Departments* of this ESF.)
- Each Fire District and Department will maintain an inventory list of their resources available for response.
- The fire services primarily receive calls from Central Dispatch through fire radios, phones or paging devices.
- Situations could arise that would hinder fire-fighting capabilities or overwhelm local resources. Outside assistance (Federal, State, or other Local Governments) are available should the need arise.
- Missouri Department of Conservation is available to assist the local fire departments on large natural cover or wildland fires.
- In addition to Fire Suppression, the fire services are also responsible for Search and Rescue Activities, First Responder, Limited Hazardous Materials Response and provides support for Weather Monitoring within the county,
- Fire departments are the primary response units for Hazardous Materials incidents. If an incident exceeds the capability of the responding department, the Joplin Fire Department is designated as part of the 'Region D - WMD Response Group'
- The fire services provide support to other fire agencies through Mutual Aid Agreements including the State Mutual Aid Agreements. (See *ESF #4 – Fire – Attachment C – Mutual Aid Agreements* of this ESF for a listing of these agreements.)

Assumptions

- Existing fire personnel and equipment should be adequate to deal with most emergency situations through existing Mutual Aid Agreements with surrounding communities.
- Trained personnel and specialized equipment are somewhat limited; therefore, outside assistance could be required for certain situations that could arise (i.e., Hazardous Materials and Terrorism/WMD Incidents and Large Wildland Fires). *ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response* & *ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Counter Terrorism* response

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- Other county and/or city departments or agencies will respond to provide support as detailed in this plan.
- State and federal agencies will respond when requested by the Region D Fire Mutual Aid Coordinator or the Newton County Emergency Management Director and *Region D – Multi Agency Coordination Center (DMACC)*
- Each fire service in the county will maintain the equipment and level of training necessary to perform the fire protection functions.
- In a disaster, fire agencies may be called upon to do much more than their typical response to fires and emergency medical calls. The fire agencies will assist with rescue and extrication of trapped persons, assess hazardous materials situations, and remove debris on primary roadways, evacuations, reconnaissance, traffic control and security.
- The Incident Commander will keep the Office of Emergency Management informed of escalating situations with the potential to require activation of the EOC. This notification can be performed directly or through contact with Newton County Central Dispatch Center. In the event that a Municipal EOC has already been activated for an event the Municipal EOC can notify the County EOC for activation.

Policies

- Fire response activities should operate under existing authorities and regulations.
- Each agency under this ESF should follow its own internal SOG/SOPs when responding to an incident.
- All agencies are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this ESF is intended to supplant agency SOPs/SOGs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- ***The primary task of the fire service is the same as its day-to-day mission, the protection of persons and property from the threat of fire.***
- Other important tasks of the fire service will be:
 - Deal with Hazardous Materials Incidents and inform the decision-makers about the risks associated with Hazardous Materials, as well as the circumstances for using water, foams, etc., for extinguishing, diluting, or neutralizing Hazardous Materials. *ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response*
 - Alert all emergency support services to the dangers associated with Hazardous Materials and Fire during Emergency Operations.
 - Support other agencies dealing with WMD/Terrorism incidents *ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Counter Terrorism*
 - Conduct Search and Rescue Operations. *ESF #9 – Search & Rescue*
 - Support Weather Monitoring activities within the county.
- Fire and rescue personnel and equipment will be deployed to the location of greatest need in the event of an emergency.
- The fire services will use the Incident Management System (IMS) for all emergency situations.
- The fire service will provide support as requested by other agencies as long as it does not affect the fire protection capability.
- Mutual Aid Agreements will be utilized to insure the best possible protection for all

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residents of Newton County.

- Medical first responders will provide first aid to all disaster victims and workers.

Mutual Aid

Regional

Firefighting resources and personnel maintained by jurisdictions throughout the region may be deployed to assist other jurisdictions under the existing statewide fire mutual aid agreements, MoSCOPE. Jurisdictions may provide mutual aid to any other jurisdiction in the region upon request when possible and practical. ESF #4 – Fire – Attachment A - Organizational Chart (page 2) illustrates the process for requesting regional mutual aid resource. As a general best practice, it is highly recommended and encouraged to document requests for mutual aid. For supporting documentation for regional mutual aid, see ESF #7- Resource Management & Logistical Support.

If departments request Regional Mutual Aid Resources, the Newton County Office of Emergency Management shall be notified.

- The need for additional or specialized resources and personnel from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions in the region are involved and what available resources are needed and in use. When the event exceeds (or threatens to exceed) local and regional resources, local EOC will maintain contact with their respective governing county or state EOC and request state and/or federal assistance as appropriate

State of Missouri

- The Missouri Mutual Aid System for resources is authorized under section 44.090.1 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri (RSMo.). This statute describes participation by local jurisdictions in a statewide mutual aid system. This statewide mutual aid system is called the Missouri Systems Concept of Operational Planning for Emergencies (MoSCOPE). MoSCOPE provides a basis for command and management for any type of response. The use of MoSCOPE provides common principles giving local responders reasonable expectations, whether requesting or lending assistance. For more information, see the following Web site:

http://www.dfs.dps.mo.gov/documents/forms/MO_815-F0072.pdf

- For reimbursement purposes, MoSCOPE states: Any response coordinated through the Statewide Mutual Aid System should be considered an unreimbursed response unless an agreement is arraigned between the requesting and responding entities prior to the actual response. Reimbursement is dependent on accurate supporting documentation. In the event of agreed upon reimbursement between the requesting entity and the responding resource, necessary documentation will include a mutual aid agreement and records of any operational costs related to personnel, use of equipment, and travel. Additionally it is critical to document the request for the mutual aid in addition to documenting costs.

Mitigation

- Review hazard analysis results (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to identify all emergency operations in which the fire service would play a major role.
- Following the review, determine if any specialized equipment or training are required for Fire and Rescue personnel and volunteer augmented to meet potential threats. ESF #9 – Search & Rescue, ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response and support for ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Counter Terrorism

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Develop fire safety programs, to include disaster situations, and present them to the public.
- Locate facilities that store or use Hazardous Materials, identify the materials and the problems each could cause. Maintain a map and list of these facilities.
- Identify facilities that could create special problems such as nursing homes, the hospital, and schools. (*Information on file at Newton County Office of Emergency Management*)
- Participate in tests, exercises, and drills to include those in support of other agencies.
- Develop and maintain Mutual Aid Agreements for private resources that could be useful in fire prevention or suppression.
- Develop SOGs to meet projected needs.
- Review and update the ESF and SOG/SOPs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed twice a year.
- Recruit and train auxiliaries.

Preparedness

- When advised of potential hazards, check status of personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities, especially those required to deal with the approaching hazard.
- Alert key personnel as per procedures set up in departmental call-up list
- Analyze the type of emergency with regard to potential fire problem. Report to the EOC (the Damage Assessment section if activated).
- If fire service personnel and equipment are in a potential hazard area, take steps to provide protection (movement or shelter).
- Assist in the dissemination of warning to the public. *ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning & ESF # 2 - Communications*
- Assist other departments in increased readiness activities as much as possible.
- Review plans and procedures (SOG/SOPs) for the potential threat, to include *Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan, Emergency Classification and Control Procedures*.
- Check status of supplies (fuel, water, first aid supplies, etc.).
- Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given.

Response

- Respond as required on a priority basis.
- Direct Search and Rescue operations for victims. *ESF #9 – Search & Rescue*
- Activate Mutual Aid, if needed.
- Report damages observed to include potential problem areas.
- Coordinate activities with other agencies.
- Coordinate the response of fire services responding from outside the jurisdiction.
- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- If Hazardous Materials are involved, initiate Hazardous Materials Plans to include possible evacuation, area control, and monitor clean-up. *ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response*
- Maintain emergency response status until the situation is under control or ordered to discontinue operations by the EOC.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Primary agencies personnel from this ESF will be members of damage assessment teams. (Refer to ESF #5 – Emergency Management) Besides assessing damage, these personnel will review damaged structures and facilities to determine whether they pose a threat as an immediate hazard to the health and safety of the public. If these damaged structures are deemed threats, they will be prioritized for demolition, stabilization or repair as deemed appropriate by current ordinance, ruling, order or law.

Recovery

- Participate in cleanup and Damage Assessment support.
- Inspect damaged areas to insure fire safety.
- Develop after-action reports to include:
 - Actions taken
 - Materials expended
 - Personnel costs
 - Assistance received from and given to other agencies
 - Problem areas to include corrective measures
- Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
- Report on all activities to Direction and Control.
- Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- During an evacuation situation, provide assistance as required to insure the safe and speedy return of the evacuees.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Designee of Newton County Fire Chiefs

- Works with support agencies to establish and review departmental roles and responsibilities for preparedness, and for providing resource support during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.
- Coordinate back-up plan for staffing the EOC in the event that designated staff are unavailable to respond due to event conditions.
- See ESF #4 – Fire – Attachment B – Map of Fire Districts with Contact List for departmental contacts

Primary Agencies:

Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

- Implement public information and public education strategies that clearly define the resource support needs of local agencies, and how to support the program.
- If an emergency occurs within the County limits, the Fire Agency in which the emergency occurs should exercise overall authority for fire services activities and responsibilities.
- Coordinate suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions and support other fire protection agencies.
- Establish Incident Command
- Support warning and evacuation efforts
- Support medical response.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Coordinate or support hazardous materials response, as appropriate.
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources, and man-hours needed to respond to the emergency or disaster event.

Support Agencies:

Newton County Central Dispatch Center

- Provide emergency call-taking and dispatch services
- Track personnel and assets as needed.

Mutual Aid Fire Departments

- Support fire operations as dictated by the situation.

State-Level Support Agencies:

State Fire Marshall

- The State Mutual Aid agreement can be activated by calling the local or Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator, who shall then make the proper notifications at the State and Regional Mutual Aid levels

Missouri Department of Conservation

- The Department of Conservation has wildland fire suppression equipment that can be dispatched through local personnel for use on wildland fires. Resources include: water units, dozers, and aircraft.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

- Operates a variety of instruments at many locations around the state and can conduct air quality sampling to determine whether the public is being exposed to unhealthy conditions.

Federal-Level Support Agencies:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

- Provides Spot Forecast for prescribed burns, wildfires, or any number of land management activities within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations. <http://www.weather.gov/sgf/fire>

Organization

The organizational chart for the Fire function is shown in [ESF #4 – Fire – Attachment A– Organizational Chart](#) to this ESF.

Assignment of Responsibilities

- Overall responsibility for fire protection lies with Fire Departments/Protection Districts.
- Overall responsibility of coordination lies with the senior fire officer at the scene of the disaster within the affected area. If more than one locality or jurisdiction is affected, coordination is handled by the respective department or agencies' representative in the EOC.
- Resource lists are referenced in [ESF #4 – Attachment D – Resource Typing List & FEMA Rate Schedule](#) of this ESF.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Senior Officer of each fire service will be responsible for controlling fire operations within the defined boundaries of their jurisdiction.
- Operations will be controlled through the Incident Management System (IMS), in coordination with the EOC.
- Routine operations will be handled by normal departmental SOG/SOPs
- Outside Fire and Rescue resources from other jurisdictions will be controlled by the procedures outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements. They will remain under the direct control of the requesting agency. All non-traditional resource requests should be made to the EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession for each department are contained in departmental SOG/SOPs.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- Administration
 - Procedures for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements, State Laws, and Local Ordinances.
 - Reports and records will be developed and maintained in accordance with established procedures.
- Logistics
 - Fire services must provide necessary logistical support for food, emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations.
 - Essential materials and supplies and resource lists must be checked and updated at least once a year.
 - In a classified emergency, normal procurement procedures can be waived in accordance with Local Statutes and Ordinances.
- Expenditures and Record Keeping
 - Each *ESF #4* agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.
 - *ESF #4* is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #4* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.
 - The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

- Finance & Administration ESF #4– Attachment D – Resource Typing List & FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates
- Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #4* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- Each fire department will review and update the Mutual Aid Agreements on a yearly basis. They will also be responsible for maintaining and updating the department resource and inventory lists.
- The Emergency Management Directors will be responsible for reviewing this plan and updating it on a yearly basis. They will also insure that each fire service updates their SOG/SOPs at the same time.
- This ESF will be tested on a yearly basis with the resulting revisions and changes being made and distributed immediately.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #5 – Emergency Management -

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Director, Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:

- Office of Emergency Management for Newton County

Support Agencies:

Newton County Commissioners/Municipal Mayors/Village Chairperson

City Managers/Municipalities Administrators/City Department Heads/County Elected Officials

Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies

Newton County Fire Departments

Newton County Central Dispatch

Newton County Ambulance District

Newton County Health Department

Newton County Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC)

Non-Governmental Organizations

Local Volunteer Groups

State Agencies:

Missouri Department of Public Safety - State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

ESF #5 - Emergency Management is to collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance the response and recovery activities of the local governments. Emergency Management supports overall activities for incident management and to maintain the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a state of readiness, as well as collect and disseminate critical information.

Authorities

Refer to the authorities listed in the Newton County Emergency Basic Plan and emergency support function (ESFs) as appropriate.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF #5* in Newton County.

This ESF is most applicable to the local governmental departments and private and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the EOC during an activation. These agencies are found above as support agencies. It is applicable to all other agencies and jurisdictions in that they have a requirement to provide situation reports when their organization has been affected by an event.

ESF #5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident prevention phase in order to place assets on alert or to pre-position assets for quick response. During the post-incident response phase, *ESF #5* transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. *ESF #5* activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations of large scale incidents. This includes alert and notification, staffing of the EOC, incident action planning, provide support to operations, logistics, and material direction and control,

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

information management, facilitation of requests for Regional and State assistance, resource acquisition and management, worker safety and health management, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Newton County is subject to many hazards (see *Jasper/Newton Bi-County Hazard Mitigation Plan Hazard Mitigation Plan*; <https://www.hstcc.org/hazard-mitigation>) that would require the use of a centralized emergency operations center (EOC) to facilitate policymaking, coordination, and unification of operating forces in a large-scale emergency/disaster situation.
- Newton County hazard potentials are well defined, but can vary in scope and magnitude. County emergency operations facilities are meant to be utilized within an all-hazards environment and are expected to function and are sufficiently robust to conduct response and recovery operations in the face of the hazards identified by Newton County.
- Newton County will normally manage emergency/disaster operations from their EOC. Field operations will be coordinated from one or more Incident Command Post(s) which will be located near the emergency/disaster scene.
- Warning functions for Newton County will be managed from the Newton County Central Dispatch Center. Newton County Central Dispatch Center will coordinate with EOC when warnings are issued.
- The EOC has the capability to communicate with the necessary local, regional, state, and federal agencies needed in times of emergency.
- Should the primary EOC become inoperable, an alternate site will be chosen and departments/agencies notified.

Emergency Management may provide support to other agencies through Mutual Aid Agreements including the State Mutual Aid Agreements. See *ESF # 5 - Attachment A – Mutual Aid List* of this ESF for a listing of these agreements.

Assumptions

- The EOC and procedures described in this ESF will be adequate for all disaster conditions that could arise for Newton County and the cities and the villages within Newton County.
- All levels of government will participate in developing the EOC procedures necessary for the proper response.
- Close coordination must be maintained between Direction and Coordination such as the EOC and any established Incident Command Posts (ICPs) to identify special considerations, secondary threats, and available resources.
- There will be immediate and continuing need to collect, process, and disseminate situational information, to identify urgent response requirements during a disaster (or the threat of one) and to plan for continuing response, recovery, and mitigation activities.
- Assessment of damage impacts and EOC operations may be delayed due to minimal staffing. Local governments impacted the most will be given priority for assistance and support as needed and available.
- During the early stages of the event little information will be available and the information received may be vague and inaccurate, verification of this information and caution can delay response to inquiries.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Reporting from the local government to the EOC will improve as the event matures.
- Reporting of information may be delayed due to damaged telecommunications infrastructure.

Policies

- The Incident Command System (ICS) should be used in any size or type of disaster to manage response personnel, facilities, and equipment.
- On-scene Incident Management is in charge of managing the incident situation from the Incident Command Post (ICP). *ESF #5* operations should support, not supersede Incident Management operations.
- The On-scene Incident Management should establish response objectives and resource allocation priorities. The *ESF #5* activities should be in support of, not duplication of, these operations.
- *ESF #5* should be coordinated from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or alternate site if the EOC is non-operational.
- The EOC will be managed by the Emergency Management Director or designee.
- *ESF #5* is responsible for coordinating the support infrastructure in the affected area in anticipation of requirements for prevention, response, and recovery and in support of the Incident Management activities.
- Local governments and departments should participate in the incident action planning process.
- *ESF #5* provides/recruits representatives to staff key positions in the EOC.
- *ESF #5* staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support response activities related to the management of disasters or emergencies.
- The EOC should make every deliberate effort to facilitate the ease with which the local governments can make their own reports.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

ESF-#5 -Emergency Management is organized consistent with the requirements of the National Response Plan, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment and coordination of emergency management support operations for Newton County; the cities and the villages within Newton County. Pursuant to the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration and Operations Section Coordinators plus staff at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) assist the EOC Manager in achieving the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.

- A log will be kept in the EOC to record significant events and key information related to the disaster during an emergency situation. See *ESF #5 – ICS 214 Activity Log, Sign-In & EOC Activation Level* to this ESF for log form.
<https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx>
- Information logs can also be maintained by using *WebEOC*. Log in required

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

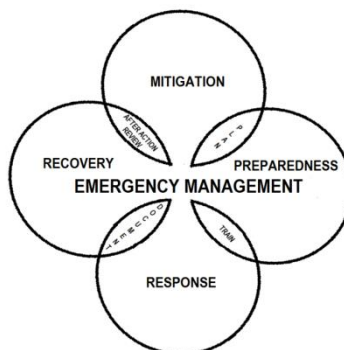
The organizational structure of the Emergency Operations Center will be arranged according to the type of incident, agencies and / or jurisdictions involved, objectives and strategies selected to resolve the situation, and the demands of the emergency or disaster.

- **EOC Management/General Staff:** This section will be led by the appointed EOC Director. This section consists of those responsible for the overall strategic management of the emergency. This group includes the EOC Director, Policy Group, Public Information Officers, Liaison Officers, and Safety Officers. The Policy Group, coordinated by the EOC Director, will include, but not be limited to, Chief Elected Officials, City Manager(s)/Administrator(s), and the directors of city/county departments affected by the emergency. The responsibilities of this Section are:
 - Manage EOC functions and coordinate the overall strategic response/recovery effort, including prioritizing, decision making, coordination, tasking, and conflict resolutions within the EOC arising from the incident at hand.
 - Report in briefings to the Newton County Commission and affected jurisdictional elected officials for emergencies/disasters.
 - Report to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).
 - Facilitate Inter-jurisdictional coordination.
 - Activate and deactivate the EOC, which includes notification and recall of personnel
- **EOC Plans:** This section will be led by the appointed Planning Section Chief. The Planning Section is responsible for gathering, analyzing, evaluating, and disseminating technical information and making recommendations to the EOC Director. While Operations is concerned with immediate strategic response to the disaster, Planning is concerned with the overall strategy and long-term goals. Planning's function is to maintain information on the overall response effort and to develop the Incident Action Plan for the next operational period. Some key responsibilities of this Section are:
 - Coordinate effective implementation of the Planning "P" Process
 - Incident Action Plan (IAP) development for all operational periods
 - Production and tracking of incident record keeping
 - Situational intelligence, including information gathering, verification, status reporting, and maintaining maps and displays
 - Damage Assessment, including information gathering, verification, and reporting
 - Providing situation reports to local, State, and Federal officials and/or agencies using established forms.
 - Briefing EOC Staff
- **EOC Operations:** This section will be led by the appointed Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section includes all activities that are directed toward the reduction of the immediate hazard, establishing control, and restoration of County/City operations. This section consists of those departments or agencies that are responsible for public safety, social services, and infrastructure. The individual agencies receive and evaluate requests for assistance and resources, establish priorities and relay operational status and information to the Management section.
 - Among those usually represented in this Section are primary and support organizations for the ESF's implemented for each event. The overall responsibility of this Section is to coordinate with field operations and ICP(s).

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- EOC operations will be conducted in the same manner regardless of the circumstances or location.
- The ICS/EOC interface will be primarily established through the EOC Operations Section. Order of communications with field personnel will be through ESF liaisons, the EOC Operations Section Chief, and the EOC Director.
- The EOC will be activated within established guidelines. When the EOC is activated, the Operations Section Chief will coordinate with the EOC Director in determining the appropriate ESFs that will be activated.
- **EOC Logistics:** This section will be led by the appointed Logistical Section Chief. The Logistics Section consists of those departments with responsibilities for the procurement of personnel and equipment necessary for the management of and recovery from the emergency. The Logistics Section coordinates the procurement and provision of emergency resources and support for the response and recovery operations being conducted for the emergency or disaster.
- **EOC Finance/Admin:** This section will be led by the appointed Finance Section Chief. The Finance Section is responsible for all finance, emergency funding, and cost accountability functions for the EOC operations. This Section provides financial and contracting services for emergency or disaster operations (See ESF #5 - Resource Management - Attachment D - FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates).
- The number of EOC staff will be determined by the depth of personnel requested by each Section Chief and the number of ESFs activated.
- Space will be provided in the EOC for all EOC personnel (whose particular functions are necessary for the emergency situation). Space for briefing the media will be available at the established Joint Information Center (JIC).
- The majority of agencies will operate from the EOC, with the exception of those agencies with numerous records and files who will send a representative to the EOC when called upon to do so.
- The Emergency Management Director must maintain the capability to activate the EOC on short notice and maintain a 24-hour a day operation.
- The Emergency Management Director is responsible for the administrative functions of the EOC.
- The decision to discontinue the EOC operations will be made by the Management Section in accordance with established laws, orders, and procedures.
- **Incident Support Team (IST)** - A multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction team for extended incidents. It is a designated team of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions, activated to support incident management at incidents that extend beyond one operational period. ***IST shall be requested through Regional DMACC***

Concept of Operations



Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Mitigation

- Mitigation activities may be conducted in the response and recovery phases as well as in the planning process for emergencies and disasters. Mitigation activities may include surveys, mapping, prevention, property protection, public education and awareness, natural resource protection, floodplain management, emergency services or structural projects. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a supporting document to the EOP.

Preparedness

- Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and other resources necessary to support EOC operations.
- Prepare a standard template for Declaration of Emergency or Disaster.
- Prepare standardized reporting formats and forms, and establish reporting procedures/guidelines.
- Maintain the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the emergency management program. Annually review plans and make necessary corrections, changes, and additions. Advise and assist other agencies and local governments in the development of emergency or disaster plans and programs in compliance with applicable County, State, or Federal laws, rules regulations, and executive orders.
- Coordinate emergency and disaster related training and orientation to local officials to meet the NIMS/ICS requirements and to familiarize them with emergency or disaster related responsibilities, operational concepts, and procedures/guidelines.
- Establish and maintain an Emergency Public Information Program to disseminate information to the public and news media regarding personal safety or survival, emergency response actions, and details of disaster assistance programs. After an emergency or major disaster declaration, local information programs should be coordinated with those of state or federal government.
- Make available emergency preparedness information and presentations to the public.
- Conduct or participate in training and exercise programs available to improve readiness to respond.
- Develop information packets to be distributed to Direction and Coordination staff when the EOC is activated. These packets should contain, but not be limited to, the following:
 - EOC Operations Guide
 - EOC layout/floor plan
 - Message handling procedures to include receiving, transmitting, preparing, and logging.
- Inventory equipment and supplies and alleviate shortages.
- Conduct initial staff briefing and establish work and briefing schedule.
- Maintain alert status until situation changes or stand down is given.

Response

- EOC Activation
 - Determine Emergency Disaster Activation Level (See [ESF #5 – Attachment A – Activity Log, Sign-In and EOC Activation Level](#))
 - For an EOC activation of [Monitoring](#) or greater, the EOC director is responsible for alerting and notifying primary agencies for the active ESFs with information including incident and EOC status.
 - EOC staff will initiate alert and notification of the activated ESFs.

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- Alert and notification
- EOC staff, under the direction of the EOC Director, is responsible for alerting and notifying primary agencies for the active ESFs with information including incident and EOC status.
- Alerts and notifications may be done by:
 - Phone notification
 - Mass Notification
 - Radio Notification
 - Emergency Communications Dispatch
- Initial Operations
 - Coordinate actions as required by the situation
 - Provide support for Field Operations
 - Begin Damage Assessment operations
 - Conduct regular situation briefings to include reports from operating departments/agencies.
 - Report situation to higher levels of government.
- Ensure all EOC staff maintains a record of actions on ICS Form 214 <https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx> and/or WebEOC form ICS-214, to include messages received or sent. <https://webeoc3.regiondwebeoc.org/eoc7/>
- Provide and maintain food, water, and necessary supplies to sustain the EOC staff.

Recovery

- Continue to gather information, prepare and distribute SITREPS, as needed. Review PIO statements for accuracy.
- Tabulate damage to include displaced persons and request outside assistance if necessary.
- Coordinate with Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) and Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD).
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with local, state, and federal government as needed.
- Coordinate and conduct post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures/guidelines and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned and to make revisions to plans as needed for future events.
- Procure all available documentation of the event for archiving.
- Prepare and submit after-action reports to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).
- Support cleanup and recovery operations

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator: Director of Emergency Management

- Initiates actions to identify, staff, and operate the EOC on a 24 hour basis as needed
- Maintains the County EOP and associated plans.
- Attends LEPC meetings
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with local, state, and federal government as needed.
- The Emergency Management Director is responsible for serving as the key advisor to his/her chief elected official in that jurisdiction. The Director is also responsible for

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maintaining the operational readiness of the primary EOC (or alternate EOC, if established). Ensures proper message handling.

Primary Agency:

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Provides ongoing status reports to the State and Newton County Commissioners as required or requested.
- Coordinate records of the cost of supplies, resources and man-hours needed to respond to the incident.
- *Develop plan for Operational Concepts for Catastrophic Events (See ESF #5 – Appendix 1 – Hazard Annex - Catastrophic Event)*
- *Develop In-Place Protective Sheltering procedures or system for evaluation or in-place shelter options prior to or during a large-scale event. (See ESF #5 – Appendix 3 –Support Annex - In-Place Sheltering)*
- *Establish Damage Assessment procedures, which are consistent with state and federal guidelines (See ESF #5 - Appendix 2 – Support Annex - Damage Assessment)*
- Annual Review and Updates for Newton County Emergency Operation Plans and Agreements

Support Agencies:

Newton County Commission/City and Villages Administration (ESF # 3) (ESF # 14) (ESF #15)

- The responsibility for overall direction and control of operations rests with the chief elected official of the jurisdiction (i.e., Presiding Commissioner, Mayor) and department heads.
- The primary responsibility for activating the County's response personnel and directing emergency response operations in Newton County rests with the Presiding Commissioner and the Mayors of each effected city. In their absences the lines of succession will be as explained in the Basic Plan

Newton County Assessor

- Gather damage assessments during and following a disaster. Develop damage assessment documents, field survey reports, and dollar estimates for damage assessment.

Newton County & Municipal Auditors & Clerks (ESF #7)

- Statutory compliance and contract management
- Coordinate and assist with Logistics functions through procurement of essentials resources (services, equipment, and materials) to support emergency operations.
- Coordinate and assist with finance functions to include, financial expenditure and funding briefings, interagency financial coordination, finance and contract fact-finding, fiscal and emergency finance estimating, financial planning, labor expense and accounting, cost accounting and financial auditing, disbursement and receivables management, necessary funding transfers, special drafts, exchanges and lending controls, and payroll administration.

Newton County Central Dispatch Center (ESF #2) (ESF #15)

- Coordinate communication needs between EOC and field units

Newton County Health Department (ESF #8)

- Coordinate public health operations within the affected area by providing preventative health measures, communicable disease control, bio-terrorism response, environmental

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health protection and mental health coordination with state department as well as provide for the care and control of animals.

Newton County & Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies (ESF #13)

- Security for the EOC will be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in each jurisdiction.

Newton County Ambulance District (EMS) (ESF #8)

- Coordination of emergency medical response operations within the affected area, including the activation and operations of field triage and treatment sites, the transportation of casualties to healthcare facilities; and medical resources, and to assist in the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable healthcare facilities.

Newton County & Municipal Fire Departments & Fire Protection Districts (ESF #4) (ESF #9) (ESF #10)

- Coordination of Fire, Search & Rescue, and Hazmat/WMD response within their jurisdictions.
- Establish liaison between the EOC and field operations, as well as to facilitate prioritization of fire resources needs during emergency operations

Newton County Coroner (ESF #8)

- Coordinate medical examination duties for all mass fatality incidents within Newton County
- Request and coordinate *Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORT)*; body staging areas, temporary morgues, identification and listing of victims, notification of next of kin, and emergency procurement of related supplies and resources

Newton County Common Road & Bridge, Special Road Districts, and Public Works (ESF #1) (ESF #3)

- Coordinate with Operations functions of debris removal to open roads, close roads, and perform damage assessment on roads and bridges.

Newton County Schools/Colleges

- Coordinate and provide liaison with Operation functions when disasters or emergencies involve applicable to educational systems.

Non-governmental Organizations (ESF #6) (ESF #12) (ESF #14)

- Coordination of food, shelter, clothing and basic welfare needs to the victims of emergency or disaster
- Provide the coordination and supervision of Donations Management
- Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)
 - Coordinate voluntary agencies, businesses, and governmental agencies to foster a more effective preparedness, response and recovery to the people of Newton County in time of disaster.

State-Level Support Agencies:

Missouri Department of Public Safety – State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

- SEMA will coordinate with local government agencies on potential and actual disasters and emergencies during all four phases of emergency management.

Missouri State Highway Patrol

- Provide liaison to the EOC to facilitate logistical support for local law enforcement

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

- Operates a variety of instruments at many locations around the state and can conduct air quality sampling to determine whether the public is being exposed to unhealthy conditions.

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Federal-Level Support Agencies:

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Collects, analyzes processes, and disseminates information about the potential or actual disaster or emergency to facilitate the overall activities of the Federal Government in providing assistance to one or more effected States.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

- Provides Spot Forecast and Decision Support Service for activities within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations.

Organizations:

Hospitals

- Representative from hospital management should be requested in the EOC. The hospital representative will coordinate EOC activities with the Hospitals (*ESF #8*)

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Although the Emergency Management Director manages operations within the EOC during emergency periods, his/her authority does not exceed that of the department heads. In addition to his/her task as chief advisor to the elected officials and the department heads; he/she will be responsible for the following:
 - Providing housekeeping service
 - Insuring proper message handling
 - Providing clerical and administrative services to include record keeping and a record of all expenses incurred because of the disaster for each function.
- The Incident Commander will direct and control operations at the disaster site and will maintain contact with the EOC and keep them informed of the situation.
- Those emergency support services that do not operate from the EOC will designate and establish a work/control center to manage organizational resources and response personnel. During emergency situations they will maintain contact with the EOC through their designated representatives.
- Emergency response personnel provided by the various organizations/agencies to support emergency operations will remain under the direction and control of the sponsoring organization, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond to a specific disaster location.
- State and/or Federal officials will support disaster operations as appropriate. A request for state and federal assistance can only be made by the chief elected official or his authorized successor. Space for them to operate will be provided in the EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- The elected officials and department heads have established lines of succession and these are located in each appropriate ESF. (See *Basic Plan - Appendix 2 – Responsibilities, Assignments and Roles*).
- The lines of succession for the various Emergency Management Directors will be as explained in the *Basic Plan - Appendix 2 – Responsibilities, Assignments and Roles*.
- If the primary EOC is not able to function (i.e., EOC is damaged, inaccessible, etc.), an alternate EOC will be established. The Emergency Management Director will be responsible for managing the alternate EOC. The Director must provide for the

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relocation of staff members to the alternate EOC and transferring direction and control authority from the primary EOC. (“*EOC in a Box*” contains supplies for relocated EOC located at main EOC)

- Should it become necessary to evacuate the entire county, the EOC will be moved to the nearest safe location.
- The organizations/agencies providing emergency response personnel must include in their SOGs, the specific emergency authorities that may be assumed by a designated successor, the circumstances under which this authority would become effective, and when it would be terminated.
- Critical essential records vital to the direction and control function should be duplicated and maintained at another location, or plans should be made to move these records to a safe location.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A central point for coordinating the operational, logistical, and administrative support needs of response personnel at the disaster site, public shelters, EOC, and agency work/control/dispatch centers will be established by the Emergency Management Director at the EOC.
- Provisions for collecting, analyzing, reporting, and disseminating information to, from, and between response personnel, State and Federal officials, and the public are found in *ESF #2 – Communications* & *ESF #15 – Public Information and Warning*, and will be implemented.
- Provide for logistical and administrative support to response personnel deployed to the disaster site(s).
- Establish a procedure for acknowledging and authenticating reports. All information should be followed up on and checked with additional sources for accuracy.
- Make provisions for the display of damage assessment information in the EOC. This could include providing maps to plot information and/or status boards to post data.
- All requests for assistance, all general messages, and all reports will be handled using the procedures and forms found on file in EOC or found on-line: <https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx> . The use of reports will vary according to the type of emergency involved.
- A record of all persons entering and departing from the EOC will be maintained by security personnel at the entrance. All personnel will be issued a pass to be worn while in the EOC and to be returned when departing from the premises.
- Media personnel will be provided telephones within an area adjacent to the EOC. Scheduled news conferences will be held at regular intervals. Media personnel will not be permitted to enter the EOC unless accompanied by appropriate personnel.

ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This ESF will be maintained and updated regularly by the Emergency Management Director of Newton County.

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Hazard Annex -Catastrophic Events (Earthquake & Others)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide operational concepts unique to catastrophic event planning and response, and assign responsibilities to Newton County to meet needs of local jurisdictions following a catastrophic event. It serves as a supplement to the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and is intended to expand the response and recovery organization for a catastrophic event and most likely an earthquake.

Many of the operational concepts could be easily adapted to a large scale man-made or natural hazard.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- A catastrophic incident, as defined by the NRP, is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic incidents are Incidents of National Significance. These factors drive the urgency for coordinated national planning to ensure accelerated Federal/National assistance.
- A major magnitude 6.5 or greater earthquake on the Modified Mercalli Scale Additional information on Missouri's earthquake threat is provided in the Newton County Hazard Analysis and the State of Missouri Hazard Analysis.
- The earthquake-planning scenario used to develop this annex is based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazards United States (HAZUS) model-MH Earthquake Event Report, Southeast MO and was used to develop the loss estimation (damage estimates). The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop loss estimations. Although no loss estimation will prove completely accurate, it can provide potential damage patterns and conclusions which provide guidelines for emergency response planning.

Assumptions

- Newton County must be prepared to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 96 hours through internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements, regardless of the size and scope of the incident. State and federal government will make every effort to provide additional life safety support as quickly as possible; however, state and federal resources may not be available in the early stages of an emergency.
- Damage to transportation, communication, utility distribution systems, pipelines, chemical and fuel storage and other infrastructure systems will isolate communities

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creating virtual islands within the disaster areas. Damaged transportation routes may not be functional for many weeks or months. Newton County must be prepared to meet their emergency needs for at least 96 hours after an earthquake.

- A number of people will self-evacuate the damaged area, if possible, while many others will stay for a variety of reasons including protecting property or caring for farm/companion animals. Evacuation, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning of the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan.
- Shelters identified for use during other natural disasters may not be available in the impacted area. Temporary sheltering in campers and tents may be determined to be the safest option until buildings and residences are inspected. Prudent and safe actions must be taken into consideration when determining whether to remain in their residence or utilize temporary shelters. Sheltering may take place outside the impacted area.
- The Governor may suspend some governmental operations in the affected tier and response tier of the state (as required) to direct maximum utilization of available resources in the initial response.
- Newton County will use all available local resources and implement established mutual aid agreements as needed.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Response Concept:

- State of Missouri's actions in the event of a catastrophic event is based on the concept of automatic response. At a 6.5 magnitude or greater earthquake all state departments/agencies will activate their plans and take appropriate actions for an earthquake response (i.e. assessment of bridges and roads, communication infrastructure, building damage).
- Newton County will activate their plans and take appropriate actions for a catastrophic event response to include assessment of bridges and roads, communication infrastructure, building damage, immediate assessment of injuries and medical system status. Initial injury and damage assessments will be forwarded to the Region D-MACC and State Emergency Operations Center.

Tiered Response: In order to implement a coordinated response, the state may be divided into three tiers: Affected Tier, Initial Response Tier, and Support Tier. These tiers were established to facilitate the planning process based on a New Madrid earthquake event, but can be applied to any catastrophic event. Tier assignment may change depending upon the event. Refer to Appendix 1 – Hazard Annex - Attachment B -Tier Response Map for response tier map.

- The Affected Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as the most likely to be impacted by a catastrophic event. For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, regions C and E have been identified as the affected tier.

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- The Initial Response Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as potential sources of immediate response assets into impacted areas. For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, Regions B, F, I and G have been identified as the initial response tier.
- The Support Tier consists of jurisdictions that have been identified as potential sources of support and replenishment of assets (i.e. sheltering, medical surge, and staging areas.) For a New Madrid earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 or greater, Regions H, A and D have been identified as the support tier.

Direction and Control:

- **State Unified Command**
 - The Missouri State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) serves as the State's Unified Command.
 - This is the state level command where direction and control will be exercised for the statewide response.
- **State Area Command**
 - Area commands will be established at state run facilities in regions C and E in order to facilitate the state's response and recovery efforts to region unique situations.
 - Once established these area commands will coordinate response in their respective regions between local emergency operation centers and the state unified command.
 - Incident Management Teams (IMT) will be deployed by the state to manage state area command operations. An IMT is an overhead management team to facilitate the ICS organization.
 - Additional area commands will be established as the situation warrants.
- **Local Emergency Operations Centers (Local Unified Command)**
 - Local Unified Command is the NIMS terminology used for the Direction and Control function within the local emergency operations center.
 - Newton County must be prepared to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 96 hours through internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements.
 - Newton County will report initial damage assessments, casualty figures, and condition of critical infrastructure to the Regional D-MACC and State Unified Command at the State Emergency Operations Center.
 - Newton County will coordinate with the Regional and State Unified Command/SEOCs until otherwise directed.

Damage Assessment

- Damage assessment of Newton County will be conducted as outlined in this *ESF #5 – Emergency Management - Appendix 2 – Support Annex - Damage Assessment*, of the Newton County emergency operations plan.

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- Newton County will report damage assessment information to the State Emergency Operations Center as soon as possible. Information should be passed using any available means (web based, faxed, phone, radio, etc.).
- One of the first priorities of damage assessment for Newton County will be inspection of local roads and bridges. (Technical assistance may be available from MODOT).

Communications

- The Missouri State Highway Patrol is the lead state agency for providing initial emergency communications to and from the affected areas.
- Due to anticipated communications limitations, all communications should be limited to critical life safety messages.
- Communications assets and locations have been identified and are listed in *ESF #5 – Emergency Management, ESF #2 - Communications & ESF #15 – Public Information and Warning.*
- A NIMS compliant communications plan, *Form ICS - 205* shall be used, and is on file at the EOC office

Points of Distribution (PODs)

- PODs are temporary locations at which commodities are distributed directly to disaster victims. These may be different locations than where the commodities arrive in the jurisdictions Points of Arrival (POA). It is the responsibility of Newton County to identify locations and to operate the PODs in their jurisdiction. POD locations are listed in *ESF #5 – Appendix 1 – Hazard Annex - Attachment D - Points of Distribution (PODs)* to this Hazard Annex.

Transportation

- Newton County must identify available transportation resources for the movement of personnel and/or equipment.
- Identify vehicles that can be used for transportation of functional needs population.
- These resources are listed in ICS Form-215 Operational Planning Worksheet on file at the EOC.
- Local transportation viable evacuation routes will be identified.

Evacuation

- An Evacuation Management Team (EMT) will be established as part of the State Unified Command. The EMT is responsible for coordinating all evacuations throughout the state.
- Newton County will coordinate all of their evacuation operations through the Evacuation Management Team located at the SEOC.

Mass Care and Functional Needs Population

- Refer to *ESF #6 – Mass Care & Sheltering*, of this emergency operations plan.
- Note: This section of the local plan should address the specific needs of the local jurisdictions associated with mass care, shelters, functional needs population, and pets.

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PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Mitigation (Prevention)

It is recognized that you cannot prevent a catastrophic events from happening; however, there are measures that can be taken to lessen their effect. Such measures could include:

- Promote seismic resistant design standards, some of which are currently being followed (i.e. bridges built since 1990).
- Comply with floodplain management guidelines.
- Promote seismic non-structural design standards such as FEMA guides: “Avoiding Earthquake Damage: A Checklist for Homeowners”; “FEMA 74- Reducing the Risks of Non-Structural Earthquake Damage: A Practical Guide”; “FEMA 232-Homebuilders’ Guide to Earthquake-Resistant Design and Construction”, etc.

Preparedness

The preparedness phase occurs prior to and in anticipation of a catastrophic events. This phase focuses on promotion of increased public awareness of the potential emergency, preparation of necessary materials and equipment or response to the emergency, and training for emergency response personnel. Typical functions of the preparedness phase include conducting public information programs, maintaining emergency resources inventory lists and conducting exercise and training programs.

- Provide training and information to mitigate the effects of catastrophic events.
- Train response personnel.
- Identify local staging areas and fuel sources.
- Identify transportation resources and facilities, to include injured and functional needs populations.
- Identify large, adequately equipped shelter facilities and transportation resources.
- Identify adequate locations that could serve as Points of Distribution (PODS).
- Promote personal preparedness i.e. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

Response

The response phase occurs from the onset of catastrophic events and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions that are critical to saving lives, to protecting people, and meeting basic human needs are performed.

In the event of an earthquake with a 6.5 magnitude or greater all departments/agencies identified in this plan will activate their plans. For other catastrophic events this plan will be activated as determined by the senior elected official. See this [Appendix 1 - Hazard Annex - Attachment C - Tier Response Actions](#) for the actions for each Tier Level.

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Recovery

The recovery phase usually overlaps the response phase. It begins a few days after catastrophic events and can last for years. During the recovery phase, the federal government provides disaster relief upon Presidential Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under P.L. 93.288, as amended, for public and individual assistance, establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or to a substantially improved state.

- Establish liaisons and hold at a minimum, annual meetings of state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteer groups that would play significant roles in returning communities to livable conditions.
- Focus should key on returning social services, schools, environmental issues and public utilities to normal as quickly as possible.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

The organization for a catastrophic event (earthquake) will be based on the Newton County LEOP Basic Plan. All operations will be conducted under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). See this [Appendix 1 - Hazard Annex - Attachment A - ICS Organization](#) to this Annex.

Assignment of Responsibilities

The LEOP Basic Plan includes the Primary and Support Responsibilities Chart that shows agency assignments. Agencies and organizations with primary and/or support assignments are responsible to develop and maintain SOGs, checklists, and other supporting documents that detail how to perform their assigned tasks.

- In accordance with RSMo, Chapter 44, the chief elected official of the Newton County is ultimately responsible for the coordination of response to a catastrophic event (earthquake).
- Responsibilities include but are not limited to:
 - Activate the EOC. (Once activated, the EOC is the coordinating point for all local response and recovery activities.)
 - Serve as the collection point for damage assessment information.
 - Coordinate the provision of services, equipment, and supplies to support expedient operations associated with an earthquake disaster; for the approval and acquisition of equipment and supplies not available through normal purchasing channels and ordering time frames following an earthquake.
 - Identify sites for Points of Distribution (PODS).
 - Identify sites for Emergency Rest Area Stops.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Direction and control will be consistent with guidance found in this [ESF #5 - Appendix 1 - Hazard Annex - Attachment A - ICS Organization](#).

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CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of government will be consistent with guidance found in Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration and Logistics will be consistent with guidance found in Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

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ESF # 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services - ESF Coordinator(s):

- Director, Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:

- American Red Cross (ARC)

Support Agencies:

- Newton County Commissioners/Municipal Mayors/Village Chairperson

- Office of Emergency Management - Newton County Health Department

- Missouri Department of Family Services - Missouri National Guard - Ministerial Alliance

- Salvation Army

PURPOSE

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services coordinate the delivery of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, when response and recovery needs exceed local capabilities. Such services may include, but are not limited to, food, shelter, first aid and basic medical care, clothing, mental and physical health support, family reunification and the bulk distribution of basic household items.

SCOPE

ESF #6 coordinates and leads resources, as required, to support local governments and voluntary agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services missions. The American Red Cross (ARC) has been chartered under federal law to provide mass care to victims of natural disasters.

ESF #6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of mass care services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by participating organizations.

- ESF #1: Transportation will coordinate the provision of transportation required to support ESF #6 activities.
- ESF #5: Damage Assessment to provide primary property damage assessments in effected areas
- ESF #8: Public Health and Medical addresses the activities associated with medical needs during a mass care situation.
- ESF #10: Hazardous Materials will be involved with hazardous materials conditions exist.

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- ESF #11: Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Natural Resources address animal needs during a mass care event.
- ESF #13: Law Enforcement and Security will coordinate the provision of security required to support ESF #6 activities.
- ESF #14: Long-Term Recovery will partner with ESF #6 to determine long-term housing strategic solutions.
- ESF #15: Public Information & Warning provides public communications for mass care services.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Localized temporary evacuation within Newton County is possible because of the various hazards that could confront the general population, thus requiring the implementation of Reception and Care operations and the use of public shelters. These hazards include flooding, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, etc.
- Facilities are available in Newton County and its municipalities to temporarily shelter and feed those persons evacuated or displaced by an emergency or disaster. (See ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services – Attachment D – Shelter List)
- Outside assistance is available from both private and governmental sources.
- Individuals living in a variety of situations in the community will require care, most will be able to evacuate and exist in a general population shelter, but some may require access and functional need support services. Individuals within a community may have access and/or functional needs. Many individuals will be able to evacuate and seek assistance in a general population shelter. Some individuals may require functional needs support services to maintain a reasonable level of independence within a general population shelter or other emergency support venue.
- Pre-Event planning should include representation of the populations within Newton County including but not limited to the following populations: children; blind/low vision; deaf or hard of hearing; seniors; individuals with sensory, intellectual, or developmental disabilities; individuals with limited or low English proficiency; individuals using bariatric equipment; individuals who use mobility aids; individuals representing a low socio-economic status; visitors; individuals with chronic medical conditions; individuals with behavioral or mental health concerns; individuals with cultural differences; individuals who are assisted by service animals and/or Personal Assistance Services (PAS), etc.
- Reception and Care (or mass care) includes sheltering, feeding and distribution of relief supplies these services must be available to the whole community including those with access and functional needs.

Assumptions

- Affected persons will respond as directed by local government officials.
- Generally, a percentage of the evacuees will stay with friends or relatives.
- All persons or groups who control or own potential shelters that were pre-identified by mass care partners will cooperate and make their facilities available through coordination with mass care officials.
- Assistance by relief agencies along with assistance from outside the county will be available if required and/or requested.

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- While not all evacuees will require support services, it is assumed that one in six evacuees will need assistance. This number may increase due to changes and challenges to the health of the evacuee during the course of the evacuation and/or sheltering.
- Evacuation and sheltering operations inevitably involve endangered people who own pets, but most emergency shelters do not accept pets due to health and safety regulations. If there is no opportunity to bring their pets with them to safety, some pet owners will refuse to evacuate or will delay evacuation. According to a Fritz Institute survey, approximately 44% of the people who did not evacuate for Hurricane Katrina stayed, at least in part, because they did not want to leave their pets behind.
- ***ARC mass care shelters do not take companion animals, however, ARC welcomes the presence of service animals in its shelters.*** Partnerships with other organizations do enable them to serve as a collection point for companion animals that have been displaced by the disaster.
- Pet owners, when notified of an impending emergency will take reasonable steps to protect and care for animals in their care, and if evacuated will normally take their animals with them, or place them in prearranged private boarding kennels.
- There will be circumstances when pet owners will not be able to protect their animals during an emergency, or will abandon their pets during an emergency or disaster. This includes unscheduled drop-offs at animal care facilities.
- Disaster conditions are likely to require that domestic animals and livestock be evacuated and cared for. Animals (with the exception of Service Animals) are not allowed in public shelters. Sheltering for animals is addressed in *ESF #11 - Agriculture*.
- If ARC services are not available, other volunteer organizations and religious groups may open shelters. Some of these organizations and groups coordinate their efforts with the ARC, while others may operate these facilities themselves and assume full responsibility for them
- All medical facilities (hospitals, long term care facilities, etc.) are encouraged to have an emergency plan and means to transport and care for persons in their facilities during an evacuation event.
- Following an event, anxiety and confusion are expected and normal reactions to an abnormal event. Some individuals suffering acute reactions or exacerbated chronic conditions may require medical and/or psychological intervention; most will apply existing coping skills. Natural and pre-existing support systems will continue to support those individuals.
- It is assumed persons will take responsibility for themselves to the extent they are able in the event of an emergency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- The American Red Cross (ARC) has been chartered under federal law to provide mass care to victims of natural disasters. The County should work closely with ARC and other volunteer disaster assistance organizations to provide temporary shelter and essential life support services for people displaced from their homes.
- *ESF #6* coordinates county response and recovery operations in close coordination with local governments, American Red Cross, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

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(VOAD), and the private sector. *ESF #6* assistance is managed and coordinated at the lowest possible organizational level. Only requests that cannot be filled or issues that cannot be resolved at the jurisdictional level are elevated to the Newton County Emergency Operations Center *ESF #6* Coordinator for resolution.

- The Incident Commander or the EOC staff is expected to determine the need for opening shelters and commencing mass care operations based on the emergency situation that prevails.
- The ARC representative to the EOC may function as *ESF #6* manager.
- The ARC and other private disaster assistance organizations may be called upon to:
 - Open and manage temporary shelters for the displaced population.
 - Activate and organize shelter teams and provide shelter kits.
 - Register those occupying public shelters.
 - Provide feeding, emergency first aid, and other basic life support needs for those occupying temporary shelters.
 - For extended shelter operations activate a family reunification system.
- Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of disaster victims on a mass care basis.
- Initial recovery efforts may commence as response activities are taking place.
- Disaster victims should be encouraged to obtain housing with family or friends or in commercial facilities.
- The Volunteer and Donations Management function should be closely coordinated with mass care operations to facilitate the use of donated goods and volunteer labor to support *ESF #6* activities.

Mass Care and Shelter Facility Operations

- **Locations and Site Selection**

In coordination with the American Red Cross, Newton County Emergency Management through *ESF #6* maintains a confidential list of available shelters within Newton County. Shelter site selection will depend on the incident and most likely will not be determined before the incident. Refer to the addendums to this annex for the appropriate memorandums of understanding and agreements. (*See ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services – Attachment D – Shelter List*)

- **Management/Organization**

A system of four sheltering relationships or “models,” including the traditional Red Cross shelter model, will serve as a sheltering framework. In line with Red Cross responsibilities under the National Response Plan and the need to create and maintain a National Shelter Database, all agencies will be asked register the activation of their shelters in the National Shelter Database currently under development, and supply daily shelter populations and other information regarding their activities. Failure to register and report activities, when such reporting is possible due to the availability of power and communications, could preclude reimbursement of expenses and the extension of support. (*See Annex ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services – Attachment C – Traditional Red Cross Shelter Model*)

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- **Termination of Shelter Operations**

ARC shelters remain open until evacuees can return to their own homes or until alternate sheltering arrangements have been made. The duration of shelter operation will be proportional to the severity of the incident. FEMA Housing Assistance grants may be available to facilitate housing arrangements for shelter residents.
- **Communications**

The preferred methods of communication include commercial/public technologies such as landline phones, cell phones, e-mail, and text messaging. Newton County may have access to and utilize other communications systems as needed to include those needed to reach functional needs populations.
- **Functional Needs Populations**
 - Red Cross Managed shelters make appropriate and reasonable accommodations for functional needs populations.
 - *ESF #6* will support local, tribal, State, and Federal agencies, voluntary agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and *ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services* in addressing the functional needs of special needs populations, as defined in the *National Response Framework (NRF)* Glossary. Functional needs may be present before, during, or after an incident in one or more areas, including but not limited to:
 - Maintaining independence.
 - Communication.
 - Transportation.
 - Supervision.
 - Medical care.
 - Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutional settings, who are elderly, who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, who are children, or who are transportation disadvantaged.
 - The County recognizes the varying and special requirements of individuals that require and utilize service animals and is committed to ensuring that the physical and mental health needs of these individuals are appropriately addressed and that the individuals and service animals remain together to the maximum extent possible during evacuation, transport, sheltering, or the delivery of other services and in accordance with the requirements of the ADA.
 - Detailed requirements and provision for functional needs shelter accommodations will be in accordance with the FEMA functional needs planning guidelines and ADA shelter checklists.
- **Animals**
 - Only service animals are allowed in ARC affiliated shelters.
 - For health reasons, ***companion animals (pets) are not allowed in emergency shelters*** operated by the ARC and most other organized volunteer groups.
 - The Newton County Health Department with Local Animal Control is the designated countywide agency to receive and shelter companion animals for their owners.

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- Domestic animals/livestock (horses, goats, cows, chickens, etc.) are not allowed at public shelters.
- For large scale events, the county may rely on the Humane Society or ASPCA to help coordinate pet shelter activities, and on the County Extension Office and other farm-related agencies or organizations for issues regarding livestock.
- Animals not being cared for by their owners/ or that have become a danger to the public or themselves, will be sheltered, fed, and, if possible or practical, returned to their owners. If animals cannot be returned to their owners, or are otherwise a danger to the public or themselves will be disposed of in a humane and expeditious manner.
- Wild animals will normally be left to the own survival instincts. Wild animals that have strayed out of their natural habitat and are a danger to the public or themselves will be the responsibility of the Missouri Department of Conservation and local law enforcement. If possible, these animals will be returned to their natural habitat.
- Coordinate public health concerns involving the treatment of animals in accordance with applicable operational guidelines established by ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- **Feeding**

Both fixed facilities and mobile units may be used for preparing and serving meals. Fixed facilities include schools, churches, and civic buildings serving as shelters. The ARC and other disaster relief agencies may also deploy self-contained mobile feeding units to supplement fixed feeding facilities.
- **Emergency First Aid**
 - In the context of this plan, emergency first aid consists of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical care provided at mass care facilities and designated sites.
 - Emergency first aid services should be provided to victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within the affected area as available. This emergency first aid service should be supplementary to emergency health and medical services established to meet the needs of victims.
- **Emergency and Disaster Assistance for Individuals and Families**
 - In addition to the provision of shelter and mass care services, evacuees may need assistance with clothing, basic medical attention, prescription medications, disaster mental health services, temporary housing, and other support services. Some of these services may be provided by the same volunteer organizations that are operating shelters.
 - In other cases, the ESF Coordinator may have to identify the needs of those in public shelters and work with other volunteer organizations and agencies to arrange for assistance. Many human services programs also serve disaster victims that have not been evacuated from their homes.
- **Human Services**
 - Human Service programs assess the situation and implement an appropriate plan of action based on the resources available and capability to assist victims.

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- Crisis intervention supports the immediate short-term assistance for individuals, families, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster, including incidents of terrorism, mass criminal violence, and civil unrest.
- Crisis intervention is performed by qualified counselors of the public and private sectors of the counseling profession.
- Human Service agencies coordinate victims' incident-related support services in the form of referrals to appropriate facilities and organizations, or through direct support to individuals. They can also assist by identifying functional needs populations in order to notify and move individuals from harm's way to safe shelter.
- **Family Reunification**
 - We will attempt to respond to disaster welfare inquiries from relatives and friends concerning the safety and welfare of evacuees or those in disaster areas to the best of our ability.
 - A Welfare Inquiry system may not be established in short duration emergency situations.
 - Mass care facilities assist in welfare inquiries by gathering information on disaster victims through registration of victims at shelters. Assistance may also include the distribution of postcards to shelter residents for their use in contacting family members outside the affected area. The organization of a welfare inquiry function may vary considerably. For a small-scale operation, the local ARC chapter may provide assistance by encouraging victims to register on the ARC Safe & Well website. For a large operation, a Welfare Inquiry or Family Reunification team may be established at the EOC. The need for the welfare inquiry function and its composition depend on factors such as the number of families affected, media coverage of the event, lack of communication capabilities in the affected area, and the number deaths, injuries, and illnesses.
 - Shelter managers must be aware of the importance of confidentiality in gathering and releasing information about shelter occupants.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Mitigation

- Participate in the THIRA process and take steps to correct deficiencies in the mass care, housing, and human services function.
- Implement public education campaign regarding the importance of having adequate homeowners and renters insurance.
- Encourage shelter considerations in architectural design.
- Conduct training and education
- Conduct or participate in drills and exercises.
- Convey public information in multiple formats and languages.
- Identify volunteer organizations that could assist in shelter and mass care operations and develop cooperative agreements.
- Review Facility Surveys (ARC) to identify shelter facilities.

Preparedness

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Identify mass care facilities (temporary lodging and emergency feeding sites) and protective shelters.
- Obtain cooperation of facility owners for use as mass care facilities and protective shelters.
- Develop facility set up plans for potential shelters.
- Identify emergency feeding supplies.
- Recruit and train volunteers for mass care operations
- Develop public information materials for distribution to the public.
- Implement a public education campaign regarding the importance of having a family disaster plan and 72-hour preparedness kit.
- Assist in development of special plans and procedures (i.e., reception/registration, allocation, feeding, traffic control, etc.).
- Identify population groups that require special assistance (i.e., institutionalized, handicapped and/or disabled persons, etc.) and make plans for them, including identifying appropriate resources for lodging/shelter facilities.
- Recruit and enlist other organized groups (religious, civic, fraternal, etc.) to assist with mass care operations.
- Coordinate training for shelter managers and staff.

Response

- Assess the disaster situation and forecast mass care response needs, anticipate future mass care requirements if applicable.
- Upon the receipt of recommendation, the local shelters should be opened and staffed.
- Open a Reception Center, if necessary, to gauge the need for a shelter.
- Furnish assistance information for public information to broadcast. Provide listing of activated shelters to applicable officials.
- During the mass care phase, maintain communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as well as the local EOC.
- Monitor sheltering activities to ensure an even distribution of evacuees and their families/relatives.
- Provide an information service for rapid dissemination of disaster welfare information.
- Assist in the dissemination of Damage Assessment information to the EOC.
- Compile client needs information and liaison with the Long-Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) to assist in meeting the needs of the affected.

Recovery

- Monitor the release from shelters.
- Continue to assist as required in locating and reuniting evacuees and their families/relatives.
- Assess the damages.
- Prepare after-action reports.
- Conduct any other actions necessary to return the situation to normal.

ESF Coordinator:

- Maintains a resource list of all available transportation resources including locations of potential fueling points.
- Support EOC operations and coordinates *ESF #6* activities.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Activates EOC or alternates and issues emergency warning(s). Coordinates with appropriate agencies, including government, public service, private and volunteer organizations.
- Works with other agencies to designate pick-up points, staging and reception areas, shelters, and bulk distribution facilities.
- Request shelter and mass care support from other local governments of the State if local resources are insufficient.

Primary Agencies:

American Red Cross

- The Mass Care Coordinator for Newton County is a designee from the American Red Cross in cooperation with the Office of Emergency Management.
- The Mass Care Coordinator is responsible for seeing that necessary plans and procedures are developed to ensure a capability for mass care operations, which will include reception/registration, shelter/feeding operations, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, and disaster welfare information (DWI) inquiries.
- This function will support the management and coordination of mass sheltering, mass feeding, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, and DWI services to the disaster-affected population.
- Provide DWI information to the appropriate authorities in response to disaster welfare inquiries and family reunification requests.
- Manage mass care logistical and related fiscal activities.
- Supplies and other resource needs will be the responsibility of the Resource (*ESF #7 – Resource Management & Logistical Support*) and (*Support Appendix ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Appendix 1 - Volunteer and Donations Management in development*).
- Medical care and public health measures in the shelters will be supervised by the Red Cross nurse.
- Communications support will be provided as outlined in the Communications section (*ESF #2 - Communications*).
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources and man-hours needed to respond to the disaster event.
- Provide and assist with Volunteer Management (*Support Appendix ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services - Appendix 1 - Volunteer and Donations Management in development*).

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management

- Coordinate local governmental emergency response by incorporating mass care issues.
- Cross-link mass care efforts and in-place sheltering for bulk distribution where applicable.
- Assist in establishing priorities and coordinating the transition of mass care operations with recovery activities based on disaster situation information and the availability of resources that can be appropriately applied.
- Maintain primary responsibility for the essential function of animal management during disaster and coordinate with the Emergency Vet Clinic on establishing and opening companion animal shelter(s).
- Assure the availability of resources for the disaster area(s) by maintaining a database including the following.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- A list of shelters and confinement areas
- A list of food and water sources provided by support agencies
- A list of animal medical personnel, agencies, or organizations.

Newton County Health Department

- Provide expertise for shelter operations related to routine public health concerns and provide administrative staff to functional needs shelters.
- Provide animal control support when needed.

State-Level Support Agencies:

Missouri Division of Family Services / Family Support Division

- Designate facilities for the lodging of local institutionalized groups under state control.
- Liaison with the American Red Cross regarding mass care activities and assist in the planning necessary to make food and water available.

Voluntary Agencies:

Missouri Volunteer Organizations Active in a Disaster (MoVOAD)

Faith-based and Community Service Partnerships

DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

- Direction and coordination of Mass Care operations will vary according to the extent of the disaster or emergency situation. In a large-scale disaster, direction and coordination will be carried out from the EOC (*ESF #5 – Emergency Management*)
- In a limited disaster or emergency situation, mass care operations will be coordinated from normal day-to-day office locations, if possible, or at a site designated at the time.
- The chief elected City/County official, depending on jurisdiction, has overall responsibility for all emergency management activities.
- The American Red Cross and other supporting agencies will administer mass care activities locally.
- A disaster or potential disaster that generates a requirement for protecting people from a harmful environment will activate the EOC.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

Resources for this function will be requested through Direction and Coordination

Logistics

- Normal hiring procedures for hiring outside contractors can be circumvented, but only when authorized in writing by the chief elected official present (*ESF #7 - Resource Management and Logistical Support*)
- Other emergency supplies should be procured through normal procurement channels when possible. If normal channels are inappropriate and procurement is made direct, adequate records should be kept.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Expenditures and Record Keeping

Each ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.

ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #6* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.

The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #7 – Resource & Logistics Management - ESF Coordinator(s):

Primary Agencies:

- Office of Emergency Management
- County Clerk / Purchasing Agent

- Newton County Commissioners/Municipal Mayors/Village Chairperson
- City Managers/Municipalities Administrators/County Elected Officials
- City Department Heads
- Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies
- Newton County Fire Departments
- Newton County Central Dispatch
- Newton County Ambulance District
- Newton County Health Department

Support Agencies:

State Agencies:

Missouri Department of Public Safety - State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

Non-Governmental Organizations

Local School Districts

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army

Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

Local Volunteer Organizations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CERT, etc.)

PURPOSE

In order to deal with the many types of disasters that could affect Newton County and its municipalities, local resources must be utilized in a timely manner. ESF #7 – Resource & Logistics Management is designed to give local officials the ability:

- to maintain a continuous inventory of these resources and
- to allocate these resources in a prompt and orderly manner.

SCOPE

Resource management involves the provision of services, personnel, commodities, and facilities to local government during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies, office space procurement, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications, security services, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel required to support emergency activities. *ESF #7* provides support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property. Resource support may continue through the recovery phase or until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed.

No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this ESF. Newton County can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information and resources available at the time of the emergency or disaster.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ACTIVATION AND PLAN MAINTENANCE

ESF #7 - Resource Management may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. *ESF #7* Coordinating and Primary Agencies will be responsible for review and revision of this annex.

POLICIES

- Emergency Management should operate under existing authorities and regulations. When there has been a Declaration of Emergency or Disaster, the County Commission or Municipal equivalent may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities. These resources may include, but not be limited to, fuel, food, shelter, and other resources necessary for human needs. Any controls established should be in coordination with other jurisdictions.
- County and municipal department heads should utilize their personnel to the maximum extent possible during emergencies or disasters; this may include re-assignments, such as staffing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or participating in other response and recovery activities.
- Employees may be required to work either overtime or “out of class” when responding to a disaster and should be compensated in accordance with existing rules and bargaining agreements. Requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act should apply.
- When volunteers are used, initial coordination and supervision should be handled from the EOC or from a field incident command post (ICP).
- Each agency should establish emergency procurement procedures/guidelines to ensure that resources required during an emergency/disaster situation may be rapidly obtained. Local resources must be exhausted before State or Federal assistance is available through a Governor’s or Presidential declaration.
- The requesting agency is responsible for the payment of requested resources. If funds are not available, purchases should be made in accordance with emergency purchasing policies.
- County and municipal departments should develop and maintain their Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) with copies available to the EOC.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- As this annex is designed to provide for the management of resources in Newton County, a priority should be given to those resources which could be used to combat the hazards identified in the Basic Plan, under Situation and Assumptions.
- Procedures will be set up to request assistance both within the county and from outside. Outside resources need to be requested through SEMA Region Coordinator or Region D-MACC and WebEOC (<https://webeoc3.regiondwebeoc.org/eoc7/>)
- A system must be set up to insure adequate inventories of response resources are available. The inventory system is maintained by the County Clerk or Clerk for the Municipalities involved
- The local Resource and Supply function will have to anticipate resource needs for all types of hazards and provide the coordination necessary for the proper allocation of these resources. Lists of resources are maintained by the EOC and Central Dispatch.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Local resources will have to be used first before outside assistance is requested.

Assumptions

- During an emergency of a disaster magnitude, persons who own or control private resources will cooperate without giving first thought to payment.
- Funds to provide payment for the use of private resources will be available either from local government or, if the disaster is severe enough, from the federal government.
- Newton County officials will not request outside assistance until all local resources have been exhausted (including mutual aid agreements).
- If the emergency response period lasts more than 24 hours, outside assistance will probably be required.
- In the event of a large scale incident, Newton County shall ask for the activation of Region D's Regional Disaster Plan, this plan defines the legal and financial ground rules for resource sharing among plan participants when mutual aid may be unavailable.
- During a disaster, normal supply requisition procedures will be suspended and request the activation of Region D Multiagency Coordination Center (D-MACC) as a single point of coordination for resources as described in Region Plan. Utilizing Region D WebEOC for resource requesting and tracking of resources.
(<https://webeoc3.regiondwebeoc.org/eoc7/>)
- Following an emergency of this magnitude, private resources will be available that have not been included on the resource lists (especially manpower).
- Transportation resources for individuals with access and functional needs can be provided by: Lawrence County Ambulance Service, Newton County Ambulance Service, Joplin METS Emergency Transportation and Freeman Ambulance McDonald County

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- The first resources to be identified will be those that are under the control of or are readily available to local government.
- It is the responsibility of local government to mobilize these resources as necessary to relieve suffering and to protect lives and property.
- All local resources must be committed before assistance is requested from neighboring jurisdictions or upper levels of government.
- Staging areas and mobilization centers will be designated depending on location and size of the disaster.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Mitigation

- Review those hazards which threaten Newton County (See the *Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions*) to determine what types of resources would be necessary to deal with them.
- Locate the required resources in the community.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Maintain agreements of understanding with the private organizations which have the required resources to include points of contact.
- Identify those required resources that are not available locally and find their nearest location.
- Develop procedures that can circumvent normal procurement procedures during an emergency period.
- Participate in exercises and drills to train personnel in the proper allocation of resources, to include procedural arrangements.

Preparedness

- Analyze the potential of the emergency situation as to what types of resources would be needed.
- Check on the availability of needed resources, making lists of those available and unavailable.
- Contact private organizations and neighboring jurisdictions to indicate the possible need for assistance.
- Coordinate activities with other response agencies (i.e., Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.) to insure a coordinated and efficient allocation.
- Report status and actions taken to the EOC.

Response

- After activating Resource and Supply personnel, work with the EOC staff to establish priorities and allocate resources.
- If necessary, establish staging areas from which resources can be distributed to emergency response teams and disaster victims
- Assist in developing lists of outside resources that are required.
- Coordinate with the County and/or City PIO(s) on informing the public of the location of available assistance. (See *ESF #14 – Public Information & Warning*)
- Coordinate resource requirements and requests of other response agencies.
- Maintain records of services rendered and of resources utilized.

Recovery

- Review damage assessments and make an estimate of resources needed for recovery.
- Total resource requests of other local government agencies.
- Assess the impact of the disaster on the community.
- Identify unused resources in the community.
- Total costs of utilized resources.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
- Set up staging areas to receive and distribute recovery resources and donated goods
- Perform other duties as required until the situation returns to normal.

ESF Coordinator/s:

Newton County - County Commission

Municipalities - Mayor/City Manager

- Works with support agencies to establish and review departmental roles and responsibilities for preparedness and for providing resource support during the response and recovery phase of an emergency or disaster.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Coordinate back-up plan for staffing the EOC in the event that designated staff are unavailable to respond due to event conditions.

Primary Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management

- Maintain and review *ESF #7* and Mutual Aid agreements as needed.
- Implement public information and public education strategies that clearly define the resource support needs of local agencies, and how to support the program.
- Identify pre-positioned distribution points for resources and public assistance.
- Provide, direct, and coordinate *ESF #7 - Logistical Operations*.
- Logistical Operations include:
 - Emergency relief supplies
 - Facility space
 - Office equipment
 - Office supplies
 - Communications (telecommunications)
 - Contracting services
 - Transportation / Fleet services
 - Personnel required to support immediate response activities
 - Support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property
 - Procuring and managing volunteers
 - Managing donations to support the EOC, county departments, and incident management activities.
 - Prioritize mission requirements in support of *ESF #7*, and potentially other ESFs, activated by an emergency or disaster.
 - Provide communications links and hot lines for resource support and services, as requested.
 - Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or disaster through the EOC.
 - When normal purchasing procedures are bypassed, official approval must be given by the chief elected official present in the EOC.
 - All such purchases must be kept in accordance with state law and local ordinances.
- Coordinate and disseminate public information concerning resource availability through the PIO for distribution.
- Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.
- Work with support agencies to keep this Annex up-to-date.

Support Agencies:

Newton County Health Department

- Provide available personnel and equipment for emergency or disaster work in support of this ESF.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Conduct inspections of disaster relief food, medical and health issues to assure that they meet state health requirements.

Law Enforcement

- Provide road closure and condition information.
- Provide alternate routing plans.

Public Works/Engineers

- Provide information regarding road closures and accessibility to and from disaster.
- Provide transportation route evaluation and resources.

American Red Cross

- Provide resource support services, personnel, equipment, technical support services, information, and advisory assistance to local agencies, as requested.

Volunteer Organizations

- Request resources to local agencies to assist in the response and recovery phases of emergency or disaster operations.

All

- Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.
- Work with Newton County Office of Emergency Management to keep this Annex up-to-date.

DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

The Office of Emergency Management is the lead agency for *ESF #7* and will manage the emergency activities of *ESF #7 - Resource & Logistical Management*. *ESF #7* operates from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on a (up to) 24 hour/7 days a week schedule (when needed) to help maintain the flow of resource support services.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

Requests for emergency assistance will be resolved at the lowest level direction and control facility with appropriate response resources capabilities. Unresolved assistance requests will normally flow upward from municipalities to the county and/or field deployed command posts to responsible representatives in the Regional D-MACC, and as required to the state for support.

Logistics

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services, will be in accordance with the provision of laws and procedures and the responsibility of the requesting jurisdiction.

Various departments within county and/or city government such as public works, law enforcement, etc., can support the Resource and Supply function with equipment, manpower, fuel, etc. Mutual Aid Agreements with surrounding jurisdictions can provide additional resources. Outside resources from the private sector, business and industry, etc., can also provide support.

Expenditures and Record Keeping

Each *ESF #7 - Resource & Logistical Management* agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.

ESF #7 is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #7* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.

The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

Finance/Administration: This section will be led by the appointed Finance Section Chief. The Finance Section is responsible for all finance, emergency funding, and cost accountability functions for the EOC operations. This Section provides financial and contracting services for emergency or disaster operations (*See ESF #7 - Resource Management - Attachment C - FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates*).

Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #7 - Resource & Logistical Management* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical - ESF Coordinator(s):

- Newton County Health

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Health Department - Office of Emergency Management
- Freeman Health Group - Mercy Hospital - Newton County Coroner

Support Agencies:

- Southwest Health Care Coalition -Alternative Care Facilities -American Red Cross
- County Fire Agencies

State Agencies:

Non-Governmental Organizations:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to outline the local organization, operations concepts, responsibilities, and procedures/guidelines to accomplish coordinated public health and medical services to reduce death and injury during emergency situations and restore essential health and medical services within a disaster area.

SCOPE

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services* in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.

ESF #8 applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of Public Health and Medical Services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County.

This *ESF #8* describes the actions required to coordinate public health and medical services during a disaster. The ESF addresses:

- Health care provider coordination
- Public health response
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Mass fatalities management
- Mental health response

All coordinating agencies may be actively involved no matter what level of impact occurs.

Depending on the type of incident, many of the 5 functions listed above will need to be managed.

The lead agency for *ESF #8* will be determined based on the major needs of the type of incident(s).

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #8 will partner with the *ESF #6 - Mass Care* to support all individuals and organizations in regards to mass care services (including sheltering) that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County.

ESF #1- Transportation will coordinate all transportation needs.

ESF #2 - Communications will coordinate the communications needs.

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials will be activated if hazardous conditions are involved.

ACTIVATION AND PLAN MAINTENANCE

ESF #8 may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. The *ESF #8* Coordinating and Primary agencies will be responsible for the revision of this annex.

POLICIES

This ESF is effective upon approval.

- All appropriate governmental and volunteer agency resources should be used as available.
- All services should be provided without regard to economic status, racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.
- Response during incidents, emergencies, or disasters is based on the availability of resources. If the response requirements go beyond local capabilities, mutual aid, state, and/or federal assistance should be requested.
- All requests from appropriate local jurisdictions to the state for medical and public health assistance should be assumed to be valid.
- The provision of basic and advanced life support services shall be provided as per existing standard operating procedures/guidelines, patient care procedures, treatment protocols, and transfer guidelines.
- The County Coroner's office is the lead agency for the collection, storage, and disposition of all human remains and their personal effects within the County.
- The County Health Officer (CHO) has broad authority over matters of public health to include air and water quality concerns, food supplies, wastewater systems, and disease prevention and control measures.
- As much as possible, all agencies and organizations involved in the execution of this annex should be organized, equipped, and trained to perform all designated and implied responsibilities contained in this annex and its implementing instructions for both response and recovery operations.
- All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOG/SOPs.
- All organizations are responsible for filling any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and, alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
- Personnel designated as on-scene responders or representatives to the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response and subsequent duty.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- In the event of a disease outbreak that can be transmitted from animals to people, *ESF #8* should coordinate with *ESF #11*.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Freeman West Hospital in Joplin, Freeman Neosho Hospital in Neosho, and Mercy Medical Center are all located in Newton County. These hospitals have developed emergency plans in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Such plans are tested and exercised regularly.
- Public health and mental health for Newton County is provided by the Newton County Health Department located in Neosho. (See this Attachment A - Heal
- Ambulance service for Newton County is provided by the Newton County Ambulance District. Ambulances are stationed in Neosho, Joplin, Seneca, and Newtonia. Dispatching is conducted by the Newton County Central Dispatch Center. Mutual Aid agreements are on file at the Newton County Ambulance District Headquarters.
- Should the local medical organization become overtaxed or rendered inoperable, resources are available from the state and surrounding counties to help alleviate the situation. Depending upon the emergency, Newton County may have a limited capability in decontaminating injured individuals that are contaminated by chemicals or radiation. Injured individuals may be transported to Freeman Neosho Hospital in Neosho or to hospitals in Joplin. Hospitals in Carthage and Monett may be utilized if necessary.

Assumptions

- A major disaster striking the Newton County area will create medical problems beyond the normal day-to-day capabilities of the medical system.
- Outside assistance is available and will respond when needed.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- First responder emergency medical care will be supplied by the ambulance services and support will come from the first responder groups.
- All medical units responding to an emergency call will be dispatched as described in Section II of this annex.
- Requests for outside medical assistance need not go through the EOC—unless it is to the state or federal government—but should be reported to the EOC immediately after they are made.
- Immediately following the initial emergency medical care, public health and mortuary services will have the priority on resources.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Mitigation

- Review the identified hazards (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to determine all the types of disasters that could occur in the county. Provide realistic training for the types of situations that could arise.
- Develop and conduct programs for the public on first-aid and public health practices.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- **Develop Emergency Mortuary Plan** and coordinate these plans with the Missouri Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association and the Emergency Management Director
- Locate and contact storage places of public health supplies to augment and/or satisfy expanded medical needs.
- Train health and medical personnel and volunteer augmenters in special procedures (i.e., radiological and chemical contamination).
- Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with local health and medical services to insure proper coordination during emergency operations.
- Exercise regularly with area hospitals to see that their emergency plans are up-to-date.
- Identify medical facilities that have the capability to decontaminate injured individuals that have been radiological or chemically contaminated.
- Identify clinics, nursing homes, and other facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.
- Participate in tests and exercises of the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan.

Preparedness

- Analyze pending situation for potential health problems.
- Alert personnel and begin locating supplies and equipment, checking for availability.
- Report on status to the EOC.
- Begin reducing patient population in the nursing homes and other health care facilities if evacuation becomes necessary. Continue medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.
- Begin crisis augmentation of health/medical personnel, such as nurse's aides, paramedics, Red Cross personnel, and other trained volunteers.
- Establish contact with hospitals in neighboring cities and counties.
- Review plans for the inoculation of individuals to prevent the spread of disease.

Response

- Respond on a priority basis as established by the EOC, activating all necessary personnel.
- Perform triage as necessary.
- Begin instituting public health measures in reception centers, public shelters, and at the disaster scene.
- Activate State and Federal resources as needed: MFDEA Missouri Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, Missouri Disaster Response System (MoDRS), Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT) and National Veterinary Response Team (NVRT).
- Set up and operate emergency clinics if necessary. (These could be required for essential workers in the hazardous area following the evacuation of the general population.)
- Provide public health information to the County and/or City PIOs for dissemination to the public.
- Report to the EOC regularly on the medical situation.
- Assist in the emergency distribution of food and water and in setting up emergency sanitation facilities.
- Distribute antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc. to shelters.
- Track patients that have been injured (i.e., hospital, clinic, shelter, etc.).
- Maintain this operational level until the medical situation has lessened.

Recovery

- Conduct patient care as necessary.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Provide number of injured, deceased, functional needs in shelters, etc. to EOC.
- Perform tasks as required to return situation to normal.
- Inoculate individuals if warranted by the threat of disease.
- Participate in cleanup and recovery operations.
- Monitor environmental and epidemiological systems.
- Monitor public and private food supplies, water, sewage, and solid waste disposal systems.
- Continue to provide public information on sewage and waste control, food and water supplies, insect, rodent, and disease control.
- Continue to utilize multiple means of communicating public information and education.
- Support emergency services staff and operations until the local system is self-sustaining maintain provision of long-term emergency environmental activities.
- Ensure the availability of mental and behavioral health professionals.
- Identify populations requiring event-driven health, medical, or social services post-event.
- Return staff, clients, and equipment to regularly assigned locations.

ESF COORDINATOR:

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall efforts to provide health and medical assistance to affected areas and populations. (See [ESF #8 – Attachment A – Organizational Chart & ESF #8 – Attachment B – Contact List](#))
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Support EOC operations and coordinates support for *ESF #8* activities.
- Requests support from other local governments or the State if local resources are insufficient.

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

Newton County Health Department

- The Newton County Health Department Director is responsible for the overall coordination of the Public Health.
- Coordination of all public health and medical activities will be conducted through the Emergency Operations Center.
- Provide Health Department staff at the EOC as required.
- Coordinate with State and Federal governments to obtain additional resources, as required sustaining response operations.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of resources of health/medical personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Ensure that epidemiological surveillance systems are monitoring the community.
- Coordinate with agencies in prioritizing and directing health and medical activities.
- Coordinate staffing needs at each medical mass care site.
- Coordinate with Resource Management ([ESF #7 – Resource & Logistics Management](#)) for generators and fuel.
- Coordinate with *ESF #7* (for supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement local resources.

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- Coordinate with ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering for staging and disposal of debris and other solid waste that may pose a threat to public health.
- Facilitate laboratory response to biological incidents.
- Coordinate with the State Health Department for issues involving radiological material.
- Analyze water sources and identify potable sources of public and private water supplies.
- Coordinate and assist with Fire (ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response) in the collection and identification of biological hazards that present a threat to the public or to responders.
- Coordinate with External Affairs (ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning) to provide public health information to the public.
- Assist and coordinate in evaluating the safety of food and medicine being provided for use by disaster victims and the general public.
- Provide administrative staff to functional needs shelters.
- Assist with maintenance of records of the cost of supplies, resources, and man-hours needed to respond to the disaster event.
- Work with local hospitals to determine the need for activation of alternate care facilities.

Office of Emergency Management

- Maintain EOC readiness in the event of a disaster involving the use of this ESF.
- Coordinate with all support agencies to ensure agencies have all appropriate and needed resources.

Hospitals

- Patient care will be the responsibility of the hospital.
- Medical supplies for the hospitals will be the responsibility of the hospitals' Purchasing Agent.
- Medical supplies for the County will be the responsibility of the Newton County Health Department.
- Assist in maintaining the integrity of the EMS system.

Newton County Ambulance District (EMS)

- Coordinate with Transportation (ESF #1) regarding emergency and inter-facility transportation requirements and capabilities.
- Coordinate with Transportation (ESF #1) and area non-emergency transport providers regarding the evacuation of any functional needs population.
- Provide staff to the EOC.

Newton County Coroner

- Emergency mortuary procedures will be the responsibility of the County Coroner.
- Coordinate with Fire (ESF #4) during urban search and rescue operations, to identify victims and arrange for mortuary services. (See ESF #8 – Attachment C – EMERGENCY MORTUARY SOG)

County Law Enforcement & Fire Agencies

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Southwest Healthcare Coalition

Alternative Care Facility Agencies:

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

American Red Cross

- Assist in the identification of viable shelter options for people with functional needs.
- Coordinate with Logistics (*ESF #7*) for the feeding of emergency workers and mass care shelter residents.
- Coordinate with the Missouri Department of Mental Health, NOVA, and other organizations regarding providing Mental Health Services as needed.

STATE-LEVEL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

- Provides coordinated State assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster or emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation.

Missouri Division of Mental Health

- Assist and coordinate with Newton County Public Health and Medical Coordinator in providing mental health services to disaster victims.
- Assist and coordinate with all ESFs to ensure worker health and safety.
- Assist and coordinate with Mass Care (*ESF #6*) in providing mental health series to shelter residents and staff.
- Assist in providing Community Outreach Services to disaster victims, as requested.
- Provide staff to the EOC.

Missouri Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association

- Initiate Mortuary Response Team, if requested
- At the direction of the Newton County Coroner, the Mortuary Response Team will coordinate with Fire (*ESF #4*) during urban search and rescue operations to identify victims and provide mortuary services.
- At the direction of the Newton County Coroner, the Mortuary Response Team will assist and coordinate with Mass Care (*ESF #6*) in identifying victims and providing mortuary services to residents of Mass Care Shelters.

FEDERAL-LEVEL SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Department of Health and Human Services

- Provides coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster or emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation.

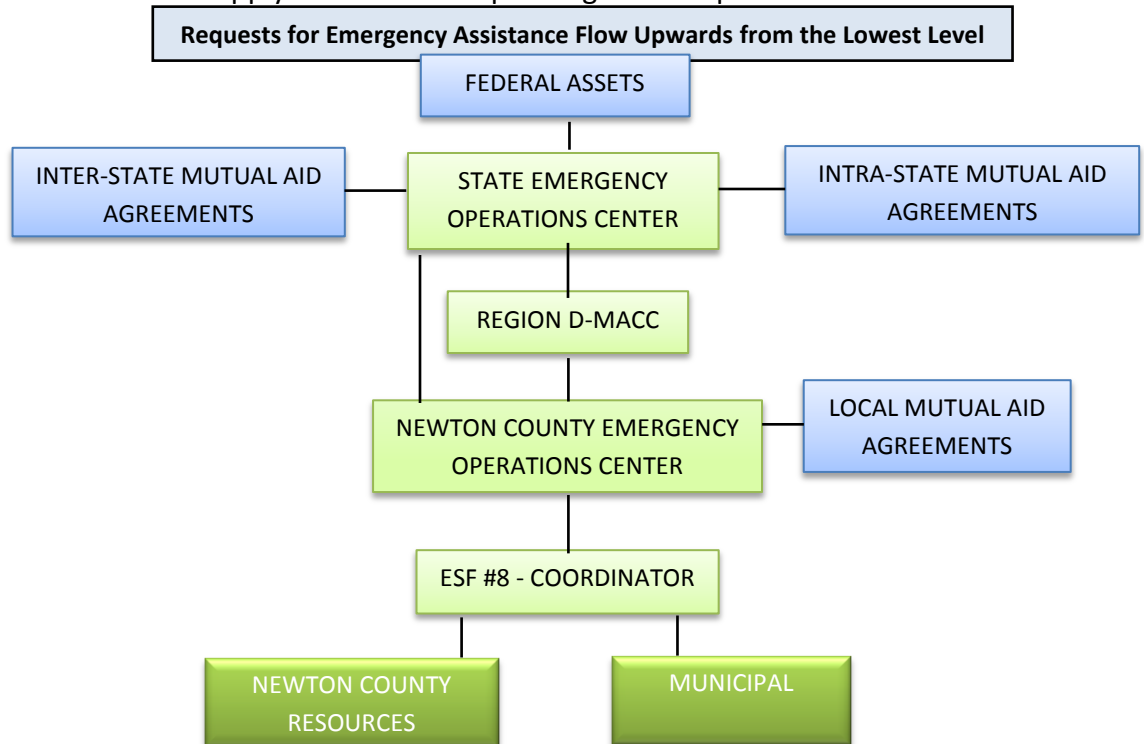
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Provides access to the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) which encompasses the following:
 - Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT): DMATs deploy to disaster sites with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical care site. In mass casualty incidents, their responsibilities may include triaging patients, providing high-quality medical care despite the adverse and austere environment often found at a disaster site, and preparing patients for evacuation. In other types of situations, DMATs may provide primary medical care and/or may serve to augment overloaded local health care staffs. Under the rare circumstance that disaster victims are evacuated to a different locale to receive definitive medical care, DMATs may be activated to support patient reception and disposition of patients

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to hospitals. DMATs are designed to be a rapid-response element to supplement local medical care until other Federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation is resolved.

- Disaster Mortuary Response Teams (DMORT): These teams provide support during mass fatalities incidents through establishing temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, forensic dental pathology, anthropology, processing, preparation and disposition of remains.
- Disaster Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT): These teams provide assistance in assessing the extent of disruption and need for veterinary services following major disasters or emergencies. These responsibilities include:
 - Assessing the medical needs of animals
 - Medical treatment and stabilization of animals
 - Animal disease surveillance
 - Surveillance and public health assessments of disease outbreak that can be transmitted from animals to people
 - Technical assistance to assure food and water quality
 - Hazard mitigation
 - Animal decontamination
 - Biological and chemical terrorism surveillance
- National Pharmacy Response Teams (NPRT): used to assist in chemoprophylaxis or the vaccination, or perhaps in another scenario staffing an event that requires hundreds of pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and students of pharmacy.
- National Nurse Response Team (NNRT): The Nurse Response Team is a specialty DMAT that will be used in any scenario requiring hundreds of nurses to assist in chemoprophylaxis, a mass vaccination program, or a scenario that overwhelms the nation's supply of nurses in responding to a weapon of mass destruction event.



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DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

- *Missouri Southwest Healthcare Coalition Coordinator or designee will remain in the EOC or remain in contact with the EOC and will coordinate their activities through the EOC or Incident Command Post when the EOC is not activated*
- The *Missouri Southwest Healthcare Coalition Coordinator or EOC* will not interfere with the internal operations of the area hospitals, but will provide support as required.
- Decisions to evacuate the hospital, nursing homes and other health care facilities will be made by the institution staff and will be controlled from the EOC.
- Should the EOC be moved, operational coordination of medical services will be moved with it.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

- Statistics of various types will become very important during emergency periods. All agencies will keep detailed records of their activities so that statistics may be compiled post event. Examples of information that should be kept and reported to the EOC include the following:
 - Deaths
 - Incidence of disease
 - Injuries
 - Hospital census
 - Inoculations given
 - Radiation/Chemical exposure
 - Blood supply
- Records hours worked (by employees, supplemental staffs from other facilities and volunteers). Materials used must also be reported to the EOC for use in determining the total cost of the incident.

Logistics

- Communications will be the responsibility of the agencies that are operational during the emergency or disaster. They will be supplemented by the appropriate county and/or city government as necessary.
- Health and Medical services must provide necessary logistical support for food, emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations. In most situations, however, ESF #7 - Resource & Logistics Management will be available to assist with supply matters.
- Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels as much as possible. Otherwise, request should be made through the EOC.

Expenditures and Record Keeping

Each ESF #8 -Public Health and Medical Services agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.

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ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #8* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.

The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #8* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

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ESF # 9 – Search & Rescue –

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Designee of Newton County Fire Chiefs

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

- **If criminal or potentially criminal scene exists** - Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies

Support Agencies:

-Office of Emergency Management

-Newton County Central Dispatch

-Newton County Ambulance District

-Local Organized Rescue Team/Groups (Region D CERT Teams)

-Local Volunteer Individuals/Groups -Civil Air Patrol

-Missouri State Highway Patrol

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #9 - Search and Rescue is to establish how search and rescue activities will be coordinated to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Newton County.

Authorities

Refer to the authorities listed in the Newton County Emergency Basic Operations Plan and Emergency Support Function (ESF) as appropriate.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF #9 - Search and Rescue in Newton County. *ESF #9* applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of search and rescue services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County. However, fire departments in Newton County and other supporting agencies have existing emergency plans and procedures. *ESF #9* is not designed to take the place of these plans; rather it is designed to complement and support departmental staffing and procedures already in place.

Additional first responder ESF includes ESF #4 - Firefighting, and ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security. ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security addresses Criminal Search and Surveillance.

Specifically, ESF #9 - Search and Rescue covers the following search and rescue functions:

- Structural Collapse Search & Rescue
- Waterborne Search & Rescue
- Wilderness Search & Rescue
- Aeronautical Search & Rescue

ESF #9 may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. *ESF# 9* Coordinating and Primary Agencies will be responsible for review and revision of this ESF.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Newton County is subject to many hazards that could present difficulties with regard to

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- search and rescue. (See Basic Plan: Situation and Assumptions).
- There are eleven (11) volunteer fire services and three (3) paid fire services operating in Newton County. (See ESF # 9 – Attachment B - District Map and Departments & Contact List) Each Agency will maintain an inventory list of their resources available for response.
- There are two (2) private Organized Search and Rescue Teams within Newton County:
 - Newton County Rescue & Recovery (primary water resources)
 - 4-States Search and Rescue (primary ground resources)(See ESF #9 – Attachment C – Resource List)
- The fire services provide support to other fire agencies through Mutual Aid Agreements including the State Mutual Aid Agreements. (See ESF # 4 – Attachment D – Mutual Aid Agreements for a listing of these agreements.)
- Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) may retain search and rescue responsibilities within their boundaries for primarily local incidents.
- Mutual Aid Agreements are made between the jurisdictions within each County in Region D and the state.
- Newton County depends on governmental and non-governmental agencies for search and rescue functions.
- Local buildings are subject to severe structural damage from all hazards, which could result in injury and death to individuals trapped in the damaged structures.
- In the event of a large structural collapse, elevated numbers of individuals may require rescue services. The Joplin Fire Department is designated as part of the ‘Region D - WMD Response Group’.
- The mortality rate among trapped victims rises dramatically after 72 hours; therefore, search and rescue operations must be initiated after structures have been evaluated to prevent first responders creating secondary collapse issues.
- Secondary hazards may compound problems and threaten both disaster victims and rescue personnel.
- Weather conditions such as rain, temperature extremes, and high winds, may pose additional hazards to disaster victims and rescue personnel.
- Individuals may become lost or stranded in urban or wilderness environment and may need search and rescue resources.
- Outside assistance (Federal, State, or other local governments) is available should the need arise.
- The US National Grid (USNG) Coordinates System may be used for special events or to conduct Search and Rescue operations.

Assumptions

- Trained, equipped, organized rescue services will provide the capability to conduct methodical search and rescue operations, perform a structural damage assessment and shore/stabilize weakened structures, release trapped individuals, and locate the missing and deceased.
- Access to disaster areas may be limited because of damaged infrastructure.
- If resources and those obtained pursuant to inter-local agreements/Mutual Aid Agreements are insufficient and additional support is required, assistance may be requested from Region D and the State.
- State and federal agencies will respond when requested by the *Region D Fire Mutual Aid*

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Coordinator or the Newton County Emergency Management Director and Region D – Multi Agency Coordination Center (DMACC)

- During major emergency situations, search and rescue resources may be damaged and specialized supplies depleted.
- Existing fire personnel and equipment should be adequate to deal with most emergency situations through existing Mutual Aid Agreements with surrounding communities.
- This plan is solely intended to provide guidance to responders.
- The incident commander, on scene, through the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) will make the initial determination that a classified emergency exists or is eminent.
- Other county and/or city departments or agencies will respond to provide support as detailed in this plan.
- The Incident Commander will keep the Office of Emergency Management informed of escalating situations with the potential to require activation of the EOC. This notification can be performed directly or through contact with Newton County Central Dispatch Center. In the event that a Municipal EOC has already been activated for an event the Municipal EOC can notify the County EOC for activation.

Policies

- Land search and rescue operations are initiated, coordinated, and directed by the Newton County Fire Departments or by Unified Command with Local Law Enforcement Agency in accordance with local plan.
- Air search and rescue for missing or downed aircraft is the responsibility of the Missouri State Highway Patrol with the support of the Civil Air Patrol.
- The National Incident Management System principles, in conjunction with the Incident Command System principles, are the on-scene methods for search and rescue operations in the County.
- Request for additional resources, including special skills, expertise, or equipment are coordinated through the Dispatch Center, or in large operations, by the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), when activated.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) is utilized throughout the county for coordinating activities among local fire organizations and other first responders. All jurisdictional fire agency personnel shall have completed the appropriate level of NIMS training for their responsibilities.
- In the event of a search request, a determination will be made if the event is potentially criminal or not.
 - ***If the event is criminal or potentially criminal*** the lead agency shall be the ***Newton County Sheriff's Office*** or ***Municipal Police Department*** having jurisdiction.
 - If the event is non-criminal the lead agency shall be the fire agency having jurisdiction.
- The search and rescue response capabilities are composed of the primary agency that provides search and rescue operations during reported incidents or potential emergencies requiring a coordinated local response. This includes but is not limited to:

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- Structural Collapse
- Waterborne
- Inland and Wilderness
- Aeronautical
- Medical first responders will provide first aid to all victims and workers.

Mitigation

- Review hazard analysis results (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to identify potential vulnerabilities in search and rescue function
- Develop plans to overcome identified vulnerabilities (i.e. new equipment, training, mutual aid procedures/guidelines).
- Following the review, determine if any specialized equipment or training are required for Fire and Rescue personnel and volunteer augmented to meet potential threats.
- Develop and maintain SOGs to meet projected search and rescue needs.
- Review and update the annex and SOG/SOPs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed annually.

Preparedness

- Train personnel in procedures for the various types of search and rescue.
- Maintain mutual aid agreements with agencies.
- Review other ESFs of this plan to determine where support will be needed by other agencies.
- Coordinate and participate in the development and presentation of training and exercises.
- Determine if any specialized equipment or training is required to meet potential threats.
- Pre-identify typed search and rescue resources and identify resources from other agencies or capabilities that may assist with search and rescue, and plan to integrate such additional resources as necessary.

Response

- Respond as required on a priority basis.
- Direct Search and Rescue operations for victims.
- Conduct search and rescue operations.
- Activate local mutual aid and state mutual aid, as needed.
- Report damages observed to include potential problem areas.
- Coordinate activities with other agencies.
- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- Maintain emergency response status until the situation is under control or ordered to discontinue operations by the EOC.

Recovery

- Continue operations as necessary until situation returns to normal.
- Release mutual aid and private resources when possible
- Continue support to other services, especially in the areas of Damage Assessment and Rescue.
- Provide information to the Public Information Office (PIO) or if applicable the Joint Information Center (JIC) for news releases.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques, incorporating recommended changes to plans and procedures.

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ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s):

Lead Fire Officer Having Jurisdiction

Lead Law Enforcement Officer- criminal or potentially criminal scene exists

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall County efforts to provide search and rescue assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate an ICS-compliant command and control structure to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct activation and deployment of local agencies, search and rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Works with support agencies to establish and review roles and responsibilities and for providing resource support.

Primary Agencies:

Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s):

Lead Fire Officer Having Jurisdiction

Lead Law Enforcement Officer- criminal or potentially criminal scene exists

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall County efforts to provide search and rescue assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate an ICS-compliant command and control structure to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct activation and deployment of local agencies, search and rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Works with support agencies to establish and review roles and responsibilities and for providing resource support.

Primary Agencies:

Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

Support Agencies:

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Assist with deployment of requested services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Assist with communications and resources.
- Assist with operations as needed
- Obtains, maintains, and provide situational awareness dealing with weather or other information requested through Incident Commander

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- Provide filed planning and logistics support and coordination as needed.
- Request Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) when conditions permit.

Newton County Central Dispatch Center

- Provide emergency call-taking and dispatch services
- Monitor radio communications

Mutual Aid Fire Departments

- Support search and rescue operations as dictated by the Incident Commander.

Local Organized Rescue Team/Groups & Volunteer Agencies

- Respond to Staging Area or to specific locations as requested.
- Follow mission assignments as directed by primary agency having jurisdiction.
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources and staff-hours needed to respond to the search and rescue incident.
- Obtains, maintains and provides incident situation and damage assessment information through Situation Reporting.

State-Level Support Agencies:

State Fire Marshall

- The State Mutual Aid agreement can be activated by calling the local or Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator, who shall then make the proper notifications at the State and Regional Mutual Aid levels

State Highway Patrol

- Provide ground support and aerial reconnaissance for operations
- Communications network capabilities on multiple platforms
- Obtains, maintains and provides incident situational information through Situation Reporting

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

- Monitor initial notification and ongoing situation reports.
- Authorize incident requests and deploy state resources.

Federal-Level Support Agencies:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

- Provides Spot Forecast for activities within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations. <http://www.weather.gov/sgf/fire>

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams

- Support local and state responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations.
- FEMA deploys three closest teams to arrive within six (6) hours.

Civil Air Patrol

- Provide aerial reconnaissance for operations.
- Position responder's liaisons above search areas for visual reconnaissance.
- Aerial digital imaging with transmission capabilities and Hyper spectral imaging system operations.
- Communication network capabilities on multiple platforms

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- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources, and staff-hours needed to respond to the search and rescue incident.
- Obtains, maintains and provides incident situation and damage assessment information through Situation Reporting.

ORGANIZATION

The organizational chart for the Fire function is shown in [ESF # 9 – Search & Rescue – Attachment A](#)

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- Overall responsibility for search and rescue lies with Fire Departments/Fire Protection Districts or with Law Enforcement if a criminal or potentially criminal scene exists.
- Overall responsibility of coordination lies with the lead fire/law enforcement officer at the scene of the incident within the affected area. If more than one locality or jurisdiction is affected, coordination is handled by the respective departments' or agencies' representative in the EOC.
- Resource lists are referenced in [ESF #9 - Attachment C – Resource List](#)

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Lead Officer will be responsible for controlling search and rescue operations within the defined boundaries of their jurisdiction.
- Operations will be controlled through the Incident Management System (IMS), in coordination with the EOC.
- Routine operations will be handled by normal departmental SOG/SOPs
- Outside search and rescue resources from other jurisdictions will be controlled by the procedures outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements. They will remain under the direct control of the requesting agency. All non-traditional resource requests should be made to the EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession for each department are contained in departmental SOG/SOPs.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- Administration
 - Procedures for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements, State Laws, and Local Ordinances.
 - Reports and records will be developed and maintained in accordance with established procedures.
- Logistics
 - Lead agency must provide necessary logistical support for food, emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations.
 - Essential materials and supplies and resource lists must be checked and updated at least once a year.
 - In a classified emergency, normal procurement procedures can be waived in accordance with Local Statutes and Ordinances.
- Expenditures and Record Keeping
 - Each [ESF #9 –Search & Rescue](#) agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable

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accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.

- *ESF #9* is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #9* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.
- The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
- Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #9* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- Each agency will review and update the Mutual Aid Agreements on a yearly basis. They will also be responsible for maintaining and updating the department resource and inventory lists.
- The Emergency Management Directors will be responsible for reviewing this plan and updating it on a yearly basis. They will also insure that each fire service updates their SOG/SOPs at the same time.
- This ESF should be tested on a yearly basis with the resulting revisions and changes being made and distributed immediately.

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ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials–

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments
- Region D HAZ-MAT/WMD Team (Joplin Fire Department Primary Contact)

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Newton County Ambulance District	State and Federal Support
Newton County Health Department	7 th Civil Support Team
County Law Enforcement Agencies	Non-Governmental Organizations
Mutual Aid Departments	
Regional Mutual Aid – Haz-Mat/CBRNE team	

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to assist local officials and emergency responders in coordinating the response and restoration activities subsequent to a hazardous materials release. A release of hazardous materials may cause injury or death and may have disastrous effects to the environment. Hazardous materials, including Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), are regulated by Title III of Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) and Missouri State Statutes.

Scope

The plans and procedures compiled here recognize that Newton County has limited resources to respond to a Hazardous Materials Incident. Initial response will be defensive, focusing on safety of the affected population and of first responders at the scene. Defensive actions will be executed until outside response teams with proper equipment arrive at the scene of the incident.

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Response in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Response applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of Hazardous Materials response services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County. Additional first responder functions are addressed in ESF #4 - Firefighting, ESF #6 - Mass Care for sheltering activities, the ESF #9 - Search and Rescue, ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Counter Terrorism, and ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning

ESF #10 may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. The *ESF #10* Coordinating and Primary Agencies will be responsible for review and revision of this annex.

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SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

- Newton County is located in Southwest Missouri and is surrounded by Jasper County to the North, Barry and Lawrence Counties to the East, McDonald County to the South, and the States of Kansas and Oklahoma to the West. Based on the 2000 Census, Newton County has a population of 52,636. Most employment opportunities exist in the city of Neosho, while a few opportunities exist in the south part of Joplin. Others commute out of the county for job opportunities.
- The major highways crossing the county are Interstate 44, Interstate 49, U.S. 59, U.S. 60, U.S. 71, U.S. 175, State Highways 37, 43, and 86.
- There are 2 railways running through the county: Kansas City Southern & Burlington Northern/Santa Fe
- Four pipeline companies run through Newton County. The pipelines carry Fuel Oil, Gasoline, Jet Fuel, Crude Oil, Propane and Natural Gas. More detailed information on the pipelines can be found in "The Pipeline Group" Emergency Response Manual located in the Emergency Management Office. <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>
- A Hazardous Materials Flow Study is completed to identify types of hazardous materials that travel through the Newton County.
- There are several fixed facilities in Newton County that use or store hazardous substances.
- There are a number of facilities in Newton County that use or store Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)
- Resources in Newton County for response to a major HAZMAT incident are limited. Response to a serious incident (See *Levels of Response - Concept of Operations* this Annex) *Levels II or III* will, in most cases, require outside resources: Mutual aid assistance, state and federal government and the private sector.
- There are three Hospitals, Freeman-Neosho, Freeman-West-Joplin and Mercy-Joplin that have facilities to handle contaminated persons. Their staffs as well as the responders of the Ambulance Districts have all been trained to handle contaminated persons.
- There are eleven (11) volunteer fire services and three (3) paid fire services operating in Newton County. (See *ESF #10 – Appendix 2 - Map of Fire Districts and Departments* of this ESF.)
- Each Fire District and Department will maintain an inventory list of their Haz-Mat resources available and Haz-Mat Training completed.
- Fire departments are the primary response units for Hazardous Materials incidents. If an incident exceeds the capability of the responding department, the Joplin Fire Department is designated as part of the 'Region D – Haz-Mat/WMD Response Group'. Refer to *ESF 10 Region D Southwest Missouri Regional Disaster Plan*: http://smeso.org/downloads/regional_plan_all.pdf
- Outside assistance (Regional, State, Federal or Private resources) are available should the need arise.
- A Tier II Data base is maintained by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) for access during an emergency.
- The fire services provide support to other fire agencies through Mutual Aid Agreements including the State Mutual Aid Agreements. (See *ESF #10 – Attachment C – Mutual Aid Agreements* of this ESF for a listing of these agreements.)

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Assumptions

- The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for Newton County recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, the need to plan for and set forth procedures and guidelines to deal with hazardous material incidents and the need to exercise the procedures and guidelines and policies set forth in this ESF.
- Proper implementation of this ESF will reduce or prevent hazardous materials releases or other exposures to the public and environmental damage.
- Awareness of the local hazards along with appropriate training may reduce the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Incidents may occur with little or no warning.
- Existing fire personnel and equipment should be adequate to deal with most emergency situations through existing Mutual Aid Agreements with surrounding communities.
- Trained personnel and specialized equipment are somewhat limited; therefore, outside assistance could be required for certain situations that could arise. See ESF #4 – Fire & ESF #13 – Law Enforcement & Security response
- The use of local and outside resources shall require substantial coordination.
- Protective actions for the general population may include in-place protection and/or evacuation.
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) shall review and update this annex at least annually as per Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans - 42 U.S.C. 11003 (a), addressing Mitigation.

Policies

- Management of Haz-Mat incidents should follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- The majority of actions taken at a Haz-Mat incident should be defensive in nature and should be within the capabilities of the personnel on scene.
- Haz-Mat response activities should operate under existing authorities and regulations.
- Each agency under this ESF should follow its own internal SOG/SOPs when responding to an incident.
- All agencies are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOPs/SOGs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Newton County does not have the resources to neutralize the effects of a serious hazardous substance release and must turn to outside government and private agencies for assistance. The county has the capability to provide logistical support for these outside agencies and to coordinate off-site protective actions.

The carrier or spiller of a hazardous material is responsible for making the emergency notifications immediately to the Newton County Central Dispatch Center (CDC), Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), OEM Director or community coordinator. Upon arrival, first response agencies will assess the situation and make additional notifications as appropriate.

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At the request of the spiller or first response agency, EMS may be requested thru the CDC.

Newton County has the capability to make a first response to a hazardous materials release with local response agencies with personnel who are trained at the awareness or operations level. This response will be defensive and is to assess the severity of the incident, classify the emergency as shown below and start the notification chain and/or the response chain.

Response to a hazardous materials incident shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA (HAZWOPER)). Methods and procedures have been developed within the facilities Emergency Operations Plans that include emergency response regarding chemical spill(s) that could affect the safety of personnel and emergency responders. This plan may also include incident stabilization, property protection, and the area or population likely to be affected by such a release.

Mutual Aid:

Regional

Haz-Mat resources and personnel maintained by jurisdictions throughout the region may be deployed to assist other jurisdictions under the existing statewide fire mutual aid agreements, *MoSCOPE*. Jurisdictions may provide mutual aid to any other jurisdiction in the region upon request when possible and practical. *ESF #10 – Appendix 1 - Organizational Chart (page 2)* illustrates the process for requesting regional mutual aid resource. As a general best practice, it is highly recommended and encouraged to document requests for mutual aid. For supporting documentation for regional mutual aid, see *ESF #4 – Fire & ESF #7- Resource Management & Logistical Support.*

If departments request Regional Mutual Aid Resources, the Newton County Office of Emergency Management shall be notified.

- The need for additional or specialized resources and personnel from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions in the region are involved and what available resources are needed and in use. When the event exceeds (or threatens to exceed) local and regional resources, local EOC will maintain contact with their respective governing county or state EOC and request state and/or federal assistance as appropriate.

Mitigation

- Locate facilities that store or use Hazardous Materials, identify the materials and the problems each could cause. A map and list of these facilities should be maintained. (*Information on file at Newton County Office of Emergency Management*)
- Identify facilities that could create special problems such as nursing homes, the hospital, and schools. (*Information on file at Newton County Office of Emergency Management*)
- Facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources necessary to support a hazardous materials response in accordance with Resource Management have been identified. (See *ESF #7 – Resource & Logistical Management*).
- Departments shall maintain their standard operating procedures/guidelines for responding to hazardous materials releases.
- Facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and adult congregate living facilities that could create special problems during an evacuation have been identified.

Preparedness

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- Conduct hazardous materials and safety awareness presentations for the community as needed.
- Conduct flow-study to identify transported hazardous materials and routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances.
- Develop a relationship with private resources and organizations that work with hazardous materials and that have experience Haz-Mat incidents.
- Organizations that work with hazardous materials should verify the status of their equipment and resources on a regular basis by reporting their TIER II information to the State and local LEPC.
- Hazardous materials response training requirements:
Minimum training will be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization (fire, police, EMS, emergency management, public works, health, etc.). All responders must meet the minimum skill and knowledge levels required for the function they are to perform before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations. All employees who participate in emergency response shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:
(Levels of personnel training shall be determined by the department having jurisdiction and shall be documented by their department.)
- *Training normally available through the LEPC:*
 - Hazardous Materials Awareness Level
 - Hazardous Materials Operations Level
 - Hazardous Materials Technician Level
 - Incident Management System (through SEMA)
 - Other training as requested and approved such as Propane Emergencies, Tank Truck Emergency Response, Train Derailments, Emergency Response to Terrorism, etc.
 - Additional training information may be found in the Preparedness Plan.
- *Refresher Training*
Employees who are trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.
A statement shall be made of the training competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the appropriate department/agency shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.
- *Exercises*
The Newton County LEPC is responsible for conducting periodic drills and/or exercises to test and/or improve this ESF. As a minimum, a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise should be held annually.

Response

Notification

The immediate notification of appropriate public agencies of a hazardous chemical release is the responsibility of the spiller. The spiller shall provide the call taker with the appropriate information to complete Newton County Dispatch Center '**ProQA Emergency Dispatch Software Program**' questions or (*see ESF #10 - Attachment D - Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Notification Report*), which may allow a safe route of entry to the site for emergency personnel.

- *Emergency notification*

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- Covered facilities or transporters must make immediate notification to an emergency 24-hour phone number designated by the LEPC, the State Emergency Response Commission (MERC) and the National Response Center (NRC).
- Emergency notification shall be made by the spiller or witness to the *Emergency Communications Center, 911*.
- The state's official 24-hour number staffed by MDNR (573-634-2436)
- The *National Response Center (800-424-8802)*
- Office of Emergency Management shall notified by Newton Central Dispatch and act as notification for local LEPC (For **additional emergency contacts**, see ESF #10 - Attachment A – Contact List for this annex)
- Provide as much information as possible when making phone notifications.
- Follow-up with a written report on response measures taken, on health risk information. A report should be sent to the MERC and the local LEPC.
- *Administrative notification*
 - Shall be made by the Incident Commander to the 911 Newton Country Central Dispatch (911 CDC), **417-451-8333**.

Incident Command

The senior qualified emergency response official responding to an emergency shall assume Incident Command. All emergency response activities shall be coordinated and controlled in accordance with the Incident Command System. Communications will be coordinated by the Incident Commander through the Newton County Central Dispatch.

Methods such as: individual facility monitoring, self-reporting, witnesses, and discovery may be used for determining the release. Methods for determining the area of population likely to be affected are in place, such as National Weather Service and Mapping.

The Incident Commander shall make an assessment of the situation and classify the emergency level of response needed as specified below:

Levels of Response

- Level I - Probable Emergency Condition
No evacuation other than from the immediate scenes. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders in fire service using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of *Level I* incidents are: minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents, small releases of corrosives, and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances. EOC not activated.
- Level II - Limited Emergency Condition
An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a **limited evacuation* of the surrounding area, may require outside assistance if it is necessary to stop the release. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation. EOC partially staffed.
**The U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook provides suggested distances for protecting, isolating or evacuating people from hazardous materials spill areas. The information in this Guidebook will be used by the Incident*

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Commander (IC) to determine areas to be evacuated or areas for which in-place shelter will be recommended.

- Level III - Full Emergency Condition
An incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public will require Mutual Aid. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation and the expertise or resources of private industry and state and federal governments. EOC fully staffed.

Plan Activation

If it becomes apparent that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding department/agency, a "Level I or II" emergency will be declared in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set forth in the basic plan.

Public Warning

Initial emergency response notification will be made by the ECC to emergency responders using established procedures. Additional partnership coordination will be handled by OEM.

News releases shall be made by radio, social media and local news networks to provide information with regards to evacuation or in-place protection procedures within or near the affected area.

Public Warning shall be issued in accordance with procedures and guidelines set forth in ESF #15 - Public Information and Warning – Appendix 3 Support Annex - Evacuation. Response actions shall be based on the following population protection options:

- Evacuation – Voluntary or forced removal of people from an affected area (see ESF #15 - Public Information and Warning).
- In-Place Protection - Advising people to stay indoors and attempting to restrict the air flow into a structure (see ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning).
- Ingestion Advisory - Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release.
A threat to food and water supplies must be identified and information released to the public.
- Sewage and Runoff - A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and serious environmental problems.

Documentation

Response activities shall be documented on the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (see Attachment D - Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Notification Report) by the LEPC. This documentation shall be evaluated for development of new training sessions. Data on overall incident occurrence shall be provided to all participating organizations and used for plan revisions.

Initial Assessment

The fixed facility operators should perform the initial assessment of a release incident. It should be recognized that industrial capability to assess the situation may be supported by in-depth knowledge of the chemicals, facility and environmental effects. The fixed facility is responsible for damages resulting from the release and should provide timely and accurate information on a release situation.

Restoration

- The local jurisdiction, in conjunction with state and federal agencies, is in charge of managing restoration activities.
- Treatment of contaminated soils or waters is the responsibility of the spiller.
- Off-site transportation for storage, treatment or disposal may be provided by the spiller, subject to state and federal regulations.

Recovery

Hazardous Material Treatment

A hazardous materials release can be treated with physical, chemical or biological countermeasures. The operator (spiller) is responsible for the clean-up and treatment of the spill. State and federal technical resources are readily available to provide technical assistance on selection or overview of treatment activities.

Countermeasures

The Incident Commander is responsible for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures (actions taken to contain, control, and recover from the incident). This action should be coordinated with the DNR, LEPC and the Health Department as required.

DNR is responsible for monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

The LEPC will receive the final cleanup report within 30 days in accordance with

Spiller's Responsibility

The spiller is responsible, in accordance with state and federal law, for the cost of all cleanup, countermeasures, reimbursement and remediation.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

- Local Emergency Planning Committee

To prevent similar Bhopal disaster in India occurrences in our own communities, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), in 1986.

EPCRA has four major provisions: Emergency Planning (Sections 301-303); Emergency release notification (Section 304); Hazardous chemical storage reporting requirements (Sections 311-312); and Toxic chemical release inventory (Section 313). The Community Right-to-Know (CRTK) provisions in EPCRA help increase public knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and release into the environment.

The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local government and industry as a resource for enhancing hazardous materials preparedness. Local governments are responsible for the integration of hazmat planning and response within their jurisdiction. This includes ensuring the

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local hazard analysis adequately addresses hazmat incidents; incorporating planning for hazmat incidents into the local emergency management plan and annexes; assessing capabilities and developing hazmat response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and exercising the plan.

It is necessary for industry to be a part of this planning process to ensure facility plans are compatible with local emergency plans. Every regulated facility is responsible for identifying a facility emergency coordinator; reporting hazmat inventories annually to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department; providing material safety data sheets (MSDS) or a list of hazardous chemicals; allowing local fire departments to conduct on-site inspection of hazmat facilities; and providing annual report of toxic chemicals released, to the EPA and the State.

LEPCs are crucial to local hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know programs. The membership comes from the local area and should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of the community. That expertise is essential as the LEPC advises the writers of the local emergency management plan, so the plan is tailored to the needs of its planning district. In addition to its formal duties, the LEPC serves as a focal point in the community for information and discussions about hazardous substance emergency planning, and health and environmental risks.

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The EOC is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), The Incident Command System (ICS) and consists of several functional areas: Policy Group, EOC Manager, Public Information, Liaison, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Under the NIMS/ICS structure areas of command have room to expand and contract as needed. The EOC provides support to the on-scene ICS organization as requested.

- Incident Command System (ICS)

Control of the incident scene(s) should be established by local first responders from either fire or law enforcement through the use of the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS that will initially be established will likely transition into a Unified Command (UC) as mutual-aid partners and State and Federal responders arrive to augment the local responders. The on-scene ICS organization establishes response objectives, strategies and tactics and supervises all tactical resources working on-scene.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

- Hold scheduled meetings to establish short and long-range plans regarding Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program for Newton County.
- Provide support and focus on the hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazard analysis and/or updating the current analysis utilized.
- Provide guidance and manage the maintenance of the Hazardous Materials Response ESF to the Newton County Emergency Operations Plan for the service area that utilizes the expertise and resources of public and private organizations and provides for safe, timely, and cost effective response by public and private groups.
- Schedule training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, academic institutions, fire agencies, and private participants.
- Serve as the point of contact for Community Right-to-Know.

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- Coordinate post-incident reports with input from all involved agencies. After all large spills and spills with injuries, all agencies will compile their post-incident reports and submit them to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, debriefing, recommending plan modifications and for use in training and exercise programs.

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County City and Rural Fire Districts and Departments

- Implement public information and public education strategies that clearly define the resource support needs of local agencies, and how to support the program.
- Provide support and focus on the hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazards analysis and/or updating the current analysis utilized.
- Schedule training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, academic institutions, fire districts and private participants.
- Coordinate post-incident reports with input from all involved agencies. After all large spills, and spills with injuries, all agencies will compile their post-incident reports and submit them to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, debriefing, recommending plan modifications and for use in training and exercise programs.
- Respond to all reports of hazardous materials incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
- Establish an Incident Command, assume command, or support the Incident Commander if command is established under another organization, to control/coordinate the incident.
- Determine the hazard level of the incident and direct response operations to include:
 - Establish site security and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector.
 - Determine the nature of the hazardous materials.
 - Based on estimates of likely harm establishes options for mitigation, selecting appropriate options and managing the mitigation effort.
- Coordinate with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provide information sources as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the material, hazard evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
- Maintain the Fire Service Hazardous Material Response Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines. This effort should also include mutual aid resources.
- Direct facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may cause

Support Agencies:

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Activate the EOC if needed in accordance with ESF #5.
- Coordinate the activities of the LEPC.
- Coordinate in field planning and logistics support.
- The OEM Director or designee will act as the Community Emergency Coordinator.
- Facilities Emergency Coordinator/s are designated by the facility and are listed on the Tier II forms and are on file with OEM, LEPC, local fire departments and MERC.
- Designated emergency coordinator and the facility emergency coordinator/s will make determinations necessary to implement the plan.
- Provide personal safety information to the Incident Commander, and if necessary, serve as a site safety officer.

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Newton Count Ambulance District

- Assign priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities.
- Treat and Transport victims to medical facilities.
- Provide a liaison at the Command Post between medical personnel and the Incident Commander.
- Provide medical information for response personnel.
- Provide information to area hospitals on what chemicals are involved so that proper safeguards can be taken to protect medical personnel and facilities from contamination in the treatment of any incoming injured.
- Provide personal safety information to the Incident Commander, and if necessary, serve as a site safety officer.

Newton County Health Department

- Provide an environmental analysis of the situation and recommend property, epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with the public health issues involved with hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist the Incident Commander with health related areas.
- Monitor response personnel and general public exposure to agents.
- Manage the distribution and use of health resources. Allocate medical supplies in short supply.

Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies

- Relay all reports of hazardous material incidents to the ECC or EOC (if open) so that the notification can be made to the appropriate agency.
- Establish a liaison at the Incident command Post to coordinate the law enforcement activities with the Incident Commander.
- Respond to requests for support/assistance from the Incident Commander.
- Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the hazardous materials incident as designated by the Incident Commander.
- Assist in notification of resident in the affected area
- Assist in evacuation/in-place protection notification of the hazardous area as requested by the Incident Commander.

Mutual Aid Departments and Regional Mutual Aid

- Support the hazardous materials operations as dictated by Incident Commander
- Regional Homeland Security Regional Response System (HSRRS)
- Provide guidance and manage incidents, which are beyond the capability of the local response agency.

State and Federal Level Support Agencies:

- Planning, training and on-site assistance through state and federal agencies. Details of these resources and methods of acquisition are described in the State Emergency Response Commission Chemical Emergency Plan.
- Notification to state and federal agencies is the responsibility of the person or organization releasing regulated chemicals.
- Access to state resources for support during an incident/accident is through the Incident Commander and/or the EOC as needed.

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Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- Support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials.

7th Civil Support Team (Mo National Guard)

- Support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency.
- Team is designed to provide Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Radiological detection, assessment, advice to the Incident Commander, and facilitate military support to local first responders, in situations involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Support to Federal, State and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

- Provides weather forecast and other weather related information for hazardous materials incidents within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations.

Non-Governmental Organizations:

- Fixed Facilities

- Designate Hazardous Materials Coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of this plan and for the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans. These plans shall include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response procedures and procedures and guidelines and available mitigation resources.
- Emergency notification shall be made to the Newton County Central Dispatch (911)
The immediate notification of appropriate agencies of a hazardous chemical release is the responsibility of the spiller. The spiller shall provide the call taker with the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report, (see Attachment D – Chemical Emergency Notification Report) and a safe route of entry to the site for emergency personnel.
- Provide technical support as requested in development of off-site risk assessment and contingency planning.
- Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
- Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in chemical hazard exercises, drills, and other training activities.
- Initiate notification of a chemical release incident, and provide information to the appropriate officials/agencies as specified in Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).
- A complete list of fixed facilities including name, address and contact information can be found on file at the Office of Emergency Management and in the Computer Aided Management and the State of Missouri on-line Federal EPA. Tier II reporting system. (See Attachment E - Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Facilities).

- Pipeline Industry

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- Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes the policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.
- The company's Hazardous Materials Coordinator shall contact each site and direct the company's mitigation activities and support off-site efforts during any chemical release emergency.
- Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
- Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.
- **Rail and Highway Carriers**
 - Develop a chemical incident emergency response plan.
 - Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous material incident involving their stock.
 - Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incident(s) involving their stock or property.
 - Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
 - Provide technical expertise, personnel, and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.
 - Provide a useful list of major hazardous material commodities shipped and periodically update this list.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Senior Officer of each fire service will be responsible for controlling hazmat operations within the defined boundaries of their jurisdiction.
- Operations will be controlled through the Incident Management System (IMS), in coordination with the EOC.
- In the event of a hazardous materials spill, response agencies and spiller(s) shall follow their own Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines to meet the needs of the incident.
- Outside resources brought into a jurisdiction will be controlled by the procedures outlined in State law, fire mutual aid, and mutual aid agreements.
- Normally, Incident Command for a Hazardous Material Incident will be the responsibility of the local fire department.
 - Based on the Incident Command System, the Incident Commander is the individual in charge. The Incident Commander shall coordinate all actions including, but not limited to the following:
 - Establish an on-scene Command Post.
 - Provide initial hazard assessment to response personnel and the general public.
 - Prescribe personnel protective measures.
 - Issue public warning.
 - Lead the initial environmental assessment.
 - Provide information to EOC, if activated.
 - Provide for decontamination of personnel and equipment.
 - Determine when re-entry is possible
 - Facilitate Evacuation / In-place protection

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- Each emergency response agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on scene and confer with this individual for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods and resolve conflicts.
- It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation/in-place protection actions, after close coordination with all agencies involved and in-depth discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

- In accordance with the Revised Statutes of Missouri (RsMO) sections 260.500 through 260.550, local fire departments responding to a local hazardous substance emergency may recover costs associated with the event. A detailed accounting of expenses incurred is required to receive reimbursement. Examples of the information that should be kept and reported to the EOC include the following:
 - Apparatus and personnel responding
 - Additional personnel
 - Personal protective equipment used
 - Sorbent materials used
 - Plugging and patching materials used
 - Decontamination supplies used
 - Communications costs incurred
 - Equipment damaged during incident
- Records of hours worked (responders, facility staff and volunteers) and materials used must also be reported to the EOC for use in determining the total cost of the incident.
- A report should also be compiled describing the nature of the release, the conditions and circumstances of the release as well as environmental impact sustained.
- A **Chemical Emergency Notification Report** (see Attachment D) will be completed as soon as possible.
- **The form can be completed by LEPC upon notification of the incident.**

Logistics

- A list of Tier II reporting facilities including facilities that store Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) is maintained in Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) program and the State of Missouri on-line Federal EPA. Tier II reporting system. LEPC and the Hazmat Teams maintain a copy of the list. The LEPC regularly updates the list with input from the facilities and distributes the updates to the teams. Identification of these facilities has been made and are within the emergency planning district. Additionally, routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements such as hospitals or natural gas facilities has also been identified.
- Communications will be handled through the Newton County Dispatch Center as directed by the Incident Commander.

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- Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels when possible. Non-standard requisitions should be requested through the EOC. The EOC maintains lists of support agencies and resources for hazardous materials incidents.

Expenditures and Record Keeping

- Each ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.
- ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response is responsible for managing financial matters specific to ESF #10 activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.
- The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
- Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

References

- Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)-42 U.S.C.9601 et seq. (1986).
- Emergency Planning (EPCRA Sections 301-303, 40 CFR Part 355)
- Emergency Release Notification (ECPRA Section 304, 40 CFR 355)
- Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting Requirements (EPCRA Section 311/312, 40 CFR Part 370)
- "Spill Bill" Revised Statutes of Missouri (RsMO) sections 260.500 through 260.550 and 10 CSR 24-1.010 through 24-3.010

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ESF #11 – Agriculture -

ESF Coordinator(s):

- ESF Coordinator should initially be the District Veterinarian or FADD on site.

Primary Agencies:

Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)

US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Support Agencies:

- Office of Emergency Management
- Newton County Health Department
- Regional Mutual Aid – Haz-Mat/CBRNE team
- County Fire Departments
- Mutual Aid Departments
- County Law Enforcement Agencies
- Non-Governmental Organizations

State Agencies:

State of Missouri Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

University of Missouri Extension Agency

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

- ESF #11: Agriculture, Animal Welfare & Natural Resources supports local and State authorities and other Federal agency efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources; and provide for the safety and wellbeing of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation.
- *ESF #11* identifies the responsibilities of organizations that are charged with oversight of food and water supplies in the case of a disaster or emergency situation affecting human beings.

Scope

This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF #11- Agriculture, Animal Welfare and Natural Resources in Newton County. Annex includes implementing a local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease or zoonotic disease.

Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.

- *ESF #11* ensures, in coordination with *ESF #8*, that animal/veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported.
- *ESF #11* supports: *ESF #6*; *ESF #8*; *ESF #9*; and *ESF #14* to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets.
- *ESF #11* will provide direction for:
 - Animal and Plant Disease Response
 - Animal Welfare Response (Household Pets, Service Animals, and Livestock)-
 - Food safety, security, and support
 - Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) resource preservation and protection

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

- This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Response in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.
- *ESF #11* may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation. *ESF #11* is activated upon notification of a potential or actual incident that requires a coordinated response and support to help ensure one or more of the following:
 - the availability and delivery of food products;
 - food safety;
 - appropriate response to an animal or plant disease or pest;
 - the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties;
 - And/or the safety and well-being of household pets.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Emergency or disaster response will be led by the local jurisdictional authority until such time as the situation overwhelms the local jurisdictions capabilities and resources. Local jurisdictions may then call upon the Newton County Emergency Management for assistance. In disaster or emergency situations when extensive county assistance must be delivered in support of local jurisdictions, the Newton County Emergency Management will activate or place on standby all needed ESFs.

- It is not unusual for agriculture in Missouri to be affected by severe weather including but not limited to drought, frost, hail, or flooding. In the event of any natural or manmade disaster affecting farmers and livestock owners, the priority of emergency services will go to people, then livestock, then facilities and cropland
- A significant emergency may deprive substantial numbers of local residents from access to safe and reliable supplies of food and water.
- An emergency may be caused by or cause the spread of a contagious disease through the food and water supply systems or from animals to people.
- Any displacement or evacuation of people from their homes may cause household pets and livestock to be placed at risk for food, shelter, and care.
- There will be circumstances when livestock owners will not be able to protect their animals during an emergency or will abandon them. This includes unscheduled drop-offs at animal care facilities.

Assumptions

The protection of animals is ultimately the responsibility of their owner. Citizens will be encouraged to develop household emergency plans that would include their animals in all aspects of response including evacuation and sheltering.

- The extent of the operation may vary due to the severity of the disaster.
- A major disaster may result in a substantial number of animals being in a life threatening situation that may require immediate rescue and/or medical care.
- Situations may require evacuation, relocation and care of animals to relieve suffering related but not limited to the effects of flooding, fire, earthquake, or a hazardous material.
- Public health concerns regarding animals in disaster may include contamination of the food and water supply, limited food supply, animal bites and zoonotic disease transmission.

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- All local resources may be committed and additional help may be needed from other cities, and other jurisdictions within the State of Missouri.

Policies

- Actions undertaken by this ESF should be coordinated with the EOC. Local government will expend available resources prior to seeking regional or state assistance through the EOC.
- While Incident Command will assist as possible with animal issues, the priority will remain the protection of the Health and Safety of citizens (*ESF #8*). It is essential that animal owners remain responsible and accountable for their livestock and pets.
- Actions initiated under *ESF #11* to protect, preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore resources will be guided by the existing internal policies and procedures/guidelines of the agencies providing support for the incident.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- *ESF #11* operates as part of the Operations Section under the Incident Command System. A primary agency coordinates the activities of the ESF with help from supporting agencies. Local jurisdictions within Newton County will request assistance from the Newton County. (See [Appendix 1 – Organizational Chart](#) of this Annex)
- Missouri's livestock and poultry industries continue to be essential parts of the Missouri's agricultural economy. The statutory duty of the State Veterinarian under the **Diseased Animals Law** is to develop and implement animal health programs to improve and protect the health of Missouri's livestock.
<http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/ChaptersIndex/chaptIndex267.html>
- Emergency Management, the Operations Section Chief will task ESFs with missions to respond to those requests and meet the needs the requests address. ESFs will coordinate with other ESFs, their local counterparts, private organizations and vendors to accomplish their missions. ESFs will properly document their activities and keep fiscal records for costs incurred while performing assigned tasks.

Mitigation

Programs administered by the Missouri Division of Animal Health are designed to control and eradicate the most economically damaging diseases. Missouri loses an estimated \$300 million annually as a result of livestock disease and parasites. The Division of Animal Health is on guard against disease as the expanding frontier of animal trade requires continual surveillance. Division staff develops and implement disease control programs that best suit the needs of Missouri's livestock producers.

- Identify all personnel and resource requirements to perform assigned missions.
- Organizations which will be operating shelters and feeding the public during times of an emergency operation need to make agreements with the owners of facilities they intend to operate from and possibly pre-stock some supplies.
- Provide for surveillance of plant pests of unknown or questionable origin that may pose a potential threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy or public health.
- Estimate the numbers of livestock that may be affected by a disaster in Newton County by contacting local veterinarians and determining the number each cares for.

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- Develop or enhance public information on highly contagious diseases or insects and other diseases of concern for producers, brokers, transporters, and other parties who may be involved in raising, selling, buying, or transporting livestock, poultry/birds, wildlife, or agricultural products.

Preparedness

- Pet owners are encouraged to plan for emergency pet care to include, food and water supplies, medicines, and travel cages.
- Livestock owners are responsible for preparing for adverse weather conditions. When livestock feeding is beyond the owner's capabilities, the County must commit all local resources prior to requesting assistance from the federal or state government.
- Work with *ESF #7* to:
 - Establish plans and systems for resource identification, typing, and inventorying.
 - Establish plans and systems for acquiring and ordering resources
 - Establish plans and systems for mobilizing and allocating resources
 - Establish plans and systems for resource recovery and reimbursement
- Ensure all local veterinary service, animal care facilities, humane society personnel and local animal care personnel are identified and incorporated into the LEOP, as well as contact information being maintained.
- Maintain an accurate list of all food processors in the area, as well as their emergency contact information and has access to all dairy processors in the area.
- Identify and schedule disaster response training for *ESF #11* personnel. Areas to be covered should include, but not be limited to, response protocol, ICS, bio-security, personal protection, quarantine, access control, depopulation, disposal, decontamination, and potential human impacts.

Response

- Take initial steps to contain and notify the Missouri Department of Agriculture, SEMA, and the United States Department of Agriculture APHIS, of the incident in Newton County.
- *ESF #11* shall follow *Missouri Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Emergency Response Actions Plans*, when incident involves *Livestock Disease Emergency*
http://agriculture.mo.gov/animals/pdf/animalag_guide1.pdf
http://agriculture.mo.gov/animals/pdf/animalag_guide2.pdf
- Assist and Support State Initiated '*Stop Movement Orders*'.
- Assist with needed equipment and supplies for operations.
- Develop incident action plans (IAP) to include, but not limited to, the following functions: bio-security and decontamination, movement control and quarantine, depopulation and disposal, surveillance and epidemiology, personnel safety, demobilization and recovery, inter/intra agency communications and all other situations that may arise. Identify the location for public disinfection sites and roadblocks. Activate local public works to assist in establishing these sites.
- Support on-site operations.
- Assist with management and direction of evacuation and/or disposal of animals from the disaster area.

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NOTE: A single method of disposal may not be the most effective method of rapid disposal. A combination of different methods may be utilized to increase the disposal time and effectiveness.

- Maintain records of all activities conducted, costs, and hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
- Ensure communications lines are established and participants are clear on what actions need to be taken if a highly contagious disease or insect is suspected or confirmed.

Recovery

- Coordinate the assignment of relief personnel and distribution of supplies as needed.
- Ensure proper safety barriers are in place and maintained.
- Continue to monitor on a regular basis sites used to dispose of animal carcasses.
- Work with appropriate local, regional and/or state agencies to monitor sites, surrounding areas and water supplies in the area.
- Assist in decontamination efforts to ensure cleanup is completed.
- Assist and support agencies for long term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals that cannot be returned to their normal habitat.
- Participate in follow-up reports and critiques of the EOP for the AHE/PHE, and make any necessary changes and improvements in the plan.
- Continue to render support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
- Participate in after action reports and meetings.
- Make changes to plans and procedures/guidelines based on lessons learned.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

Responsibilities:

ESF Coordinator

- ESF Coordinator should initially be the District Veterinarian or FADD on site.
- Emergency Management Office – Local Jurisdictional Authority

When an initial suspected case of a Foreign Animal Disease or other Animal Disease (FAD/AD) is observed, it shall be immediately reported to the MDA this will trigger an FAD/AD investigation by a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD). The FADD will determine the need for a quarantine order based upon the suspected case. Based on sample analysis, the FADD will notify the State Veterinarian of the diagnosis. If necessary, the State Veterinarian will request state EOC activation through proper channels.

Primary Agencies:

- Missouri Department of Agriculture

The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) is tasked with dealing with infectious animal and plant disease and has the authority to work with local officials and responders to make all necessary rules for suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases among animals and mitigating the spread of plant disease in the state, per RSMO 267. Depending on the size and nature of the event, the SEOC may be activated to coordinate other state agency and county resources needed to respond, contain and eradicate the disease.

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- Missouri Department of Agriculture has veterinarian districts. (See *ESF #11 – Agriculture - Appendix 2*) District Veterinarians are responsible for administering state and cooperative state-federal animal health programs, acting as a designated official of the state veterinarian when conducting investigation or initiating quarantine or providing veterinary resources to the local level and assist and guide euthanasia operations.
- State of Missouri Emergency Management Agency
- US Department of Agriculture
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Support Agencies:

Newton County Elected Officials

- Declare a state of emergency and activate the County EOC, if warranted.
- Appoint or activate the PIO. The County PIO will refer all inquiries to the MDA PIO for response to Animal Disease issues and to DHSS for human public health issues.

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Determine which county and local agencies/departments/organizations have responsibilities in an animal emergency for support functions of MDA/USDA
- Coordinate in field planning and logistics support.
- The OEM Director or designee will act as the ESF Coordinator.
- Maintain current listing of emergency contacts and resources necessary for an FAD/AD response or other animal emergencies (see *Attachment A – Contact List* of this annex).
- Act as advisor to local veterinarians, regulatory veterinarians, humane organizations, farm service agency, and others on emergency preparedness issues for the county.
- Produce and maintain maps with the locations of large livestock operations or other special animal facilities identified to include, volume, contact information and GIS coordinates.
- Assist with the activities of the emergency animal coordinator, who duties may include; assisting veterinarians and agriculture officials in making appropriate and timely reports of possible FAD/AD cases; ensuring that the county's veterinarians and other animal health professionals receive communications from the State Veterinarian in a timely manner; consulting with emergency response officials on animal issues during a disaster or emergency operation).
- Coordinate with the State Agricultural and State Environmental Officials to determine the best methods for disposal of dead animals.
- Develop a network of organizations and individuals who would have responsibilities in an FAD/AD and maintain their current contact information. (Examples would include; Animal Disaster Response Teams [MDA], Local Veterinary Medical Associations, Local Health Department, Police/Sheriff's Department, Fire Department, Cooperative Extension Service and USDA County Emergency Board).

Newton County Health Department

- Provide an environmental analysis of the situation and recommend property, epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with the public health issues involved with environmental incidents.
- Assist the Incident Command with health related areas.
- Monitor response personnel and general public exposure.
- Manage the distribution and use of health resources.

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- Assist with community outreach and education - Public health officials should have a system in place, or be incorporated into existing Emergency Public Information plans, for dissemination of information to the community regarding the human health risks associated with the particular disease.

Only the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) will release statements regarding human health.

- Coordinate and provide mental health services for livestock producers, their families, response staff and those affected by the outbreak. Public health officials should have a plan in place to coordinate providing mental health services to producers, families, and others affected by the disease outbreak.
- DHSS liaison and coordination

Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies

- Establish a liaison to coordinate the law enforcement activities with the EOC.
- Respond to requests for support/assistance from the EOC.
- Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the area as designated by the EOC.
- Assist in notification of resident in the affected area

Newton County/Municipal Public Works

- Coordinate perimeter development - Assist with perimeter establishments through coordination of signage and barricades.
- Animal carcass disposal assistance - Provide a list of equipment that could be used for carcass disposal.
- Provide technical assistance as needed

Newton County Fire Agencies

- Establish a liaison to coordinate the decontamination activities with the EOC.
- Coordination of decontamination stations: decontamination of vehicles, property and personnel. The State Veterinarian's office will directly, or through the State Emergency Operations Center, provides decontamination protocols appropriate for the confirmed or suspected disease.
- Aiding in possible rescue situations - In the event of a rescue situation, teams will be expected to fulfill their normal roles with decontamination occurring after their emergency role is completed.

State and Federal Level Support Agencies:

- Access to state resources for support during an incident/accident is through the Incident Commander and/or the EOC as needed.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

- Provides weather forecast and other weather related information for incidents within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations.

Non-Governmental Organizations:

Extension Office University of Missouri

- Assist with community outreach and education, for dissemination of information to the community regarding the agricultural risks associated with the particular disease. Only the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) will release statements regarding human health.

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Missouri Volunteer Veterinary Corps

- Public charity, that supports the charitable and educational purposes and activities of the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA), the Missouri Veterinary Medical Foundation focuses on public education and animal welfare issues to further the health of animals in Missouri.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- All Agricultural Disaster Operations will be coordinated through the EOC and employ the ICS/NIMS. The ESF Coordinator should initially be the District Veterinarian or FADD on site. (See *Appendix 1 – Organizational Chart page 2* of this Annex)
- The EOC is responsible for providing support and resources for the ESF Coordinator.
- The EMD will advise and assist the senior elected official in the EOC and coordinate with the PIO at the state level. The EMD will have at least one assistant appointed by the Senior Elected Official to support 24-hour operations and act in the absence of the primary.
- In the event an incident is suspected, or determined, to be a terrorist event, the FBI will be the lead agency in all aspects of the incident to include all PIO functions at a Joint Information Center (JIC).

EXPENDITURES AND RECORD KEEPING

- Each *ESF #11 - Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Natural Resources* agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.
- *ESF #11* is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #11* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.
- The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
- Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #11* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

References:

- United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/ct_fadprep
- United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/downloads/sop/sop_nrf_nims.pdf
- Missouri Department of Agriculture has developed a Catastrophic Mortality and Associated Material Disposal

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Standard Operating Guide (SOG)

http://agriculture.mo.gov/animals/pdf/animalag_guide2.pdf

- Missouri Department of Natural Resources publication, *Animal Production Mortalities Emergency Procedures*
<http://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub1250.htm>

- University of Missouri Extension publication, *Dead Animal Disposal Laws in Missouri*
<http://extension.missouri.edu/p/WQ216>

- [University of Missouri Extension, Dead Animal Disposal Laws in Missouri](http://extension.missouri.edu/p/WQ216)
<http://extension.missouri.edu/p/WQ216>

Humane Society of Missouri

<http://hsmo.org/>

Missouri Veterinary Medical Association

<http://www.movma.org/>

American Veterinary Medical Association

<http://www.avma.org>

University of Missouri Extension

<http://outreach.missouri.edu>

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities –

ESF Coordinator(s):

- ESF Coordinator should initially be the

Primary Agencies:

Private/Public Energy and Utilities

Support Agencies:

-Office of Emergency Management -County Fire Departments -County Law Enforcement Agencies
-Non-Governmental Organizations

State Agencies:

-Missouri Department of Public Safety – State Emergency Management Agency
-Missouri Public Service Commission -Missouri State Attorney General
-Missouri National Guard

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

ESF #12 - Energy and Utilities is to establish how activities will be coordinated to ensure for continued operation and/or restoration of essential utility services to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Newton County.

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with Energy and Utilities in Newton County.

Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.

ESF #12 applies to all individuals and organizations that may be involved in Energy and Utilities supporting disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County.

For ESF #12 - Energy and Utilities purposes, the following items are defined as:

- **Energy** refers to the electricity, natural gas, and petroleum products usually transmitted through utility systems;
- **Utilities** refer to the comprehensive system which generates, transmits, distributes, and maintains energy, water, wastewater, and communications for public consumption.

The activities within the scope of this function include, but may not be limited to:

- Estimate number of customers with utility outages,
- Assess energy and utility system damages,
- Estimate the time needed for restoration of energy and utility systems,
- Support the restoration of energy and utility services,
- Assist in assessing and addressing emergency energy and utility needs and priorities,
- Coordinate restoration efforts with energy and utility providers to prioritize emergency needs,
- Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

In addition to the “Situation and Assumptions” section in the Basic Plan, the Concept of Operations for *ESF #12* is based on the following:

Situation

- It is recognized a widespread energy and utility outage could significantly impact Newton County and its municipal areas. Major energy outages have seriously affected the County and the region in the past. (See *Hazard Mitigation Plan*)
- Missouri Public Service Commission regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas, steam, water and sewer utilities in Missouri. The Commission also has limited jurisdiction over telecommunications providers in the state. In addition, the Commission regulates the operational safety of the state’s rural electric cooperatives and municipally owned natural gas utilities. <https://psc.mo.gov/>
- Maintaining energy and utility systems following an emergency is critical to protecting lives and property and maintaining continuity of government, emergency services, transportation, the local economy and other critical services and infrastructures.
- County and municipal governments have very limited capabilities to provide emergency power. Portable generators are available to rent from a number of private companies in the area.
- County and municipal governments have very limited capabilities to provide potable water. Potable water is available from the various water systems in Newton County on a limited basis. Tanker trucks may be needed to be obtained for transport of the water. In addition, all of the water suppliers have mutual aid agreements with each other to support this capability.
- The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have specific requirements regarding potable water and sanitation. This would include any/all activities associated with construction, emergency response, mitigation and prolonged work sites. The Newton County Health Department will provide guidance in these areas, referencing both OSHA 29 C.F.R.1910 and 29 C.F.R.1926.
- The jurisdictional water systems are responsible for conducting inspections of water supplies and addressing contamination issues.
- Continued information sharing and coordination between energy and utility partners and Newton County is critical to ensure priority restoration and recovery.
- Missouri Department of Economic Development Division 240 - Public Service Commission regulates utilities, such as: natural gas, electricity, telephone, water, and telecommunication. The Missouri Code of State Regulations Website at [https://psc.mo.gov/General/Statutes and Rules](https://psc.mo.gov/General/Statutes_and_Rules) provides information on regulated utility systems.
- Pipeline Association of Missouri (PAM) is responsible for providing local government agencies with information on pipelines in their jurisdictions. If pipelines are affected, the PAM website: <http://showmepipeline.com/home/> may lend assistance.
- In the event local EOCs and EMAs need assistance in locating propane resources, the Missouri Propane Gas association; <http://www.missouripropane.com/> may assist in locating additional propane resources, or identifying suppliers outside the region.
- Newton County is served by multiple wired and wireless telecommunications service providers.

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Assumptions

- A major emergency may cause widespread and possibly prolonged electric power outages or interruptions and/or disruption to the supply and distribution of energy and utility systems.
- Local utilities will not have adequate resources to cope with a major catastrophic disaster.
- Local private resources should be adequate to supplement public resources.
- Local energy and utility companies have mutual aid agreements with other utility companies that will respond when called upon to do so.
- Long-term disruption of energy and utility services may increase the need to establish mass care operations and/or to acquire portable power generating systems.
- In major events, state and federal resources may be provided to assist with energy and utility system restoration, but their ability to react quickly may be limited.
- Energy and utility providers will work with Newton County Emergency Management to ensure critical facilities are appropriately considered for priority restoration. A list of these facilities is available in the EOC and will be updated based on the situation and impact of the disaster.

Policies

- ESF #12 – Energy & Utilities agencies should perform tasks within their own policies, authority, and guidelines. Each organization under this ESF should follow its own internal SOPs when responding to an incident.
- Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners, managers, and operators. Local government support while desired may be limited.
- ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy & utility supplies for all hazards, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, planned interruptions, or unusual economic or international political events.
- Normal supply procedures/guidelines of county government should be used whenever possible unless the severity of the disaster dictates additional supplies and equipment is procured from outside sources.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- ESF #12 - Energy and Utility providers will respond to emergency/disasters in accordance with their policies and procedures.
- Newton County Emergency Management should be kept informed of situations that require or have the potential to require county support or county-wide coordination. Upon being notified of such events, the EOC may be activated if needed.
- During a classified emergency as addressed in the Basic Plan, each energy supplier will designate a Liaison to the EOC to coordinate activities with the incident command post.
- The mission of ESF #12- Energy and Utilities is to ensure for continued operation and/or restoration of essential utility services to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Newton County. If ESF #12 is activated in Newton County, EMD may assign an ESF #12 - Coordinator to be a liaison with Energy and utilities to perform the following activities, which will include:

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- Establish and maintain operational awareness of energy and utilities through direct communications links with operational units (both private and public) in the field and/or their appropriate coordinating entities;
- Conduct Energy and Utilities disaster impact and needs assessments, prioritize *ESF #12* operational objectives in alignment with the EOC Incident Support Plan, and coordinate *ESF #12* county-wide response activities;
- Office of Emergency Management should collect and analyze information relevant to *ESF #12* and report situation in *Region D WebEOC* and State Situational Reports;
- Resource requests for *ESF #12* should be collected and tracked by the Office of Emergency Management;
- Ensure full coordination of activities with other groups within the EOC to assist in the development and maintenance of a common operating picture.
- The activities carried out in the EOC during an *ESF #12* activation will vary greatly depending on the scope of the event, and the energy and utility providers involved. The following are examples of activities potentially taking place in the EOC:
 - Work closely with energy and utility organizations to maintain current information regarding damage to supply and distribution systems, as well as estimates for restoration.
 - In a major utility outage, *ESF #12* - Coordinator will work closely with energy and utility providers to establish priority restoration based on critical public safety and infrastructure issues.
 - In an event affecting water services (e.g., a wide-spread boil order), *ESF #12* will assist *ESF #8* and *ESF #15* in developing and disseminating county-wide public information (for example, issuing joint new releases).
 - In some situations it may be appropriate for representatives from energy and utility providers to join the *ESF #12* coordinator or team in the EOC to enhance coordination.
 - Assess the needs of energy and utility providers, help them obtain resources and help ensure required system restoration and protection tasks can be accomplished as quickly as possible.
 - Evaluate need for and recommend actions to conserve water, fuel, electric power, natural gas, and if necessary, make plans for energy rationing.
- County/city public works departments will provide debris removal & disposal allowing clearance for utility workers to access critical locations. (See also *ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering*)
- In emergencies, *ESF #3* would be capable of assisting with some level of trash and debris removal.
- All individuals/organizations involved in disaster response should collect and record information on the utilization of labor, materials, equipment, and disaster related costs.

Mitigation

- Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

Preparedness

- Review the *ESF #12* Annex annually and update as needed
- Continually evaluate the capabilities required to accomplish the *ESF #12* mission, identify any gaps, and leverage resources to address them
- Manage the resolution of *ESF #12* after-action issues

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- Develop and/or participate in relevant ESF related planning, training, and exercise activities at the local, regional, state, and/or federal level
- Ensure necessary supplements to the ESF annex are developed and maintained (including emergency contact lists, resource lists, departmental/functional plans, procedures, protocols, & EOC job aids)
- Participate in drills, test, and exercises to include critique and follow-up actions
- Maintain an inventory of agency resources
- Maintain emergency contact information

Response

- Establish and maintain operational awareness of Energy and Utilities through direct communications links with operational units (both private and public) in the field and/or their appropriate coordinating entities.
- Conduct Energy and Utilities disaster impact and needs assessments, prioritize *ESF #12* operational objectives in alignment with the Newton County Disaster Plan.
- Collect and analyze information relevant to *ESF #12* and report in Region D WebEOC and EOC documents including EOC Action Plans and Situational Reports
- Receive, manage, & track resource requests for *ESF #12*
- Ensure full coordination of activities with other groups within the EOC to assist in the development and maintenance of a common operating picture
- Provide *ESF #12* support in emergency/disasters, in accordance with departmental operations guides & protocols, existing MOUs & agreements, and the *ESF #12* Annex.
- Arrange for appropriate staffing of the County EOC throughout activations
- Coordinate the *ESF #12* activities in the County EOC
- Provide Energy and Utilities in emergency/disasters, in accordance with departmental operations guides & protocols, existing MOUs & agreements, and the *ESF #12* Annex.
- Coordinate response activities with the County EOC in support of the *ESF #12* mission.
- Send agency representative to the County EOC as part of the *ESF #12* if requested.

Recovery

- Coordinate the *ESF #12* support of recovery activities
- Coordinate the restoration of *ESF #12* resources and/or capabilities as needed
- Ensure *ESF #12* agencies provide appropriate records of costs incurred
- Recommend changes in planning, zoning, and building codes to mitigate future disasters.
- Conduct an *ESF #12* after action review

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

Responsibilities:

- *ESF Coordinator*

- *ESF Coordinator should initially be primary Energy & Utility impacted*

Primary Agencies:

(Electrical Supply)

- Empire District Electrical Company

- New-Mac Electrical Co-Op

(Water and Waste Water)

- Cities: Diamond, Fairview, Granby, Neosho,

Seneca, Stella

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(Water)

- Missouri American Water (Joplin)
- Newtonia/Stark City Water District
- Village of Redings Mill

(Natural Gas)

- Spire Energy
- Gas Utilities Department - City of Granby

Support Agencies:

Newton County Elected Officials

- Declare a state of emergency and activate the County EOC, if warranted.
- Appoint or activate the PIO. The

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Determine which county and local agencies/departments/organizations have responsibilities.
- Coordinate with Primary and Support Agencies to ensure they have all appropriate and needed resources.

Newton County Health Department

- Assist the Incident Command with health related areas.
- Assist in determining potential problems of water contamination.
- Assist with community information and education

Newton County Law Enforcement Agencies

- Respond to requests for support/assistance from the EOC.
- Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the area as designated by the EOC.

Newton County Fire Agencies

- Respond to requests for support/assistance from the EOC.

State and Federal Level Support Agencies:

Missouri Public Service Commission

- Monitor and regulate utility related resource issues within jurisdiction.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

- Monitor situations dealing with chemical and wastewater released into environment

Missouri National Guard

- Assist in transporting water into affected area(s)

Non-Governmental Organizations:

- American Red Cross
- Convoy of Hope
- AmeriCorps

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Direction and Control should be provided by Primary Energy & Utility impacted.
- Primary Energy & Utility agency should provide liaison to Newton County EOC if needed or requested. This Liaison will maintain updates and direction to the EOC.
- Outside resources will be under the direct control of the agency supervisor/s and

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controlled by the incident commander.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The key purpose of Continuity of Operations planning is to provide a framework for the continued operation of critical functions. When implemented, these plans will determine response, recovery, resumption, and restoration of Department/Agency services.

EXPENDITURES AND RECORD KEEPING

- Each ESF #12 - Energy agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.
- The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
- Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #12* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

References:

CENSUS OF MISSOURI PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS 2015

<https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pdwb/docs/2015-census.pdf>

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Emergency Support Function #13 – Law Enforcement and Security –

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Designee of Law Enforcement

Primary Agencies:

- Newton County Sheriff Office
- City of Joplin Police Department
- City of Diamond Police Department
- City of Neosho Police Department
- City of Fairview Police Department
- City of Seneca Police Department
- City of Granby Police Department

Support Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management	Newton County Central Dispatch
Municipalities Administrators	Newton County Commissioners
Newton County Coroner	Newton County Ambulance District
Region D Support Teams	Missouri State Highway Patrol
State of Missouri Homeland Security	

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of *ESF #13* is to outline the organization and assign responsibilities for public safety, law enforcement and security functions during major emergencies, disasters or catastrophic incident. *ESF #13* will provide direct support to all ESFs in their efforts to protect life and property and ensure the protection and securing of resources, supplies, essential facilities and utilities. *ESF #13* provides for the effective coordination of Newton County Law Enforcement resources and the use of State and local communications to support Newton County in major emergency situations

Scope

This ESF identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF #13 Law Enforcement and Security* in Newton County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations. Some of these activities may include:

- Provision of security in support of response operations including:
 - Response operations
 - Emergency shelters
 - Logistical staging areas
 - Distribution/dispensing sites (Incl. Strategic National Stockpile)
 - Temporary morgues
 - Other critical facilities, functions, and/or assets
- Evacuation and re-entry support Law enforcement public information and risk communication
- Ensure the safety and well-being of responders.

ESF #13 – Law Enforcement and Security applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of Public Safety and Security services that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Newton County. Additional first responder functions are addressed in *ESF #4 - Firefighting* and the *ESF #9 - Search and Rescue*.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

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In addition to the “Situation and Assumptions” section in the Basic Plan, the Concept of Operations for *ESF #13* is based on the following:

Situation

- Newton County and its municipalities could find themselves subjected to many hazards (see Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) that would threaten the lives and property of its citizens. In each of these, local Law Enforcement personnel will have a major response role.
- There are 7 law enforcement services operating in Newton County. (See *ESF #13 – Attachment B – Law Enforcement Agencies Map with contacts*). Primary Law Enforcement services in Newton County are provided by the Newton County Sheriff's Office.
- The law enforcement services primarily receive calls from Central Dispatch through law enforcement radios, phones, paging devices and mobile data terminals.
- Local Law Enforcement resources are adequate to meet most day-to-day situations that could arise, but an emergency could occur that would exceed local capabilities. In that event Mutual Aid Agreements are on file with the Sheriff's office. (See *ESF #13 – Attachment C – Mutual Aid Agreements* of this ESF for a listing of these agreements.)
- Outside Law Enforcement resources (federal, state and other local) are available to support operations in Newton County.
- If an incident exceeds the capability of the responding department, other Law Enforcement Agencies are designated as part of the 'Region D - WMD Support System'. Refer to *ESF #10 – Region D Southwest Missouri Regional Disaster Plan*
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) is utilized throughout the county for coordinating activities among emergency organizations and other first responders.
- Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) provides a public safety partnership consisting of local, state and federal agencies, as well as the public sector and private entities that will collect, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence to the agencies tasked with Homeland Security responsibilities in a timely, effective, and secure manner.
- *ESF #13* includes the coordination required for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery specific to terrorism and/or weapons of mass destruction incidents. The Code of Federal Regulations defines terrorism as “...the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). Acts of terrorism can come in many forms including the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) weapons. There are facilities, systems, special events, and population groups within Southwest Missouri that could be considered potential targets for terrorist attacks.
- Each Law Enforcement Department will maintain an inventory list of their resources available for response.

Assumptions

- Trained personnel and specialized equipment are somewhat limited; therefore, outside assistance could be required for certain situations that could arise (i.e., Hazardous Materials and Terrorism/WMD Incidents). *ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response*
- Situations will arise that will tax or exceed local Law Enforcement capabilities.
- Other county and/or city departments or agencies will respond to provide support as detailed in this plan.

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- State and federal agencies will respond when requested by the Newton County Sheriff Office or Emergency Management Director and Region D Highway Patrol or Region D – Multi Agency Coordination Center (DMACC)
- Each law enforcement agency in the county will maintain level of training and the equipment necessary to perform law enforcement functions.
- In a disaster, law enforcement may be called upon to do much more than their typical responses. Law Enforcement may assist with rescue and extrication of trapped persons; assess hazardous situations, and remove debris on primary roadways, evacuations, and reconnaissance.
- The Incident Commander will keep the Office of Emergency Management informed of escalating situations with the potential to require activation of the EOC. This notification can be performed directly or through contact with Newton County Central Dispatch Center. In the event that a Municipal EOC has already been activated for an event the Municipal EOC can notify the County EOC for activation.

Policies

- Law enforcement response activities should operate under existing authorities and regulations.
- Each agency under this ESF should follow its own internal SOG/SOPs when responding to an incident.
- All agencies are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOPs/SOGs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Important tasks of the law enforcement will be:
 - In addition to being the lead agency in certain response situations (i.e., riots, hostage situations, etc.) the Law Enforcement section will provide security and support in all other emergencies that threaten life and property.
 - Local Law Enforcement agencies will primarily perform Law Enforcement functions, while outside and support agencies will be used for traffic and crowd control.
 - Deal with incidents involving hazardous drugs and criminal incidents
 - Alert all emergency support services to the dangers associated with hazardous situations during Emergency Operations.
 - Conduct or Coordinate Search and Rescue Operations *involving criminal or possible criminal intent. (ESF #9 – Search & Rescue)*
 - Support Weather Monitoring activities within the county.
- The Newton County Sheriff's Office will control Law Enforcement operations in all unincorporated areas of the County while the Municipal Police Chiefs will control operations within the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions
- Personnel and equipment will be deployed to the location of greatest need in the event of an emergency.
- The law enforcement agencies will provide support as requested, as long as it does not affect their capability.
- Mutual Aid Agreements will be utilized to insure the best possible protection for all

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residents of Newton County.

- Medical first responders will provide first aid to all disaster victims and workers.

Mutual Aid

The Missouri Mutual Aid System for resources is authorized under section 44.090.1 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri (RSMo.). This statute describes participation by local jurisdictions in a statewide mutual aid system. This statewide mutual aid system is called the Missouri Systems Concept of Operational Planning for Emergencies (MoSCOPE). MoSCOPE provides a basis for command and management for any type of response. The use of MoSCOPE provides common principles giving local responders reasonable expectations, whether requesting or lending assistance. For more information, see the following Web site:

http://www.dfs.dps.mo.gov/documents/forms/MO_815-F0072.pdf

- Regional

Law Enforcement resources and personnel maintained by jurisdictions throughout the region may be deployed to assist other jurisdictions under the existing statewide mutual aid agreements. Jurisdictions may provide mutual aid to any other jurisdiction in the region upon request when possible and practical. *ESF #13 – Attachment A - Organizational Chart* illustrates the process for requesting regional mutual aid resource. As a general best practice, it is highly recommended and encouraged to document requests for mutual aid. For supporting documentation for regional mutual aid, see *ESF #7- Resource Management & Logistical Support*.

If departments request Regional Mutual Aid Resources, the Newton County Office of Emergency Management shall be notified.

- The need for additional or specialized resources and personnel from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions in the region are involved and what available resources are needed and in use. When the event exceeds (or threatens to exceed) local and regional resources, local EOC will maintain contact with their respective governing county or state EOC and request state and/or federal assistance as appropriate

- State of Missouri

For reimbursement purposes, MoSCOPE states: Any response coordinated through the Statewide Mutual Aid System should be considered an unreimbursed response unless an agreement is arraigned between the requesting and responding entities prior to the actual response. Reimbursement is dependent on accurate supporting documentation. In the event of agreed upon reimbursement between the requesting entity and the responding resource, necessary documentation will include a mutual aid agreement and records of any operational costs related to personnel, use of equipment, and travel. Additionally it is critical to document the request for the mutual aid in addition to documenting costs.

Mitigation

- Review hazard analysis results (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to identify all emergency operations in which the law enforcement service would play a major role.
- Following the review, determine if any specialized equipment or training required for Law Enforcement personnel meet potential threats. *ESF #9 – Search & Rescue & ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response*
- Develop safety programs, to include disaster situations, and present them to the public.
- Identify facilities and resources that will require special security during a disaster

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and establish procedures to provide protection (*Information on file at Newton County Office of Emergency Management*)

- Locate and establish liaison with local organizations outside of government that could provide assistance (veteran's groups, private security, etc.).
- Develop and maintain Mutual Aid Agreements for private resources that could be useful in law enforcement.
- Develop SOGs to meet projected needs.
- Develop and maintain a security pass system to allow admittance to restricted areas (damaged or otherwise).
- Review and update the annex and SOG/SOPs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed twice a year.
- Participate in tests, exercises, and drills to include those in support of other agencies.
- Review other annexes of this plan to determine where Law Enforcement support will be needed by other agencies

Preparedness

- When advised of potential hazards, check status of personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities, especially those required to deal with the approaching hazard.
- Alert key personnel as per procedures set up in departmental call-up list
- Analyze the type of emergency with regard to potential law enforcement problem. Report information to the EOC if activated.
- If law enforcement personnel and equipment are in a potential hazard area, take steps to provide protection (movement or shelter).
- Review status of streets and roads in case an evacuation is necessary
- Assemble materials for a security-pass system to restricted areas.
- Review plans to relocate and house prisoners in custody from the county jail to a nearby facility or county.
- Assist in the dissemination of warning to the public. ESF #15 - Public Information & Warning & ESF # 2 - Communications
- Assist other departments in increased readiness activities as much as possible.
- Review plans and procedures (SOG/SOPs) for the potential threat, to include Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan - Emergency Classification and Control Procedures.
- Check status of supplies (fuel, water, first aid supplies, etc.).
- Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given.

Response

- Respond as required on a priority basis.
- Maintain law and order.
- Direct Search and Rescue operations on incidents involving criminal activity or intent. ESF #9 – Search & Rescue
- Activate Mutual Aid, if needed.
- Report damages observed to include potential problem areas.
- Coordinate activities with other agencies.
- Coordinate the response of law enforcement responding from outside the jurisdiction.

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- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- If Hazardous Materials are involved, initiate Hazardous Materials Plans to include possible evacuation and area control. *ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response*
- Provide security and traffic control for In-Place Shelter operations
- Assist in the evacuation of disaster areas during emergency operations
- Maintain emergency response status until the situation is under control or ordered to discontinue operations by the EOC.
- Primary agencies personnel from this ESF will be members of damage assessment teams. Refer to *ESF #5 – Emergency Management* Besides assessing damage; these personnel will review damaged structures and facilities to determine whether they pose a threat as an immediate hazard to the health and safety of the public. If these damaged structures are deemed threats, they will be prioritized for demolition, stabilization or repair as deemed appropriate by current ordinance, ruling, order or law.
- Provide protection for prisoners in custody.

Recovery

- Continue operations as necessary until situation returns to normal.
- Participate in Damage Assessment and Rescue support.
- During an evacuation situation, provide assistance as required to insure the safe and speedy return of the evacuees.
- Provide traffic control for the return of evacuees
- Participate in cleanup and recovery operations.
- Provide information to press offices for news releases
- Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- Develop after-action reports to include:
 - Actions taken
 - Materials expended
 - Personnel costs
 - Assistance received from and given to other agencies
 - Problem areas to include corrective measures
 - Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques and incorporate recommended changes into law enforcement plans and procedures

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator(s):

- Identify and provide coordination of Unified Police Department (county) law enforcement activities and resources
- Staff control points and road blocks to expedite traffic to reception centers and prevent reentry of evacuated areas
- Provide traffic control, law enforcement and security for damaged property within their jurisdiction
- Provide law enforcement resources if requested by the affected local law enforcement agencies.

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- Establish communications with appropriate field personnel, brief these personnel on the situation and action plan, and ensure that they are ready for timely response.
- Coordinate back-up plan for staffing the EOC in the event that designated staff are unavailable to respond due to event conditions. (See ESF #13 – Attachment A – Contact List for departmental contacts)

Primary Agencies:

- **Newton County Sheriff Office** - **City of Joplin Police Department**
- **City of Diamond Police Department** - **City of Neosho Police Department**
- **City of Fairview Police Department** - **City of Seneca Police Department**
- **City of Granby Police Department**

- Enforcing the law
- Preventing crime
- Responding promptly to calls for service and other public needs
- Conducting thorough investigations
- Overall coordination and control of the law enforcement function for Newton County is the responsibility of the Newton County Sheriff's Office.
- Coordination and control of law enforcement functions in municipalities is the responsibility of the Municipal law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources and staff-hours needed to respond to the incident.

Support Agencies:

Newton County Office of Emergency Management

- Monitor radio communications.
- Provide situation assessment and report facilitation.
- Provide for the deployment of requested services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Coordinate communications and resources.
- Obtains, maintains, and provides incident situation and damage assessment information for Situation Reports
- Provides filed planning and logistics support and coordination.

Newton County Central Dispatch Center

- Provide emergency call-taking and dispatch services
- Track personnel and assets as needed.
- Monitor radio communications.

Mutual Aid Departments

- Support operations as dictated by the situation.

Region D Support Teams

- Patrol Dogs
- Aerial Search/Surveillance
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- Tactical Response Teams
- Tactical Medical Team
- Investigative Resources

State-Level Support Agencies:

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Missouri Department of Public Safety - State Law Enforcement Agencies

- The State Mutual Aid agreement can be activated by calling the local or Regional Coordinator, who shall then make the proper notifications at the State and Regional Mutual Aid levels
- Mutual aid agencies will assist as assigned by the requesting agency.
- Missouri Department of Public Safety, Fire Safety, Missouri POST licensed law enforcement officers for assistance from local Law Enforcement Agencies and fire departments for fire and explosion investigations.
- The Missouri Department of Conservation has equipment that can be dispatched through local personnel for use on law enforcement incidents. Resources include: commissioned officers, boats, and aircraft.

Federal-Level Support Agencies:

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Specifically relating to terrorism, the FBI will coordinate the federal crime scene investigation function for the Federal Government. During any other type of operation, the FBI will function as applicable by federal law.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Weather Service Office Springfield Missouri

Provides Spot Forecast for projects or any number activities within the Springfield forecast area and monitor weather changes that may affect operations. <http://www.weather.gov/sgf/fire>

Assignment of Responsibilities

- The Newton County Sheriff will be responsible for all Law Enforcement operations within the jurisdictional boundaries of Newton County as specified by law.
- The municipal Police Chiefs will control Law Enforcement operations within the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions.
- Communications for Law Enforcement activities will be monitored by the Central Dispatch Center.
- The Emergency Management Director will assist in providing specialized training is available (hazardous materials, terrorism, weather watch, etc.) for Law Enforcement personnel.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Initial control at the scene will be established by the first law enforcement officer on the scene. The officer will maintain in command until relieved by a senior officer.
- Operations will be controlled through the Incident Management System (IMS), in coordination with the EOC.
- Routine operations will be handled by normal departmental SOG/SOPs
- Outside law enforcement resources from other jurisdictions will be controlled by the procedures outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements. They will remain under the direct control of the requesting agency.
- All non-traditional resource requests should be made to the EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession for each department are contained in departmental SOG/SOPs.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- Administration
 - Procedures for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements, State Laws, and Local Ordinances.

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- Reports and records will be developed and maintained in accordance with established procedures.
- Logistics
 - Law Enforcement must provide necessary logistical support for food, emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations.
 - Essential materials and supplies and resource lists must be checked and updated at least once a year. (Resource lists are referenced in ESF #13 – Attachment D – Resource List)
 - In a classified emergency, normal procurement procedures can be waived in accordance with Local Statutes and Ordinances.
- Expenditures and Record Keeping
 - Each *ESF #13* agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines. The first source of funds for expenditures by agencies in response to emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds associated with each local agency.
 - *ESF #13* is responsible for managing financial matters specific to *ESF #13* activity and related to resources procured/used during an event and forwarding that information to the Finance/Administration Section. However, each local government/agency/department must also track and record its own expenditures to ensure accuracy with any submissions for potential reimbursement. Information will be provided post-event as to application procedures for reimbursement.
 - The Finance/Administration Section will coordinate with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for follow-up on all financial issues through coordination with Newton County Government and other local governments' fiscal and personnel management officials, Missouri State Emergency Management fiscal agents, Federal Emergency Management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
 - Finance & Administration ESF #13– Attachment D – Resource List with FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates
 - Expenditures by other departments for activity not directly related to *ESF #13* will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section as soon as possible.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- Each law enforcement agency will review and update the Mutual Aid Agreements on a yearly basis. They will also be responsible for maintaining and updating the department resource and inventory lists.
- The Law Enforcement and Emergency Management Director will be responsible for reviewing this plan and updating it on a yearly basis. They will also insure that each law enforcement service updates their SOG/SOPs at the same time.
- This ESF will be tested on a yearly basis with the resulting revisions and changes being made and distributed immediately.

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ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery

ESF Coordinator(s):

Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:

Newton County Commissioners/Municipal Councils/Village Leaders

Newton County Assessor's Office

Newton County Health Department

Municipal Building Officials

Support Agencies:

Municipal Planning and Zoning

American Red Cross

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

Financial Institutions

Faith-Based and Community Service Partnership for Disaster Recovery

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Mental Health

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of Agriculture

Newton County Economic Development

Neosho Area Chamber of Commerce

Elementary and Secondary Education

Small Business Administration

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery provides a mechanism for coordinating support to County and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. *ESF #14* accomplishes this by identifying and facilitating availability and use of sources of recovery funding, and providing technical assistance (such as impact analyses, planning and building department services, Business licensing, etc.) for community recovery and recovery planning support.

Scope

ESF #14 may be activated for incidents that require a coordinated County-wide response to address significant long-term impacts (e.g., impacts on housing, government operations, agriculture, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, the environment, human health, and social services) to foster sustainable recovery.

ESF #14 support will vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

As described in the basic plan, there are many hazards that have the potential for causing extensive damage in Newton County. Damage may involve a wide variety of public and private facilities, homes, businesses, roads, bridges, and other systems, structures, or facilities. Some disasters could affect the ability of business and industry to function, interrupt government services, and other aspects of the community. In such events, assistance will be needed to re-establish vital support systems and to restore the affected parts of the county to pre-disaster or improved conditions. (See *Jasper/Newton Bi-County Hazard Mitigation Plan Hazard Mitigation Plan*; <https://www.hstcc.org/hazard-mitigation>)

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Recovery

Recovery consists of the activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and manage reconstruction. The main goal of the recovery process is to meet the needs of those affected by disaster. This ESF outlines the framework of the recovery process and highlights the types of recovery assistance that may be available. Mitigation is only one of several responsibilities to consider during recovery but is very important to evaluate during the recovery process. Mitigation consists of those activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disaster.

- Recovery activities refer to actions by disaster victims that enable them to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring their businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure; and mitigating future disaster losses.
- Immediately after any disaster, response activities to save lives and protect property will have the highest priority. However, recovery activities can be conducted concurrently (with response) and should commence as soon as possible. Gradually, as the requirement for emergency response diminishes, the need for recovery activities will become the focal point.
- The recovery process begins with pre-incident planning and becomes operational when a disaster occurs. Newton County Emergency Management (NCEM) is responsible for coordinating pre-incident interagency recovery planning. This planning identifies strategic priorities and guidelines, estimates possible needs and available assistance, and addresses hazard mitigation initiatives.
- Recovery activities also refer to state and federal government programs of assistance, support, and technical services that facilitate disaster victims' recovery actions — such as federal grants and low-interest loans for repair or replacement of homes, businesses, property and infrastructure; for technical assistance, education and public information.
- There are a number of state and federal programs that may be available to assist Newton County following a disaster.
- All recovery activities and assistance will be based on information gathered through a county wide damage assessment as outlined in this plan.
- Accurate response documentation and expenditure records must be kept from the onset of the disaster by each response organization as they are essential to document the need for state and/or federal assistance and are required to obtain a federal disaster declaration
- Newton County recognizes mitigation as an important part of recovery and when possible, will rebuild in a way that reduces or eliminates the impact of future disasters. Mitigation will be included as part of the damage assessment process and when practical, mitigation initiatives will be incorporated into construction projects and land redevelopment.
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance: Assistance may also be made available for hazard mitigation projects and activities. Through technical assistance and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), FEMA can assist local jurisdictions and eligible nongovernmental organizations in identifying and implementing appropriate measures to reduce the severity of future disasters.

ASSUMPTIONS

Recovery

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- A major disaster could have significant long-term economic, social, and cultural impacts on Newton County. Recovery from disasters may involve actions and resources from city, county, state, and/or federal government to return the situation to pre-disaster or improved conditions.
- Newton County will gather cost information for disaster impacts and response in order to be prepared under certain conditions to seek inclusion in a Presidential Declaration. This will allow for requests for assistance in the form of federal emergency funds and equipment where available.
- Depending on the type and scope of the incident, federal resources and/or funds may be available for public and/or private (individual and businesses) assistance.
- Resources available under the Stafford Act will provide only part of the Federal financial resources package needed for recovery. Other Federal agencies, acting under their own authorities and supplemental appropriations from Congress, will provide other resources that must be integrated into the recovery planning and execution process.
- Long-term recovery planning and activities should include mitigation efforts to reduce the potential hazard of similar disasters in the future.
- Many types of public, private, and volunteer assistance will be offered following an extreme emergency that will involve unique management challenges and further test county sheltering and feeding capacities.
- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific county department rather than an EOC section. Specially qualified persons/agencies from the public and private sectors may be appointed to perform functions unique to large-scale recovery operations.
- Disaster victims will generally seek to remain in their communities. If they cannot do so, they may choose to leave the area permanently. This potential loss of residents, and the corresponding economic and social disruption, may influence short-term recovery decisions.
- Local governments will be forced to balance the need to recover as soon as possible to preserve their social and economic systems with the competing need to develop communities that are more disaster-resistant. This tension will affect how recovery resources will be used and how recovery programs will be managed.
- Local governments will face challenges initiating recovery while they directly address the immediate needs of their citizens, work within significant fiscal constraints, and address shortages of staff (who also may have been affected by an incident). Especially hard hit communities may need extensive planning, engineering, environmental, and financial assistance to succeed during the recovery process.
- Recovery will begin at different times and proceed at different rates throughout the affected region, depending upon the severity of impacts and localized effects of the incident. Consequently, response and recovery will occur simultaneously — a process which governmental mechanisms must be prepared to support.
- Building codes and permitting processes will play a significant role in the recovery process. To the extent that these impacts can be understood and addressed in advance, the rate and quality of recovery will be enhanced.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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General

- Newton County Office of Emergency Management will be the Coordinating Agency leading the assessment process. Both Newton County Emergency Management and Newton County Long-Term Recovery Committee will partner as the Coordinating Agencies for recovery efforts within ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery and ESF #5- Damage Assessment. They will work with the supporting agencies to complete the ESF #14 mission.
- The mission of ESF #14 - Long-Term Recovery is to ensure the provision and coordination of assessment and recovery activities required to meet the needs generated by disaster affecting Newton County. When the ESF #5 - Damage Assessment and ESF #14 Long-Term Recovery Team is activated in the Newton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the ESF #14 Team will orchestrate the countywide coordination required to fulfill the mission of ESF #14. These activities include but are not limited to:
 - Establish and maintain operational awareness of assessments and recovery through direct communications links with operational units in the field and/or their appropriate coordinating entities.
 - Conduct assessment and recovery data gathering and analysis, prioritize ESF #14 operational objectives in alignment with the EOC Action Plan, and coordinate ESF #14 county-wide response activities;
 - Collect and analyze information relevant to ESF #14 and report on WebEOC and EOC documents including EOC Action Plans and Situational Reports;
 - Receive, manage, & track resource requests for ESF #14;
 - Ensure full coordination of activities with other groups within the EOC to assist in the development and maintenance of a common operating picture.
 - ESF #14 Team will work to determine the need to develop and implement community recovery and economic stabilization strategies. Consideration should be given to augmenting or expanding existing programs to meet disaster needs.
- During a disaster declaration, every person performing clean-up, debris removal, or the repair or maintenance of any structure within an area designated in the declaration of a state of disaster shall perform mandatory registration with the county in accordance with County Resolution -----.
- All individuals/organizations involved in disaster response should collect and record information on the utilization of labor, materials, equipment, and disaster related costs.

Recovery

- Immediately after any disaster, response activities to save lives and protect property will have the highest priority. However, recovery activities can be conducted concurrently (with response) and should commence as soon as possible. Gradually, as the requirement for emergency response diminishes, the need for recovery activities will become the focal point.
- Impacted jurisdictions should notify Newton County Emergency Management, or the EOC (when activated), of estimated costs and damages. Based on a comprehensive assessment of the situation, NCEM will coordinate with the appropriate agencies/ organizations to develop and implement the overall strategy and specific recovery initiatives necessary to meet the needs of the county.
- The following tenets should guide the development of strategic priorities and recovery initiatives:

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- All recovery initiatives will be based on and prioritized by the verified needs generated by disaster (identified through the disaster assessment process).
- A wide range of participants and stakeholders should be included in the collaboration and development of recovery initiatives. By engaging the appropriate decision makers and stakeholders a better understanding of the needs and issues can be achieved and more effective solutions can be identified.
- In addition to meeting the needs generated by a disaster, recovery initiatives should also seek to achieve sustainability through additional community goals and priorities (i.e. economic, social, environmental, etc.). By recognizing these types of opportunities, community goals can be strengthen or improved through the recovery process. Using this holistic approach will insure that the community's overall best interests are addressed.
- A unique opportunity to prevent and/or lessen the effects of future disasters is presented after a disaster. Federal funding through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and peaked interest in the community allows for new mitigation projects to be developed and implemented. Opportunities for mitigation should be considered throughout the recovery process.
- Throughout the recovery process the public should be kept well informed on the status of recovery efforts. Specifically, the public should have accurate and timely information on the recovery activities taking place, the assistance available to those in need, and any actions to be taken by the public. This process will be coordinated through the County PIO as detailed in ESF #15 - Public Information of this plan.
- For recovery and mitigation activities, the *ESF #14* Team will:
 - Work to establish a partnership with business and industry to help ensure all available programs are implemented to assist with economic stabilization and recovery;
 - Serve as liaisons to State, Federal, volunteer and private agencies providing assistance and implementing recovery programs. Depending on the type, scope and duration of the event, these agency representatives may become critical members of the County's recovery team;
 - Work with State and Federal officials ensure that mitigation initiatives are considered in rebuilding and redevelopment when feasible and practical;
 - Coordinate with neighborhood groups and volunteer agencies to ensure community needs related to the disaster have been identified and appropriate local, State and Federal assistance is made available to address important community issues.
- Many programs currently exist (or will be put into place) to assist those affected by disaster. Depending on the disaster, the amount of assistance available and the eligibility for assistance will vary. In any event, NCEM and *ESF #14* Recovery will seek out, coordinate, and promote all assistance available to those in need.
- Coordination with state and federal government for assistance is paramount throughout the recovery process. NCEM will work with the appropriate state and federal agencies to insure that all available assistance is made accessible to those eligible. When federal assistance is made available it will be provided to those eligible through the cooperative efforts of the federal, state, and county governments.
 - Point of Contact: NCEM will be the county point of contact to coordinate state and federal assistance.

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- Documentation: Eligibility for federal assistance is dependent on accurate documentation. Through the EOC, NCEM will insure that the proper documentation is provided to the appropriate entities.
- Grant Applications: NCEM (and/or designated functions within the EOC) will assist applicants in providing the documentation needed to apply for and obtain assistance.
- Costs: All costs associated with disaster should be fully documented to insure full reimbursement for eligible expenses. Each agency, department, or organization is responsible for documenting these costs.
- Logistics: If needed, NCEM will assist state and federal entities in establishing Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), Joint Field Office, or other temporary assistance centers to facilitate the delivery of assistance.
- Facilitation: NCEM will assist with assist state and federal entities with organizing and facilitating the various meetings needed to administer assistance.
- Damage from a disaster can generate a great need for assistance. Various assistance programs are available to those who need assistance after a disaster. The following Assistance is Available With or Without a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
 - Federal Assistance: Many federal establishments may be able to provide assistance without a presidential declaration. The following types of federal assistance may be provided when it is lifesaving assistance or performed under specific agency statutory authorities:
 - Flood Protection (National Flood Insurance Information)
 - Fire Suppression (FEMA and individual states)
 - Health and Welfare (Health and Human Services)
 - Soil and Water Conservation (Department of Agriculture)
 - Emergency Loans for Agriculture (Farm Service Agency)
 - Disaster Loans for Homeowners and Business (Small Business Administration)
 - Tax Refunds (Internal Revenue Service)
 - Nongovernmental Assistance: After an emergency/disaster, individuals and families may have emergency needs such as food, water, medical assistance, sheltering, clean up help, clothing, and transportation. Multiple nongovernmental organizations are available to assist Newton County residents with these needs. Many of these organizations coordinate their efforts through the Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Missouri VOAD). Member organizations provide more effective and less duplicative services by organizing efforts before disaster strikes. MOVOAD has proven to be the most effective method for the wide variety of volunteers and organizations that wish to serve towards disaster needs to come together and work through a crisis. This coordination can be provided prior to, or without a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- Once a Presidential Disaster Declaration is made, there are many federal resources made available to assist residents and businesses affected by the disaster. This assistance is managed through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and falls into the following eight categories:
 - Low-Interest Loans: Most, but not all, federal assistance is in the form of low interest loans to cover expenses not covered by state or local programs, or private insurance. People who do not qualify for loans may be able to apply for a cash grant. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA), offer low interest

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loans to eligible individuals, farmers and businesses to repair or replace damaged property and personal belongings not covered by insurance.

- Assistance for Individuals and Households: This program, which may include cash grants available to the individual or household, includes:
 - Housing Assistance
 - Lodging expenses reimbursement (for a hotel or motel)
 - Rental assistance (cash payment for a temporary rental unit or a manufactured home)
 - Home repair cash grant
 - Home replacement cash grant
 - Permanent housing construction in rare circumstances
 - Other Needs Assistance
 - Medical, dental, funeral costs
 - Transportation costs
 - Other disaster-related needs
- Veterans Benefits: The Department of Veterans' Affairs provides death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements and adjustments to home mortgages for veterans.
- Tax Refunds: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allows certain casualty losses to be deducted on federal income tax returns for the year of the loss or through an immediate amendment to the previous year's return.
- Excise Tax Relief: Businesses may file claims with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) for payment of federal excise taxes paid on alcoholic beverages or tobacco products lost, rendered unmarketable or condemned by a duly authorized official under various circumstances, including where the President has declared a major disaster.
- Unemployment Benefits: Disaster Unemployment assistance and unemployment insurance benefits may be available through the state unemployment office and supported by the U.S. Department of Labor.
- Crisis Counseling: The purpose of the crisis counseling program is to help relieve any grieving, stress, or mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath. These short-term services, provided by FEMA as supplemental funds granted to state and local mental health agencies, are only available to eligible survivors of Presidentially-declared major disasters. Crisis counselors are often on hand at Disaster Recovery Centers (when they are established). Eligible survivors may also learn more about where crisis counseling services are available via the media, and FEMA's [Recovery Times](#) newsletters. Crisis counseling services are also offered by the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other nongovernmental organizations.
- Free Legal Counseling: The Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association, through an agreement with FEMA, provides free legal advice for low-income individuals regarding cases that will not produce a fee (i.e., those cases where attorneys are paid part of the settlement which is awarded by the court). Cases that may generate a fee are turned over to the local lawyer referral service.
- The Public Assistance Program offered by FEMA after a Presidential Declaration provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nongovernmental organizations. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the

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eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The state determines how the non-federal share (up to 25%) is split with the applicants.

- To be eligible, the work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental federal disaster grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work. The Proclamation of a State Disaster issued by the Governor may suspend selected rules and regulations that affect support operations. The Coordinating agency will determine the specific impact of the situation and inform the ESF group members.
- FEMA's Public Assistance Program is the primary source of grants to state & local governments for emergency work such as debris removal, evacuations, sandbagging, search & rescue operations and security. These governments, as well as certain nongovernmental organizations, are also eligible for FEMA grants to repair or replace public facilities that are not covered by other federal agency programs when a Presidential Declaration is in effect.
 - **Emergency Work:**
 - Debris removal from public roads and rights-of-way as well as from private property when determined to be in the public interest.
 - Emergency protective measures performed to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to the public, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures.
 - **Permanent Work:**
 - Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. Work ranges from minor repairs to replacement.
 - Categories of permanent work include:
 - * Roads, bridges and associated features, such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting and signs.
 - * Water Control Facilities including drainage channels, pumping facilities, and the emergency repair of levees.
 - * Buildings including their contents and systems.
 - * Utility Distribution Systems, such as water treatment and delivery systems; power generation facilities and distribution lines; and sewage collection and treatment facilities.
 - * Public Parks, Recreational Facilities and other facilities, including playgrounds, swimming pools and cemeteries.
- Assistance may also be made available for hazard mitigation projects and activities. Through technical assistance and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), FEMA can assist local jurisdictions and eligible nongovernmental organizations in identifying and implementing appropriate measures to reduce the severity of future disasters. The HMGP can fund up to 75% of the cost of approved projects.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Mitigation

Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

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Preparedness

- Review the *ESF #14* annually and update as needed
- Continually evaluate the capabilities required to accomplish the *ESF #14* mission, identify any gaps, and leverage resources to address them
- Manage the resolution of *ESF #14* after-action issues
- Develop and/or participate in relevant ESF related planning, training, and exercise activities at the local, regional, state, and/or federal level
- Ensure necessary supplements to the *ESF #14* are developed and maintained (including emergency contact lists, resource lists, departmental/functional plans, procedures, protocols, & EOC job aids)
- Ensure representatives from the Coordinating Agency and Support Agencies are fully trained and prepared to respond to the County EOC as *ESF #14* Team Members
 - **Support Agencies**
 - Ensure each of the preparedness responsibilities identified for the County *ESF #14* Team (listed above) are accomplished
 - Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - Maintain emergency contact information

Response

- EOC Establish and maintain operational awareness of assessments and recovery through direct communications links with operational units in the field and/or their appropriate coordinating entities (Incident Command in the field, cities, other ESF Teams, Departmental Operating Centers [DOCs], etc.);
- Conduct assessment and recovery data gathering and analysis, prioritize *ESF #14* operational objectives in alignment with the EOC Action Plan, and coordinate *ESF #14* county-wide response activities;
- Collect and analyze information relevant to *ESF #14* and report in WebEOC and EOC documents including EOC Action Plans and Situational Reports;
- Receive, manage, & track resource requests for *ESF #14*;
- Ensure full coordination of activities with other groups within the EOC to assist in the development and maintenance of a common operating picture.
- *ESF #14* Team will work to determine the need to develop and implement community recovery and economic stabilization strategies. Consideration should be given to augmenting or expanding existing programs to meet disaster needs.
- Ensure each of the response responsibilities identified for the County *ESF #14* Team (listed above) are accomplished regardless of the activation/staffing level of the County EOC
- Arrange for appropriate staffing of the County *ESF #14* Team in the EOC throughout activations
 - **Support Agencies**
 - Provide ESF-14 support in emergency/disasters, in accordance with departmental operations guides & protocols, existing MOUs & agreements, and the *ESF #14*.
 - Coordinate response activities with the County EOC in support of the *ESF #14* mission
 - Send agency representatives to the County EOC as part of the *ESF #14* Team when activated

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Recovery

- Coordinate the *ESF #14* support of recovery activities
- Coordinate the restoration of *ESF #14* resources and/or capabilities as needed
- Ensure *ESF #14* Team Members and/or their agencies provide appropriate records of costs incurred
- Conduct an *ESF #14* after action review
 - **Support Agencies**
 - Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - Participate in after action reviews

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator: Director of Emergency Management

Newton County may utilize a Recovery Support Function (RSF) Structure to help focus on community recovery needs.

The RSFs are organized into six manageable components and through the RSFs, relevant stakeholders and experts are brought together during steady-state planning and when activated post-disaster to identify and resolve recovery challenges. RSFs and stakeholders organize and request assistance and/or contribute resources and solutions. Together, these RSFs help facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote intergovernmental and public-private partnerships. In Newton County, each RSF has an ESF lead to help manage the coordination.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING (ESF #5)

The core recovery capability for community planning is the ability to effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, engaging the whole community to achieve their objectives and increase resilience. The Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs to aid in restoring and improving the ability of Newton County to organize, plan, manage and implement recovery. The RSF assists the County in developing a pre- and post-disaster system of support for their communities. This RSF also has an emphasis on integration of hazard mitigation throughout the continuum of pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and implementation. The RSF also serves as a forum for helping to integrate the nongovernmental and private sector resources into public sector recovery planning processes.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY (ESF #7)

The core recovery capability for economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. Economic recovery is a critical and integral part of recovery. Disasters not only damage property, but also entire markets for goods and services. The speed and effectiveness of returning a community to self-sufficiency and vitality depend upon quickly adapting to changed market conditions, reopening businesses and/or establishing new businesses. Businesses employ workers, provide for community needs and services and generate revenue once again, allowing the community, both its members and government, to provide for itself.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (ESF #6 and ESF #8)

The core recovery capability for health and social services is the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, independence and well-being of the whole community. The Health and Social Services RSF outlines the framework to

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support locally-led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social service's needs. For the purposes of this RSF, the use of the term health will refer to and include public health, behavioral health and medical services.

HOUSING (ESF #5 and ESF #6)

The core recovery capability for housing is the ability to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Like infrastructure and safety services, housing is a critical and often challenging component of disaster recovery. It is critical because local economies cannot recover from devastating disasters without adequate housing, especially affordable housing. It is challenging because many years' worth of housing repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction and new construction often need to occur at an accelerated pace as a result of a disaster. These conditions create design, construction, labor, materials, logistics, inspection and financing issues.

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS (ESF #12)

The core recovery capability for infrastructure systems is the ability to efficiently restore the infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards. The Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function promotes a holistic approach to disaster recovery coordination, support, planning and implementation for infrastructure systems that serve the community. This includes single and multijurisdictional areas and regions.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES (ESF #11)

The core recovery capability for natural and cultural resources is the ability to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function coordinates departments and agencies working together to provide information and assistance to communities seeking to preserve, protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural and cultural resources during recovery.

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ESF # 15 –Public Information & Warning –

ESF Coordinator(s):

Director of Emergency Management
Supervisor Newton County Central Dispatch Center
Agency Having Jurisdiction

Primary Agencies:

**Office of Emergency Management
Newton County Central Dispatch Center**

-Local Governments:

Newton County Commissioners -Newton County Sheriff Office
-Newton County Health Department
-Local Governmental - City/Community Public Information Officers
-Local Departmental Public Information Officers

-Local and Region D Regional Resources:

Regional Joint Information Officer
County School Systems
Non-Profit Organization Public Information Officers
Private Organization Public Information Officers
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (**ARES**)

Support Agencies:

State of Missouri Emergency Management Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the *ESF #15 Public Information & Warning* is to provide Newton County with a comprehensive plan to:

- Notify and inform residents during an actual or potential emergency. Among these hazards are flooding, dam failure, and hazardous materials incidents.
- To provide efficient and consistent information to internal and external audiences of measures being taken to respond to or prepare for during an emergency,
- To provide information on governmental decisions, recommendations and directives related to the emergency,
- To establish an organization and procedures for evacuation operations in Newton County, including its municipal subdivisions. This function must be applicable to small localized situations, as well as for a county-wide movement should the need arise.
- Provide for the timely release of accurate information to the residents of Newton County in the event of a disaster or emergency.
 - If an Evacuation is required for or during an incident, see *ESF #15 – Appendix 1 – Hazard Annex - Evacuation* of this ESF
 - *ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials* – Addresses Voluntary or forced removal of people from an affected area (see *ESF #15 - Public Information and Warning*).

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- *In-Place Protection* - Advising people to stay indoors and attempting to restrict the air flow into a structure (*see ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning*).

Scope

During a major disaster within Newton County effective emergency public notification, information, and instructions will be needed to provide evacuation, movement, sheltering, and personal protective measures for affected populations.

Outdoor Warning Systems, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and voice-driven systems such as public announcement (PA) systems on emergency response vehicles simply can't reach a large part of the population of Newton County, which may be affected by an emergency situation. A cooperative and technically effective use of the Internet and the dissemination of public information via the media provide the best chance of conveying life-safety and public awareness information to large numbers of the at-risk population.

During the response phase, coordinated, accurate, consistent, timely, and easily understood information can directly affect the safety of at-risk populations and contribute to the overall safety and well-being of the community. Individual and regional public information functions and actions before, during and following any emergency will be determined not only by the severity of the emergency and the involved agencies and organizations, but also by public perception.

During recovery, emergency public information can be critical for helping people put their lives back in order. A significant emergency public information response will require the coordination of many public and private organizations, state, and federal agencies. This ESF describes those organizations and their responsibilities and relationships

This annex addresses the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with public information and may be activated independently or in conjunction with other ESFs, depending on the needs of the situation.

ESF #2 - Communications, which applies communications and information system services, will be used to support disaster warning, response, evacuation, and recovery operations in Newton County.

SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

Newton County could be affected by several types of disasters which would require the dissemination of information and instructions to the general public. A sudden and unanticipated nature of a catastrophic event, such as a tornado, hazardous materials incident, or an act of terrorism, would require activating emergency communications and warning operations. No single warning system exists in Newton County that will alert all citizens of every threatening disaster or emergency situation. There will be occasions when there is no time or mechanism to provide warning.

In addition to the "Situation and Assumptions" section in the Basic Plan, the Concept of Operations for *ESF #15* is based on the following:

Situation

- Newton County could find itself subjected to many hazards (See *Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions*) that would require activating emergency communications and warning operations.
- The primary Communications and Warning responsibility within Newton County rests with the Central Dispatch Center.

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- The public needs timely and accurate information regarding disasters. This information is needed before, during, and after disasters.
- Newton County citizens turn to television, radio, the NOAA radios, and the internet a majority of the time to receive emergency preparedness and response information.
- Adequate news media exist in Newton and surrounding counties (newspaper, radio, and television) that could disseminate information and instruct the general public in the event of a disaster or emergency (See ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning – Attachment A – Media Contacts & Command Chart).
- Newton County has an increasing number of residents who either speak English poorly or not at all. The majority of these residents speak Spanish. Dissemination of information will be in English. If necessary, the translation of emergency public information will be coordinated with the area schools' foreign languages staff.
- Supplement tools and systems are available to assist with notifying and disseminating information to the public. These include:
 - NOAA Weather Radio Network, operated by the National Weather Service (NWS).
 - Municipal Outdoor Warning Systems
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Federal Communications commission Emergency alert System NWR
 - Media outlets
 - Websites
 - Social Media Forums
 - TDD is available for persons with hearing impairment
 - Emergency Notification Systems (phone, text, email, etc.)
- Neosho, Granby, Diamond, Seneca, Newtonia, Saginaw, Stark City, Fairview, and Wentworth are presently the only communities in Newton County that have Outdoor Warning Sirens available (see ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning – Attachment C – Siren Policies) to this annex for further information). Warning in these communities and the remaining areas of Newton County will be supplemented with mobile public address operations by the Sheriff's Office, municipal police and local fire departments. Radio and television stations will also broadcast warnings.

Assumptions

- There will be a strong need for the public to get disaster assistance information. The timely dissemination of accurate, well-coordinated emergency public information will reduce the impact to life and property as well as help maintain public trust and confidence.
- Rumors or misinformation may be spread before, during, and after a disaster. This can cause unnecessary distress among the public, provoke counter-productive public actions, and impede response and recovery efforts.
- The media serving Newton County will cooperate with local officials in the dissemination of information to the public.
- An effective public information program will reduce casualties and damages.
- County citizens turn to television, radio, the NOAA radios, and the internet the majority of the time to receive emergency preparedness and response information
- It is assumed that the existing communications and warning system in Newton County will survive and remain functional regardless of which type of disaster strikes the area.

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- Regardless of how well developed a warning system is, some citizens will ignore, not hear, or not understand warnings of impending disasters broadcast over radio or television, or sounded by local siren systems. Mobile public address and even door-to-door operations may be required in some disaster situations.
- Widespread or major disasters may result in state and national media coverage
- The interest generated by a disaster may lead to requests for information or visits from a variety of public officials, dignitaries, or VIPs. Such requests will require coordination and resources.
- If the situation is such that the local systems are overtaxed, the region and state will be able to augment local resources during the response and recovery phases.
- Alternate communications systems such as the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) amateur radio system and other systems located within the county may be used in a manner consistent with Emergency Management procedures.
- In most cases, the dispatching personnel, in conjunction with the public safety officer on the scene, will make the initial determination that a "classified" emergency has occurred or is developing (See: Basic Plan - Appendix 3- Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedures).
- Media personnel from state and national levels will not be familiar with Newton County news release procedures.
- Media personnel will attempt to obtain information from other than "official sources."
- More than one local public information officer may be involved during emergency operations. Release of public information will be coordinated with appropriate county and city officials as necessary.
- Although most warning alerts come from outside sources (i.e., State, National Weather Service, etc.), Newton County and its municipalities will develop and maintain the capability to identify potential problems and insure a timely warning on their own.
- During an actual or impending emergency, or international crisis, the public will expect local government to provide specific information relating to safety, survival, and protection of property.

Policies

- Life-safety information and instructions to the public have first priority for release.
- Newton County will endeavor to release timely and accurate emergency information to the public concerning emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
- Newton County and its incorporated municipalities are entitled to release information concerning their emergency actions. Any releases prepared by the EOC, county, or municipality which quote or mention another jurisdiction should be coordinated with the respective jurisdiction before being released.
- Mission assignments to departments or jurisdictions for public affairs should be agreed upon by those entities prior to an actual emergency or disaster.
- All appropriate governmental and volunteer agency resources should be used as available.
- All services should be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

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- The County's response during incidents, emergencies, or disasters is based on the availability of resources. If the response requirements go beyond local capabilities, mutual aid, state, and/or federal assistance should be requested.
- All requests from appropriate local jurisdictions to the state for medical and public health assistance should be assumed to be valid.
- All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOG/SOPs.
- All organizations are responsible for filling any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and, alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
- Personnel designated as on-scene responders or representatives to the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response and subsequent duty.
- This annex is effective upon approval.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

During certain emergency situations augmentation of Public Information Officer (PIO) may be required if County does not have sufficient personnel to provide information to the public. The EM Director may request additional resource personnel through the Region D-MACC. The Region DMACC has designed a Region D - Joint Information System (DJIS) that is designed to streamline the process of delivering critical public information and emergency risk communication to the public through local and regional media. Referred to in *ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning - Appendix 2 – Support Annex – SWMO Regional Disaster Plan ESF 15 – Public Information*

- When an emergency situation occurs, all available systems will be utilized to alert and warn the private residences, schools, nursing homes, etc. Methods of warning include: telephone, radio, television, NOAA Weather Radio, outdoor warning sirens, sirens and loudspeakers on emergency vehicles, text messages, email, websites, and social media.
- The Public Information Officers of Newton County will be located in their respective EOCs. This location will serve as the single official point of contact for the media during an emergency.
- Release of official public information will be approved by the chief elected official and/or the chief PIO.
- Only information released by that jurisdiction's chief elected official or chief PIO will be considered official. The media will be so informed.
- Information for release will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with the format described in *ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning – Attachment B - News Releases Format & Release Log* to this ESF.
- Response organizations are responsible for coordinating with the PIO and for clearing press releases with the jurisdiction's chief elected official before releasing information to the media for public use.
- Any person, department, or agency releasing information to the public of their own volition will bear the responsibility for any legal or moral ramifications and repercussions resulting from that release.

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- When emergency situations requiring public warning occur at industrial sites that have hazardous materials, public information personnel in the field will coordinate with the chief PIO through frequent contacts with the EOC staff. The procedures for alerting government officials will follow the procedures contained in the *Newton County Basic Plan - Appendix 3*.
- Periodic briefings as necessary for media personnel will be conducted by the PIO.
- A rumor control section will answer inquiries from the public and monitor media broadcasts to insure the public is receiving accurate information.
- A major task of public information operations is to respond to inquiries. The PIO must establish procedures to inform families on the status of relatives that are injured or missing, emergency services that are available, damaged and or restricted areas due to a disaster event, etc.
- The PIO will work with the Health and Medical Coordinator(s) to prepare Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials that describe the health risks associated with each hazard, the appropriate self-help or first aid actions, and other appropriate survival measures.
- Should the need arise; the PIO will be responsible for developing EPI materials for the visually-impaired and non-English speaking groups.
- The PIO will coordinate with the Emergency Management Director to prepare instructions for people who must evacuate from a high risk area (as a result of flooding, dam failure, etc.). These EPI materials will include the following for each threat:
 - definition of the population at risk
 - evacuation routes
 - suggestions on the types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc., evacuees should take with them
 - locations of reception areas/shelters
 - safe travel routes for return to residences
 - centrally-located staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees without private automobiles or other means of transportation
 - instructions which show the location of reception centers, shelters and lodging, feeding facilities, and medical clinics, etc., in the hosting area
- When an emergency occurs or threatens to occur that requires the dissemination of emergency public information, the PIO will release this information as soon as possible.
- The PIO will coordinate with State, Federal and private sector agencies to obtain technical information (health risks, weather, etc.) for release to the public and media.
- Release of public information will include pre-disaster education and answering inquiries.

Tests and educational programs will be conducted regularly to insure the public understands the various warnings. See (*ESF #15 -Attachment C – Siren Policies*)

When emergency situations requiring public warning occur at industrial sites that have hazardous materials, the procedures for alerting government officials will follow the procedures contained in this Annex and *Basic Plan - Appendix 3 - Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedures*

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Mitigation

- Revise and update this ESF and its appendices at least yearly
- Prepare and maintain Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for communications personnel
- Assist in developing warning plans and procedures for all identified hazards within Newton County (See *Basic Plan: Situation and Assumptions*)
- Develop and conduct public information programs stressing hazard awareness and personal protection measures.
- Establish agreements with all local information media (television, radio, and print) for the dissemination of EPI materials (See *ESF #15 – Attachment F - Statement of Understanding for Media*)
- Develop procedures for:
 - Rumor control
 - News releases
 - Coordination with departmental PIOs
 - Record keeping
 - Print and broadcasting
- Establish contact with local EAS stations and develop procedures for emergency release of information.
- Prepare emergency information packages for release during emergencies and distribute them to local media.
- Participate in local tests and exercises.
- Coordinate all activities with PIOs of other county and/or city departments.

Preparedness

- Analyze the potential disaster to ensure pertinent information is prepared for release.
- Issue information through the media and EAS to allow the public to take protective actions.
- Start rumor control operations as directed by Direction and Control.
- Alert other public information personnel.
- Establish a location for the release of information and advise the media.

Response

- Release emergency information as necessary or as directed by Direction and Control.
- Schedule and conduct briefings for the media.
- Monitor all media reports for accuracy.
- Conduct rumor control activities.
- Issue specific instructions as required by the situation:
 - Appropriate protective action to be taken (i.e., evacuation instructions)
 - Location of shelters and/or reception centers
 - Places of contact for missing relatives
 - Restricted areas
 - Continued emergency services
- Coordinate the release of information from private relief agencies.
- Maintain a chronological record of disaster-related activities.
- Issue announcements urging residents to share their homes, especially basements, if applicable (i.e., tornadoes, nuclear attack).

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Recovery

- Continue to distribute information as necessary.
- Continue rumor control and news briefings.
- Coordinate visitor control to the EOC and to the disaster site(s).
- Supply information concerning status of disaster-affected individuals or families.
- Coordinate EPI releases of higher levels of government.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
- Develop a report listing a chronological record of events and news releases.
- Maintain operational level until the situation returns to normal.

ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Assignment of Responsibilities

- The Newton County Public Information Officer (PIO) will be appointed when needed by the Presiding Commissioner.
- The Public Information Officer (PIO) for municipalities will be appointed when needed by the Mayor/City Manager.
- PIO shall provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall efforts to provide public information to affected areas and populations.
- These PIOs are responsible for the preparation and release of public information and for rumor control.
- The Emergency Management Directors will coordinate communications for this function to include those for rumor control and emergency broadcast monitoring.
- Each operating department will furnish a PIO as required and/or necessary. Department PIOs will provide information to their jurisdiction's PIO and coordinate the release of public information.

Primary Agencies:

Office of Emergency Management

Agency Having Jurisdiction

Newton County Central Dispatch Center

- Maintain list of resources available.
- Coordinate activities with other agencies identified in this annex.
- Provide maps, charts, status reports, photos, schematics, or other displays that clarify the emergency or disaster situation in support of press conferences and/or briefings.
- Monitor media broadcasting articles to check for accuracy. Monitor and log incoming calls for information and rumor control.
- Notify all affected jurisdictions and stakeholders of the operational and situational conditions and provide frequent and regular status updates.
- Provide updates for local websites regarding the scope of the emergency or disaster, the impact to the reservation, emergency action steps, evacuation, collection sites, water and food distribution, etc.
- Coordinate communication resource requests outside of mutual aid agreements with the EOC.
- Document costs for reimbursement and auditing purposes.
- Evaluate and review procedures/guidelines to ensure operational readiness.
- Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

Support Agencies:

Local Governments:

Newton County Commissioners
Newton County Sheriff Office
Newton County Health Department
City/Community Public Information Officers
Local Departmental Public Information Officers

Local and Region D Regional Resources:

Regional Joint Information Officer
County School Systems
Non-Profit Organization Public Information Officers
Private Organization Public Information Officers
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

- Assist with the *ESF #15* preparedness activities.
- Develop applicable SOP's, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of their assigned functions.
- Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with *ESF #15* activities.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the *ESF #15* Coordinator.
- Assist the PIO and JIC by providing pertinent public information for dissemination to media sources and, as appropriate, fact sheets for distribution to the public.
- Participate in press conferences and briefings upon request.
- Monitor and log incoming calls for information and rumor control. Monitor media broadcasts and articles for accuracy.
- Interrupt regular programming and report emergency information as requested by the JIC.
- Perform other emergency responsibilities as assigned.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that State and Federal reimbursement becomes available.

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

- Coordinate assistance to local government and mobilization of resources.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Administers assistance to the state pursuant to PL 93-288 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Section 417, when threat would constitute a major disaster.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Release of public information will be under the control of the Public Information Officer.
- The Public Information Officer is a member of that jurisdiction's EOC staff.

Newton County Emergency Operations Plan by ESF

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

- The line of succession for the County and City Public Information Officers will be through their chief elected officials.
- Alternate site for PIO Operations
 - In the event the EOC cannot be used or a total evacuation is necessary, PIO operations will be from a location designated by the chief elected official in charge.
 - In the event of a limited emergency, PIO operations may be directed from an EOC designated at that time.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration

- A chronological file of all news releases during a disaster will be maintained in the EOC, to include a log of these releases. (See *ESF #15 – Public Information & Warning Annex – Attachment B – News Release Format and Log*)
- A historic chronological file of all disaster- related events will also be maintained for future reference.
- All other administrative functions will be the responsibility of the Emergency Management organization.
- Statement of Understanding will be developed with local media (see *Appendix 4 – Statement of Understanding with blank form* this annex).

Logistics

- Communications support will be furnished by the Central Dispatch Center and the Newton County EOC Communications Center.
- All other logistical support will be the responsibility of and provided as necessary by the Emergency Management Director.

ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- This annex and its supporting documents will be maintained by the County and City PIOs, as well as their Emergency Management Directors.
- Samples of prepared news releases and related emergency instructions/information are contained under a separate cover furnished to the various Emergency Management Directors as part of the development of this plan.
- This annex and the procedures contained therein will be reviewed and tested annually and revised as necessary.

REFERENCES

Region D Southwest Missouri Regional Disaster Plan ESF# 15 Public Information
http://smeso.org/downloads/regional_plan_all.pdf