

Andrew County

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Prepared by

ANDREW COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

In Conjunction With

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JANUARY 2006

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County Clerk	1
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County Treasurer	1
Prosecuting Attorney	1
Public Administrator	1
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County Coroner,	1
Building Code Inspector , City of Savannah.....	1
County Emergency Management Coordinator.....	4
County Health Department Director	1
County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Chairman.....	1
County Division of Family Services Director	1
Police Chief, City of Savannah	1
Police Chief, Village of Country Club.....	1
Andrew County Ambulance District.....	1
County E-911 Dispatch Center	1
City / Rural Fire Departments	8
Public Information Officer	1
City of Savannah Administrator	3
City of Savannah Public Works Department Director	1
City of Savannah Parks & Recreation Department Director.....	1
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OTHER

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ANDREW COUNTY LEOP

January 2006

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FOREWORD

- A. This plan will outline actions to be taken by local government officials and cooperating private or volunteer organizations to: 1) prevent avoidable disasters and reduce the vulnerability of Andrew county residents to any disasters that may strike; 2) establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of disasters; (3) respond effectively to the actual occurrence of disasters; and 4) provide for recovery in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage within the county.
- B. It is not the intent of this plan to attempt to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the city and/or county agencies. It will, however, attempt to deal with those occurrences such as tornadoes, earthquakes, hazardous materials incidents, etc., which create needs and cause suffering that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance, and that requires an extraordinary commitment of government resources.
- C. The Andrew County LEOP was developed through the efforts of the Andrew County Emergency Management Coordinator with assistance provided by the State Emergency Management Agency. During the development, 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.
- D. The Andrew County LEOP is a multi-hazard, functional plan, broken into three components: (1) a basic plan that serves as an overview of the jurisdiction's approach to emergency management, (2) annexes that address specific activities critical to emergency response and recovery, and (3) appendices which support each annex and contain technical information, details, and methods for use in emergency operations.
- E. The Basic Plan is to be used primarily by the chief executive and public policy officials of a jurisdiction but all individuals/ agencies involved in the LEOP should be familiar with it. The annexes are to be used by the operational managers and the appendices are for disaster response personnel.
- F. The contents of this plan must be understood by those who will implement it or it will not be effective. Thus, the Andrew County Emergency Management Coordinator will brief the appropriate officials on their roles in emergency management. The Coordinator will also brief the newly employed officials as they assume their duties.
- G. Each organization/agency with an assigned task will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan (See Part IV of the Basic Plan). They will update their portion of the plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations.

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PROMULGATION STAMENT

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

This plan, when used properly and updated annually, can assist local government officials in accomplishing one of their primary responsibilities -- protecting the lives and property of their constituents. This plan and its' provisions will become official when it has been signed and dated below by the concurring government officials.

Presiding Commissioner
Andrew County

Date

Commissioner, 1ST District
Andrew County

Date

Commissioner, 2ND District
Andrew County

Date

Emergency Management Agency Director
Andrew County

Date

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PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Savannah

Mayor

Date

Council Member

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Amazonia

Mayor

Date

Council Member

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Bolckow

Mayor

Date

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PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Cosby

Mayor

Date

Council Member

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Fillmore

Mayor

Date

Council Member

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Rosendale

Mayor

Date

Council Member

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Village of Country Club

Board Chair

Date

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Andrew County Emergency Management Director

Date

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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

CBRNE- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosive

Chemical Agent: A chemical substance intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects.

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

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

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

Disaster: For the purpose of the plan, a disaster can be described as any type situation that endangers life and property to a degree that a concentrated effort of emergency services be coordinated on a large scale to contain the situation. Examples would be tornados, floods, explosions, earthquakes, or large scale civil disobedience.

DMORT – Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team

DRC – Disaster Recovery Center

EAS - Emergency Alert System: A communication and warning system set by the federal government in order for emergency messages to be broadcast via radio and TV stations.

EOC - Emergency Operations Center: A centralized location where direction and control, information collection is evaluated and displayed, where coordination among response agencies takes place, and resources managed.

EOP - Emergency Operations Plan

EPI - Emergency Public Information

Exercise: An activity designed to promote emergency preparedness; test or evaluate emergency operations plans, procedures or facilities; train personnel in emergency response duties, and demonstrate operational capability. There are three specific types of exercises: Tabletop, Functional, and Full Scale.

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency: An agency established in 1979 which consolidated emergency agencies and functions into one organization.

FRP - Federal Response Plan

FRRT – Forward Regional Response Team

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

Hazard Analysis: The process of identifying the potential hazards that could affect the jurisdiction and determine the probable impact each of these hazards could have on people and property.

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

HAZMAT - Hazardous Material

HSRT – Homeland Security Response Team

IMS – Incident Management System

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

JOC – Joint Operations Center

JIC – Joint Information Center

LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Committee

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

LPHC/D – Local Public Health Center/Department

MFDA - Missouri Funeral Directors Association

MSHP – Missouri State Highway Patrol

MULES - Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System

NAWAS - National Warning System

NERRTC - National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center

NIMS – National Incident Management System

NRP – National Response Plan

PIO - Public Information Officer

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

SAC – Special Agent in Charge

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

SEMA - State Emergency Management Agency: Prepares and maintains state emergency operations plan, the state EOC and assists local government in developing and maintenance of their operations plans and centers. It is also responsible for radiological support, damage assessment and emergency public information.

SOG - Standard Operating Guidelines: A ready and continuous reference to those procedures which are unique to a situation and which are used for accomplishing specialized functions.

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

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

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

Vector – Carrier of a Disease.

WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction

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ANDREW COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County is located in the northwest region of the state approximately 10 miles north of St. Joseph and approximately 75 miles north of Kansas City. Counties that border Andrew County is Nodaway County to the north, DeKalb and Gentry to the east, Holt to the west, and Buchanan to the South. The Missouri river bounds the southwest corner of the county
2. According to the 2003 U.S. census, Andrew County has a total population of 16,895. The land area of Andrew County is 436 square miles. The incorporated cities (including population) within the county are:

Bolckow	234	Amazonia	285
Rosendale	181	Cosby	143
Fillmore	213	Savannah	4887
Country Club Village	1892		
3. Andrew County is vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. The identified natural and technological hazards include the following (see Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan for further information):

urban/structural fire	pipeline accident
tornadoes	hazardous materials incident
wildfires	transportation accident
earthquake	power failure
drought	civil disorder
severe winter storms	terrorism

dam failure

nuclear attack

heat wave

public health emergency

5. The Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan was developed for Andrew County. The incorporated communities of the county and the municipalities that have signed the promulgation for the County Emergency Operations Plan are the responsibility of Andrew County.
6. The Andrew County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is responsible for the development of a hazardous materials plan for Andrew County and its municipalities. This plan is included as Annex H.
7. Incidents involving acts of terrorism will be managed as established by two directives. The Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) which provides specific policy guidance regarding the response to acts of terrorism. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5 was signed in February 2003, to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single comprehensive national incident management system. See Annex N for further information on terrorism incidents.
8. Andrew County has capabilities and resources, which, if effectively employed, would minimize or eliminate the loss of life and damage to property in the event of an emergency or major disaster. This must include the utilization of private and volunteer organizations to the greatest extent possible.
9. Mutual aid agreements already exist between most of the county and city departments and/or agencies and are used on a regular basis. In addition, effective mutual aid agreements are in place with surrounding jurisdictions.
10. This emergency management plan is being developed and maintained as required by local executive order, pursuant to Missouri State Law, Chapter 44, RSMo, and the all-hazard emergency planning guidance developed by the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

B. Assumptions

1. Some of the situations as previously stated may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.
2. Officials of Andrew County are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster and are also aware of their responsibilities in the execution of this plan and will fulfill these responsibilities as needed.
3. The proper implementation of this plan will reduce or prevent the loss of lives and damage to property in Andrew County.

4. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the situation, local resources may not be adequate to deal with every occurrence. It may be necessary to request assistance through volunteer organizations, the private sector, mutual aid agreements, or state and federal sources.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. It is the responsibility of local government to provide for a comprehensive emergency management program that meets the emergency needs of those who either have been or might be affected by an emergency or major disaster. When the emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from the state government. If additional assistance is needed beyond state capabilities, the state will coordinate requests to the proper federal agencies.
2. The chief elected official is ultimately responsible for emergency management activities within the boundaries of the jurisdiction. The Presiding Commissioner of Gentry County is responsible for those activities in the unincorporated areas of the county (see Title II, Division 10, Chapter 11, of the Missouri Code of Regulations). The chief elected official of each municipality (i.e., Mayor, City Administrator) has a similar responsibility within their corporate boundaries. These officials can delegate their authority, but never their responsibility.
3. At no time will the County Commission supersede the authority of the elected officials of any of the incorporated subdivisions unless: (1) requested to do so by those elected officials, (2) the local subdivisions' governmental body is incapacitated or ceases to exist, or (3) empowered to do so by the governor under the authority of Chapter 44, RSMo.
4. In those municipalities that have no emergency management capability, the county will control operations by request of the Mayor of the affected municipality.
5. This plan is based on the concept that the emergency functions assigned to the various groups, organizations, and individuals involved in this plan will parallel their normal day-to-day functions as closely as possible. The same personnel and material resources will be employed as much as possible in both normal and emergency functions.
6. Those day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operations may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to the accomplishment of emergency tasks by the agency concerned.
7. This plan or portions thereof will be implemented according to the emergency classification and control procedures set forth in Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan. The procedures discussed under this Appendix will describe what happens when an emergency/disaster occurs, activation of the EOC, response procedures that will take place, and notification of departments/individuals.
8. By County Court Order signed May 13, 1982, Andrew County created an emergency

management organization responsible for the preparation and implementation of emergency functions for Gentry County in accordance with Chapter 44, RSMo and the State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan. One municipality in Andrew County , Village of Country Club, has established a legal basis for their emergency management by city ordinance dated October 19, 1972.

B. Operational Time Frames

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

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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. The emergency management organization for Gentry County will be set up along the following functional lines:
 - a. Direction and Control Annex A
 - b. Communications and Warning Annex B
 - c. Emergency Public Information Annex C
 - d. Damage Assessment Annex D
 - e. Law Enforcement Annex E

f. Fire and Rescue	Annex F
g. Resource and Supply	Annex G
h. Hazardous Materials Response	Annex H
i. Public Works	Annex I
j. Evacuation	Annex
k. In-Place Shelter	Annex K
l. Reception and Care	Annex L
m. Health and Medical	Annex M
n. Terrorism	Annex N

2. Andrew County has established an organization and developed plans and procedures to perform the functions listed above using all available resources.
3. Diagrams of the emergency management structure by emergency function for Andrew County are located in Appendix 1 to this Basic Plan.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Specific groups, departments/agencies, and individuals will be assigned a primary responsibility to prepare for and to perform (coordinate) each of the functions listed previously. Others will be assigned a support responsibility. In some cases a function will be assigned to a county official/agency or a combination thereof. Assignments for Andrew County are identified on charts in Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan.
2. The specific tasks to be performed in each function are found in detail in each functional annex. Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan contains a basic list of task assignments by function common for both the county and organizations.
3. It will be the responsibility of those agencies and individuals having a primary and/or support assignment to develop and maintain current standard operating guidelines (SOGs) and checklists which detail how their assigned tasks will be performed to implement this plan.
4. Departments and organizations tasked with emergency responsibilities will address the requirements of special needs groups (i.e., provide for medical needs, transportation, and other emergency support for the handicapped, elderly, etc.).

V. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. The Presiding Commissioner of Andrew County and the Mayor of each municipality (or their designated representative) are responsible for all emergency management activities to include implementing this plan and directing emergency response within their jurisdiction. These officials are also responsible for declaring a state of emergency and requesting state and federal assistance when appropriate (see Appendices 4 and 6 to this Basic Plan).
- B. The Emergency Management Agency Director will be Andrew County's Emergency Management Coordinator. This Coordinator is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Brief appropriate officials and new employees on their roles in emergency management.
 - 2. Coordinate all emergency management activities.
 - 3. Make decisions on routine day-to-day matters pertaining to emergency management.
 - 4. Advise elected officials on courses of action available for major decisions.
 - 5. Insure proper functioning and staffing of the EOC and coordinate EOC operations during an emergency.
 - 6. Prepare emergency proclamation/resolution of a state of emergency when/if appropriate (see Appendix 6 to this Basic Plan).
 - 7. Act as liaison with other local, state, and federal emergency management agencies.
 - 8. Ensure maintenance of the emergency operations plan.
 - 9. Other duties as outlined in the local ordinances, court orders, and agreements.
- C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - 1. Direction and control will originate from the EOC.
 - 2. The primary EOC for Andrew County will be located in the Rural Fire Department, 107 S Hwy 71. In the event the primary EOC cannot be used, alternate EOC will be established at the Andrew County Sheriff department. Communications are available at this location as well as an emergency generator.
 - 3. The EOC will be staffed according to the level of emergency. See Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Lines of Succession

1. Andrew County

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Presiding Commissioner | d. County Clerk |
| b. Senior Commissioner | e. County Sheriff |
| c. Junior Commissioner | f. County Assessor |

2. Municipalities

The line of succession for each incorporated subdivision is from the Mayor (or Chairman) to the Mayor Pro-Tem to be followed by members of the City Council (or Board of Aldermen) as they decide.

3. Andrew County Emergency Management Agency

- a. Emergency Management Director
- b. Assistant Emergency Management Director
- c. Local Emergency Planning Committee Chairperson

4. The individual or agency responsible for each annex (emergency function) identified in this plan must establish a line of succession and insure that departmental personnel and the Emergency Management Coordinator are informed of this line of succession (refer to each annex of this plan).

5. In the event circumstances resulting from a disaster prevent a political entity from performing effective operations, the next higher political subdivision may assume authority until that political entity is able to adequately resume operations.

B. Preservation of Records

- 1. Vital records for Gentry County are in various forms such as written, microfilmed, or computerized. These records are stored in the Courthouse vault. County records are also kept by each county office within the county courthouse and/or at each county department that is located outside of the courthouse. Essential records for the municipalities are available at each city hall and/or city department.
- 2. In order to provide normal government operations after a disaster, all vital records of both a public and private nature recorded by such county and city officials as the clerk, collector, assessor, etc., must be protected and preserved.

These would include legal documents, property deeds, tax records, etc. The following guidelines will apply:

- a. Certain records and documents are vital to the continuance of government following a

major disruption of normal activities such as a major disaster. These records and documents are to be identified by officials responsible for their day-to-day maintenance.

- b. Resources from local government will be allocated to provide for one or more of the following options: (1) duplication of all such records, (2) timely movement to secure or safe areas outside the danger area, and/or (3) development of secure and safe storage areas within the jurisdiction.

3. Each emergency support service (i.e., law enforcement, fire, public works, health, etc.) must establish procedures to protect records deemed essential for continuing government functions and the conduct of emergency operations.

- 4. Further information on preservation of records can be obtained by contacting the Secretary of State's Office located in Jefferson City.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Whenever possible, procurement of necessary resources will be accomplished using normal, day-to-day channels. Emergency purchasing procedures are identified in Appendix 3 to Annex G (Resource and Supply).
- B. During unusual situations when such constraints would result in the loss of life and property, normal requisition procedures can be circumvented. This will be done under the authorities and by the procedures set forth in the local ordinances.
- C. Accurate records of all actions taken in an emergency are essential for the design of mitigation activities, training and settling possible litigation. Each department head, or that person responsible for an emergency function, must keep detailed, accurate records of all actions taken during an emergency.
- D. Agreements and understandings with other local jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies can be utilized to supplement local resources should an emergency situation exhaust the capabilities of Gentry County. Requests for such assistance will be made in accordance with negotiated mutual aid agreements and understandings. All such agreements should be formalized in writing whenever possible.
- E. Disaster assistance from the state or federal government will be utilized in accordance with their provisions and statutes. Requests for such assistance will be made in accordance with the procedures as set forth in Appendix 4 to this Basic Plan.
- F. Resource and supply matters have been addressed in Annex G. The Resource and Supply Coordinator has identified those resources available in Andrew County. This list will be expanded to include critical resources and those available from neighboring jurisdictions, military installations, and the state and federal government.

- G. Procedures for the inventory, storage, and maintenance of resources, including donations and services of the private sector, will be as specified in the appropriate annexes or standard operating guidelines.
- H. Discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, physical impairment, or economic status will not be allowed in the execution of emergency management functions. This policy applies to all levels of government and the private sector.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Federal Public Law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.
- B. Federal Public Law 99-499, SARA Title III.
- C. FEMA's: A Guide for all-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning.
- D. Revised Statutes of Missouri, Chapter 44, as Amended.
- E. Revised Statutes of Missouri, 49.070
- F. Missouri Code of Regulations, Title II, Division 10, Chapter II

G. State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan, as amended.

H. SEMA's Missouri All-Hazard Emergency Planning guidance draft

I. SEMA's Missouri Hazard Analysis, as amended

J. Andrew County Ordinance establishing the Gentry County Emergency Management Agency, dated May 13, 1982.

K. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), dated May 1995.

L. Homeland Security Presidential Directive Five (HSPD-5) dated February 28, 2003

APPENDICES

1. Emergency Management Diagrams by Emergency Function (Andrew County)

2. Assignment of Responsibilities

Attachment A - Functions & Responsibility Charts

Attachment B - Task Assignments by Function

3. Emergency (Disaster) Classification and Control Procedures

4. Procedures for Requesting State and Federal Assistance

Attachment A- Contact Numbers

5. Hazard Analysis

Attachment A -Earthquake Response

Addendum 1 - Projected Earthquake Intensities (map)

Attachment B - Dam Failure

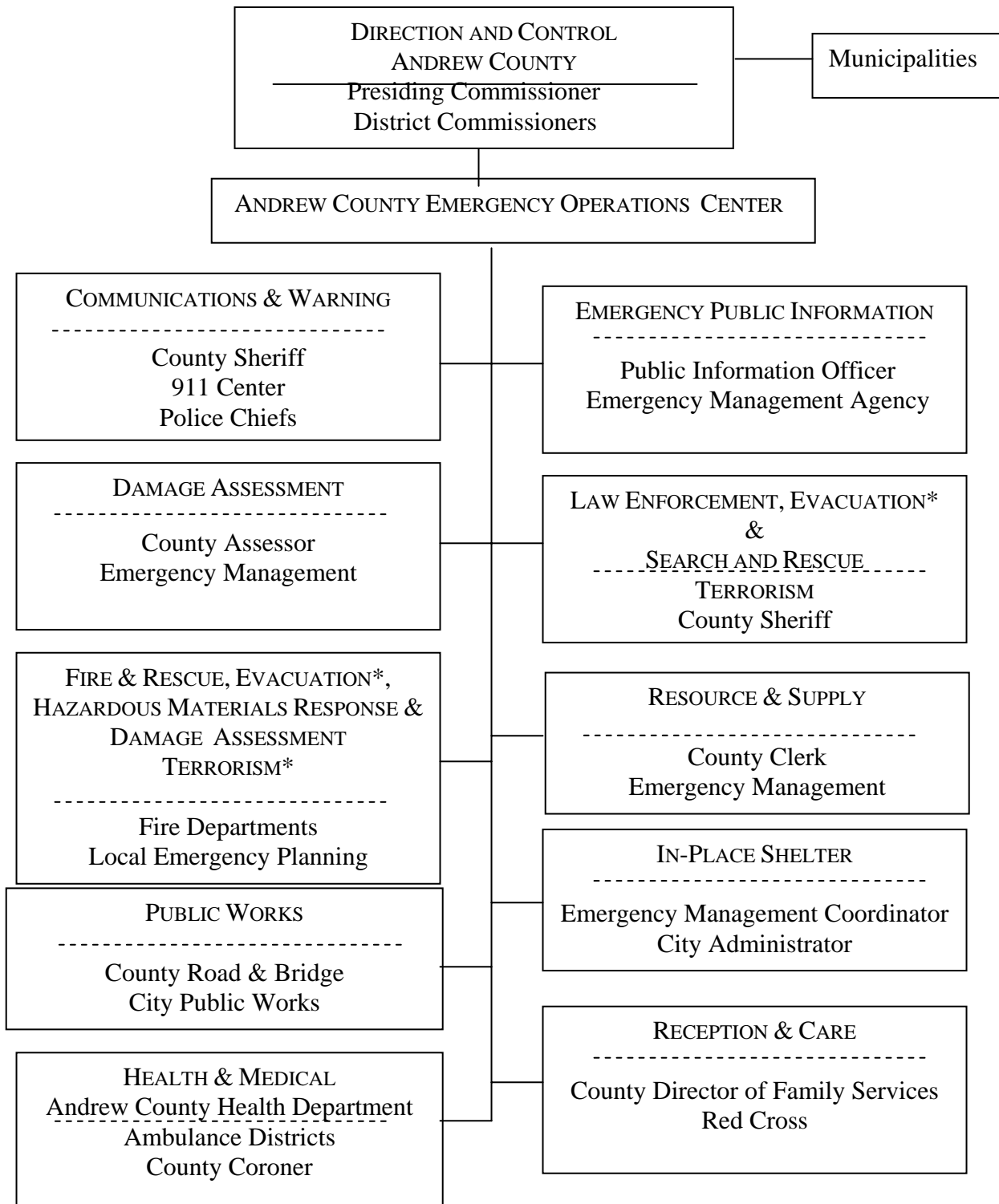
Addendum 1 – Gentry County Dam Inventory

Addendum 2 - Dam Locations (Map)

Attachment C - National Flood Insurance Program Information

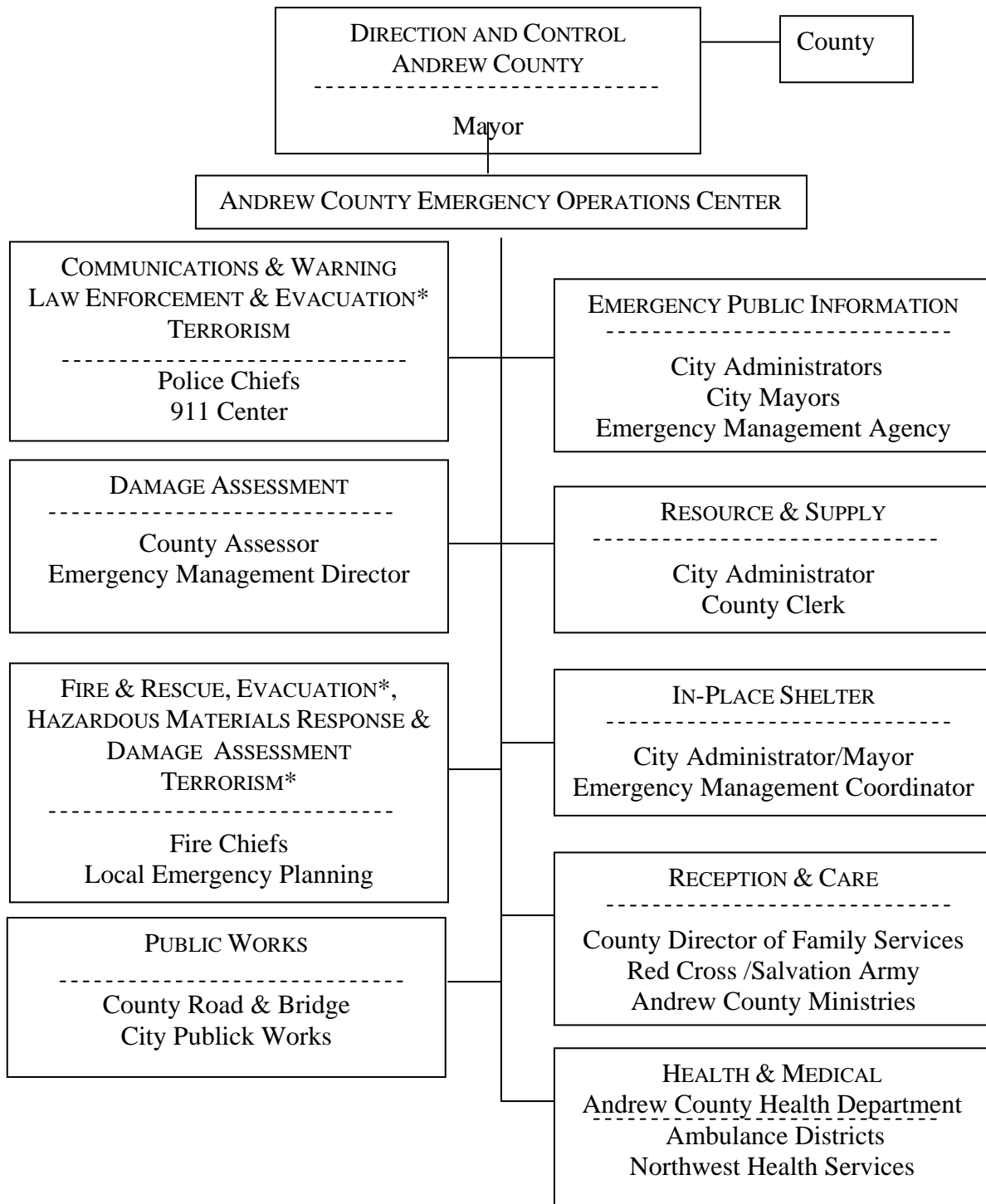
6. Emergency Government Proclamation and/or Resolution of a State of Emergency in Andrew County

Appendix 1 to the Basic Plan
**ANDREW COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIAGRAM
 BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION**



*Joint Primary Responsibility

MUNICIPALITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIAGRAM BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION



*Joint Primary Responsibility

Appendix 2 to the Basic Plan

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Functions and Responsibility Charts (Attachment A)

1. These charts assign specific agencies and/or individuals the responsibility to prepare for and to perform each of the fourteen identified emergency management functions (see Part IV of this Basic Plan), and also whether it is a primary (P) or supporting (S) role.
2. There is one chart for Andrew County. The chart is general in nature and should not be considered all inclusive. These are only general lists that will be expanded in the various annexes.

B. Task Assignments by Function (Attachment B)

1. There is one list of tasks for each function whether it is for the county or the municipality. Some tasks may be common to more than one function.

Attachment A to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan

**FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART
ANDREW COUNTY**

FUNCTIONAL ANNEX	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
FUNCTION P = Primary Responsibility S = Support Responsibility * = Joint Responsibility Department/Individual	DIRECTION & CONTROL	COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING	EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION	DAMAGE ASSESSMENT	LAW ENFORCEMENT	FIRE & RESCUE	RESOURCE & SUPPLY	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	PUBLIC WORKS	EVACUATION	IN-PLACE SHELTER	RECEPTION & CARE	HEALTH & MEDICAL	TERRORISM
County Commissioner and/or City Mayor	P	S	S				S		S	S				
Emergency Management Coordinator	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S		S	P	S	S	P*
County Sheriff, E-911	S	P*		S	P	S		S		P*		S		P*
Municipal Police Chiefs	S	P*		S	P*	S		S		S		S		P*
Fire Chiefs, Fire Departments/Districts	S	S		S		P	S	P		P*				P*
County Health Department Director	S		S				S	S				S	P	P*
County /Municipal Public Works	S	S		S			P*		P	S				S
City Administrator	S		P	S						S	S	S		
County Assessor	S			P										
County Clerk	S			S			P*			S				S
American Red Cross / Salvation Army	S											P*	S	
County Director of Family Services	S											P*	S	
County LEPC Chairman	S							P*						

Attachment B to Appendix 2 of the Basic Plan

TASKS ASSIGNMENTS BY FUNCTION

The following is a basic list of tasks assigned to each function. These task assignments are common to both county and city organizations. Specific tasks are listed in the appropriate Annex.

A. Direction and Control (Annex A)

Andrew County - Presiding Commissioner and/or City Mayor

1. Make policy decisions relating to emergency management.
2. Plan for emergency management activities.
3. Oversee hazard mitigation activities.
4. Control operations during disasters.
5. Coordinate and direct relief and recovery operations.
6. Coordinate emergency management activities.
7. Maintain an exercise program.
8. Supervise the emergency public information function.

B. Communications and Warning (Annex B)

Andrew County – Sheriff and/or City Police Chief

1. Monitor all emergency situations to insure proper response.
2. Train personnel (full-time and supplementary).
3. Support all other emergency functions when needed.
4. Develop warning plans and procedures for all identified hazards (see Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions).
5. Maintain and expand warning and alert devices (sirens, tone-activated receivers, etc.).

C. Emergency Public Information (Annex C)

Andrew County Public Information Officer

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

D. Damage Assessment (Annex D)

Andrew County Assessor- Emergency Management Director

1. Maintain plans and procedures consistent with those of the state and federal government.
2. Recruit and train personnel.

3. Provide disaster information to Direction and Control.
4. Assist federal and state officials in damage estimation.
5. Assist in mitigation activities by identifying potential problem areas.

E. Law Enforcement (Annex E)

Gentry County - County Sheriff and Police Chief

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

F. Fire and Rescue (Annex F)

Gentry County - Municipal Fire Department/Fire Protection District Chief(s)

1. Control fires during emergency operations.
2. Conduct fire prevention inspections.
3. Assist with search and rescue operations.
4. Support health and medical, communications and warning.
5. Respond to hazardous materials incidents.
6. Maintain/develop plans and procedures as required or conditions change.
7. Conduct training courses in self-help fire prevention techniques, as well as, fire prevention inspections.
8. Provide personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training (coordinate with LEPC).

G. Resource and Supply (Annex G)

Gentry County – County Clerk and County Road and Bridge Foreman

1. Maintain and update resource lists of supplies and personnel for use in disaster situations.
2. Identify potential resource requirements.
3. Coordinate with other agencies and departments to fill resource shortages.
4. Assist with the stocking of shelters.
5. Establish plans and procedures on how to channel donations and offers of volunteer assistance following a large scale disaster situation.

H. Hazardous Materials Response (Annex H)

Gentry County - Municipal Fire Department/Fire Protection District Chief(s), LEPC

1. Develop/maintain hazard analysis.
2. Provide initial hazard assessment to response personnel and the general public.

3. Lead the initial environmental assessment.
4. Prescribe personnel protective measures.
5. Issue public warning.
6. Establish an on-scene command post.
7. Determine when reentry is possible.
8. Provide response personnel (i.e., law enforcement, fire, public works, health and medical) with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training.
9. Work with nearby hospitals to insure procedures are available to handle contaminated patients and to decontaminate and isolate such patients.
10. Maintain a peace-time radiological accident capability.
11. Maintain the inventory of radiological equipment from the state.

I. Public Works (Annex I)

Gentry County – Foreman, County Road and Bridge Department

1. Remove debris and dispose of garbage.
2. Make emergency road and bridge repairs.
3. Restore utility service, especially to critical facilities.
4. Assist with flood control and emergency snow removal.
5. Gather damage assessment information.
6. Provide necessary support to other departments (i.e., heavy equipment, barricades, etc.).
7. Provide personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training. Coordinate with LEPC.
8. Refuel county/city vehicles.

J. Evacuation (Annex J)

Gentry County - County Sheriff and Municipal Police & Fire Department/Fire Protection District Chief(s)

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

K. In-Place Shelter (Annex K)

Gentry County - Emergency Management Coordinator

1. Advise the public on what protective actions to take.
2. Identify warning procedures.
3. Maintain emergency public information materials.
4. Identify/Provide protective shelter for the population in situations for which such action is appropriate. Coordinate with Reception and Care, Annex L.
5. Assist with the movement of people to shelters if necessary.

L. Reception and Care (Annex L)

County Director of Family Services, Red Cross, Salvation Army

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

M. Health and Medical (Annex M)

Director, Andrew County Health Department, Ambulance Districts ,County Coroner

1. Provide for public health services during an emergency.
2. Coordinate plans with representatives of private health sector to include nearby hospitals, nursing homes, etc.
3. Implement plans for mass inoculation.
4. Review provisions for expanded mortuary services.
5. Develop procedures to augment regular medical staff.
6. Develop plans to provide medical care in shelters.
7. Provide personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training (coordinate with LEPC).

N. Terrorism (Annex N)

Gentry County – Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, Health Department, Public Works

1. Law enforcement will manage other departments and agencies that will be operating in the incident while waiting for FBI to dispatch SAC .
2. Law enforcement: Respond to requests for support/assistance from other departments; local, state, and federal.
3. Law Enforcement: Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the terrorist incident scene.
4. Law Enforcement: Develop and maintain guidelines to detail specific roles and responsibilities of county law enforcement personnel in each of the major terrorism incidents (CBRNE).
5. Fire Department: Respond to all reports of terrorist incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
6. Fire Department: Determine the hazard level of the incident and direct response operations to include.
7. Fire Department: Establish options for mitigations based on estimates.
8. Health Department: Monitor response personnel and general public exposure to chemical, biological, and radiological agents.
9. Health Department: Assist PIO in broadcasts concerning public and individual health issues.

EMERGENCY (DISASTER) CLASSIFICATION & CONTROL PROCEDURES

I. PURPOSE

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

II. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION

- A. Level I Emergency is an occurrence that can be handled routinely by one or more departments within the County. It has the potential to require resources in excess of those available to the responding agency (ies) through mutual aid agreements, etc., to bring the situation under control. (Example: bomb threat, traffic accident with fuel spill, etc.)
- B. Level II Emergency is 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, structure fire with hazardous materials involved, etc.)
- C. Level III Emergency is 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.)

III. RESPONSE PROCEDURES

- A. The dispatcher, upon notification of an emergency, shall notify the appropriate response agencies to respond. (The term dispatcher when used in these procedures refers to the Andrew County Sheriff, E-911 Dispatch Center.)
- B. On-scene command and control of the affected area will be established by the first ranking officer of the responding agency at the scene of the incident. For incidents involving hazardous materials, the Incident Management System (IMS) will be implemented and the Incident Commander will be responsible for directing response operations.
- C. The on-scene commanding officer will maintain radio contact with the dispatcher to advise of the situation and to alert additional response agencies as necessary.
- D. When it becomes apparent to the commanding officer at the scene that control of the incident

is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding agency (ies) and the emergency has escalated from Level I to Level II or higher, the officer will instruct the dispatcher to notify the next in command (i.e., Sheriff, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Emergency Management Coordinator, etc.) of the seriousness of the disaster.

- E. The next in command will in turn, advise the chief elected official (i.e., Presiding Commissioner for Andrew County of the involved municipality) of the situation, at which time a determination will be made as to whether or not the EOC should be activated and personnel should be assembled.
- F. Should it be decided to assemble the EOC staff, each requested member of the EOC staff will be contacted by the dispatcher and advised to report to the EOC. The dispatcher will be assisted by the on-duty personnel at the department and/or the Emergency Management Coordinator to make the notifications if necessary (See Appendix 2 to Annex A for EOC Staffing Roster/Call-Up List).
- G. After the EOC Direction and Control staff has assembled, it will be determined what personnel will be required to control operations. This determination will be made by the officials present.

IV. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

- A. It will be the responsibility of the dispatcher on duty to notify the law enforcement and fire department command personnel and the EMS dispatch center. If necessary, one administrative assistant from each above mentioned department will be notified. The administrative assistants will report to the EOC and contact all other parties on the EOC call out list.
- B. The dispatcher will have available at the communications center the necessary call-up/notification lists which include names and telephone numbers of individuals and organizations to contact. It is the responsibility of the dispatcher along with each organization/department to see that these lists are kept current.
- C. In some cases it will be the responsibility of the first organization member contacted to notify and/or recall the necessary personnel within that organization to respond to the incident. Therefore, each organization must maintain current internal personnel notification/recall rosters and a means to implement them.
- D. Depending upon the type of emergency, the dispatcher will notify/warn special locations such as schools, nursing homes, factories and places of public assembly by using all methods as outlined in the Communications and Warning Annex (i.e., outdoor sirens, cable television interrupt, news media alert).
- E. It is the responsibility of the EOC clerking staff to keep a log of all messages received and sent (See Annex A for copies of message and log forms).

- F. Operational procedures/checklists will be established and utilized in so far as possible.
- G. Situations requiring notification that are not covered by these checklists will be handled on a case by case basis by the Emergency Management Coordinator and her/his staff.

Appendix 4 to Basic Plan
**PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING
STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE**

I. STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

A. Assistance from State and/or Federal agencies such as the Department of Conservation, Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc. can be requested directly by calling the appropriate agency (see each Annex of this plan for specific agencies and their contact points). State and/or Federal assistance may also be requested through the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

B. SEMA Notification

1. SEMA has a 24-hour telephone number to request assistance in a disaster or emergency: 573-751-2748.
 - a. Business hours: Your call will be answered by personnel on duty in the EOC.
 - b. Non-business hours: Leave your name and a call back number. Your call will be returned by the Duty Officer.
2. If the telephone lines are down, the Duty Officer can still be contacted. The Missouri State Highway Patrol can relay the information to Troop H in St. Joseph 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.
3. SEMA Area Coordinator: Steven Cheavens: 573-526-9127

II. NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE

A. General Facts

1. 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).
2. Requests should only be made after local resources are exhausted.
3. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) should be informed prior to making such a request.

B. Procedures

1. Analyze the situation to determine:
 - a. If threat to life or property still exists.
 - b. To insure all local resources are committed.
2. Make the request directly to the Governor through SEMA by the quickest means possible. If the telephone or radio is used, a hard copy should follow.

Attachment A to Appendix 4
to the Basic Plan

CONTACT NUMBERS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Mr. Charlie Toblin, Chief		Jane Smith
Little Rock District		Home: (501) 450-3954
Office: (501)324-5695	or	Cell: (501) 730-8282
Home: (501)835-6593		
Cell: (501) 681-1081		
FAX: (501)324-5097		

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Pleasant Hill Weather 816-540-6021

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

For hazardous chemical and oil spills

1(800) 424-8802

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION VII

(913) 281-0991

U.S. COAST GUARD

Commander, Second Coast Guard District (Marine Safety Office)
1222 Spruce Street Suite 8.140 104 E
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2835
Phone: (314) 539-3091
FAX: (314) 539-2659

CHEMTREC 1(800)424-9300

NORTHWEST MISSOURI REGION "H" HAZ MAT RESPONSE TEAM

Chief of Operations	Office: 1-816-676-1367
	Home: 816-279-8936
	Cell: 816-262-1400
	Pager: 888-904-3914
	Brian Carter Pager: 816-901-7121

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Response Office (24 hour)

(573) 634-2436

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION, Northwest District

Don Wickern, District Engineer
PO Box 287
St. Joseph, MO 64052
816-387-2350

MOHP 816-233-0291 Emergency Number: 1-800-525-5555

OTHER ASSISTANCE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

American Red Cross (Greater K. C. Chapter)	Phone: 816-931-8400
	FAX: 816-531-7306

American Red Cross Midland Empire Chapter	Phone: 816-232-8439
401 N. 12 th St.	FAX: 816-232-7565
St. Joseph, MO	

SALVATION ARMY

Don Wir, (Director) Emergency Services Coordinator
Office (314) 771-7366 (Nation Wide)
Cell Phone (314) 550-3303
FAX: (314) 771-4267

Dan Clark (Assistant Director)
Cell Phone: (314) 550-0096
Office: (314) 771-7366

Harold Johnson, Emergency Services Coordinator, Andrew County
Office (816)

FAX (816)

DEA (314) 538-4600 (Drug Enforcement Agency)

COUNTY HAZARD ANALYSIS

I. NATURAL HAZARDS

This Appendix is designed to provide an overview of the hazards that could affect Andrew County. In general, hazards can be placed into two (2) categories: Natural and Technological.

- A. Tornado: In Missouri, tornadoes occur most frequently between April and June, with April and May usually producing the most tornadoes, but a tornado can occur at any time of the year. Between 1950 and 2000 there has been a yearly average of 26 tornadoes in Missouri. Chances incidents will develop is considered high.
- B. Winter Storms: The greatest threat is likely to occur in the area north of the Missouri River. Weather data indicated that the Missouri counties north of the Missouri River may receive an average annual snowfall of 18 to 22 inches, while counties to the south may receive an average of 8 to 12 inches. Ice and extreme cold temperatures are also a possibility. In 2002 Andrew County experienced a severe winter/ice storm. A large winter storm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as power failures, carbon monoxide poisonings, fuel shortages, and transportation incidents. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered high.
- C. Floods: Andrew County is vulnerable to the effects of a levee or dam failure, since 2001 (22) dams have been identified in the county. (See attachment A for more information.) There are several waterways in Andrew County including the Missouri, Nodaway, 102 and Platt. There are a number of smaller creeks and drainage ditches that feed these rivers and should be of concern if flooding is imminent. Andrew has experienced damages from flooding (i.e., in 1993 it was declared for disaster assistance, public and individual). Andrew County does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The flood plain maps area kept on file with the County Clerk, as well as with the SEMA in Jefferson City. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered high.
- D. Earthquake: There are two earthquake source zones in Missouri; other zones due to their proximity could also affect Missouri. Earthquakes occurred in 1990 and 1991 along the New Madrid Fault in Missouri. Although earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently than on the west coast, the threat of earthquake to Missouri residents is high. For more information, see Attachment A to this Appendix.
- E. Drought: Drought is defined as a prolonged period with no rain that can affect agriculture areas and impact water supply systems. Because of its geographical location and characteristic weather problems, Missouri is vulnerable to drought conditions. Agricultural droughts are the most common of record, particularly those inflicting damage to corn crop yields.
- F. Heat Wave: A heat wave is defined by the National Weather Service as three consecutive days

of 90 degree Fahrenheit plus temperatures. These high temperatures generally occur from June through September, but are most prevalent in the months of July and August. Heat waves are often a major contributing factor to power outages (brownouts, etc) as the high temperatures result in a tremendous demand for electricity for cooling purposes. Based on 30-year statistics from the National Weather Service, Missouri is vulnerable to heat waves ranging from High to Moderate in the months of July and August. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered moderate.

- G. Wildfire: A wildfire if the uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush or forest/woodlands. The majority of fires and the greatest acreage loss will occur during the spring fire season, which is normal between February and May and July, August and September. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered moderate.

II. TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

A. Hazardous Materials Incident

Andrew 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. Several major transportation routes cross through the county. (additional information is available in Annex H):

The probability that such incidents will develop is considered moderate to high.

B. Transportation Accident

Mass transportation is defined as the means, or system, that transfers larger groups of individuals from one place to another. The important key is that we are discussing transportation accidents involving the public, not materials (see hazardous materials incidents). Thus, mass transportation accidents include public airlines, railroad passenger cars, metro rail travel, tour buses, city bus lines, school buses, and other means of public transportation. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered moderate.

- C. Dam Failure: Andrew County is vulnerable to the effects of a levee or dam failure, since 2001 (22) dams have been identified in the county. (See Attachment A for more information.)

- D. Urban and Structural Fire: Fire is the primary cause of accidental death in the United States, surpassing floods, automobile accidents and other disasters. Fires may be accidental or intentional and have the potential to cause major conflagrations, leading to secondary hazards, such as a hazardous materials incident. In 1999, there were 76 reported bomb threats statewide. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered high.

- E. Power Failure: Loss or interruption of power can cause significant problems for the businesses and residents of Andrew County. Power failure can result from another disaster (i.e., tornado, winter storm) or it can occur on its own. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered high.

- F. Civil Disorder: In general, this refers to groups of people purposely choosing not to observe

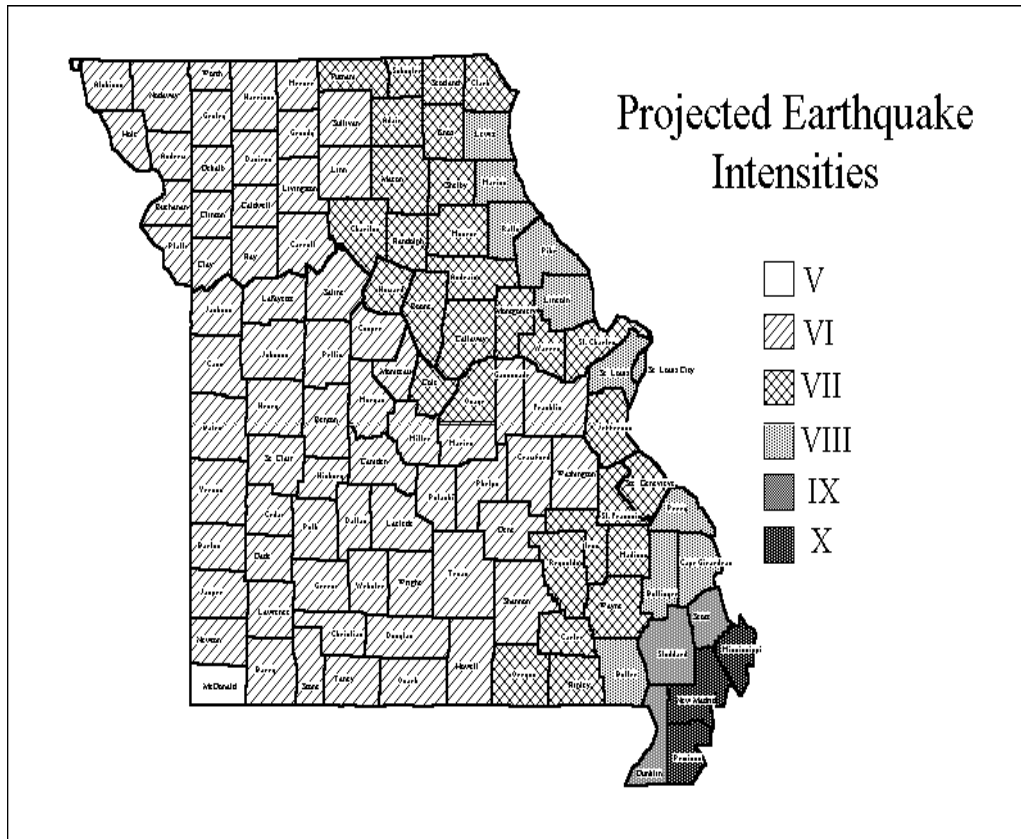
law, regulation or rule, usually in order to bring attention to their cause. It can take the form of small gatherings or large groups blocking or impeding access to a building, or causing disruption of normal activities by generating noise and intimidating people. Missouri has not experienced a trend of consistent riotous behavior or disruptive civil disorder; there have been no recorded civil disorders or riots in this county. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered low.

- G. Terrorism: As defined by the FBI, is “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.” There are two types of terrorism: domestic and international. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered low. Additional information on terrorism is found in Annex N.
- H. Nuclear Attack/Detonation: This is not considered to be a significant threat for Andrew County.
- I. Public Health Emergency: This could include disease epidemics, large-scale incidents of food or water contamination, or extended periods without adequate water and sewer services. The probability that such incidents will develop is considered high. Additional information on public health emergency operations plan is found in Annex M.

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

- A. The New Madrid Seismic Zone is centered in Southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas, but extends into parts of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. The region is considered to pose the greatest danger and have the highest seismic city level of any area east of the Rocky Mountains. Due to the geology of the area, damages could be spread over a large area of the Central United States. The Nemaha Uplift runs parallel to the Missouri/Kansas border from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Earthquakes along this fault are not expected to be as severe as those in the New Madrid seismic zone, but earthquakes are possible here. The most recent earthquake along the Nemaha uplift occurred on March 31, 1993 with a magnitude of 3.1 on the Richter scale
- B. Addendum 1 to this Appendix illustrates the projected Modified Mercalli intensities for Missouri should a 7.6 magnitude earthquake occur anywhere along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Andrew County and its municipalities can expect to feel the effects of a VI intensity on the Modified Mercalli scale. See Addendum 1 to this Attachment for a list of these effects for Andrew County.
- C. A major earthquake could cause massive casualties and injuries, as well as severe damage to private and public property. (Most casualties and injuries are due to falling objects and debris, not from the actual movement of the ground.) Railroads, highways, bridges, telecommunications, and utilities could also be severely damaged. An earthquake could trigger secondary events such as explosions, fires, landslides, flooding, liquefaction and hazardous materials releases. Natural gas and petroleum pipelines could rupture, causing fires and explosions. Dam failures are also likely to follow a major earthquake.
- D. A major earthquake would overwhelm a local jurisdiction's ability to adequately respond to the situation.
- E. Earthquakes are more likely to hinder emergency operations than most other disasters or emergencies (i.e., difficulties coordinating services and acquiring resources could be much more critical).
- F. Access to and from the damaged area may be severely restricted for hours at least, if not days. Communications and life-support systems may be severely hampered or destroyed.
- G. Seismic caused ground motions and its resulting damage may vary within a geographical region. There could be heavy damage in one area and only slight damage in another area. Initial reports of the earthquake may not reflect the true nature of the problem.
- H. A catastrophic earthquake would result in an immediate declaration of a "State of Emergency" by the Governor, followed later by a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This would allow state and federal emergency operations to begin.
- I. Local jurisdictions may have to "go it alone" for the first 72 hours after an earthquake, before state and federal assistance arrives.

PROJECTED EARTHQUAKE INTENSITIES



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

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

Attachment B
Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

DAM FAILURE

I. DEFINITION

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

II. SITUATION

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

III. 2003 DAM INVENTORY

- A. An inventory of dams in Missouri is maintained by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey. The inventory has identified 22 dams in Andrew County. These dams are listed in Addendum 1 to this Attachment. A map showing there location is provided in Addendum 2.
- B. The term “dam,” is defined as an artificial barrier which impounds or diverts water and:
 - 1. Is more than 6 feet high and stores 50 acre-feet or more, or,
 - 2. Is 25 feet or more high and stores more than 15 acre-feet.

Excluded are:

- 1. Levees used to prevent water from reaching certain areas.
- 2. Sewage lagoon levees.

Addendum 2
Attachment B to Appendix 6

DAM LOCATIONS

Attachment C

Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM INFORMATION

<u>Community Name</u>	<u>NFIP Status</u>	<u>Special Flood Hazard</u>	<u>Date on which Sanctions apply</u>	<u>Policies</u>
City				

KEY: NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
F Effective Map is a Flood Insurance Rate Map
R Indicates entry in Regular Program
* Areas which have had special flood hazard areas identified. Not in the Program.

Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

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

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, we _____,
_____, Board of County Commissioners, Andrew County, Missouri, and
_____, Mayor of the City of _____, Missouri, hereby
declare that a state of emergency exists in Andrew County, Missouri, and we hereby invoke and declare in
full force and effect in Andrew County, Missouri, all laws, statutes, of the State of Missouri, Andrew
County, and the City of _____, for the exercise of all necessary
emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Andrew 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 Andrew 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 Andrew 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.

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

COUNTY OF

Commissioner

1st District Commissioner

2nd District Commissioner

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ANNEX A

DIRECTION & CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

This annex will develop a capability for the chief executive and key individuals of Andrew County to direct and control response and recovery operations from a centralized facility (an emergency operations center-EOC) in the event of an emergency.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Andrew County Emergency Management Agency Director and Elected County Officials will control operations from a joint EOC. If the other incorporated subdivisions do not have an emergency management organization, the county will assume that role upon request.
2. Primary EOC
 - a. The Presiding Commissioner will direct and control operations from the training room located in the Andrew County rural fire department, 107 S Hwy 71, hereafter designated as the primary emergency operations center (EOC). For further information, EOC standard operations guidelines are located in Appendix 4 to this Annex.
 - b. The 911 Center is staffed 24 hours a day and has the communications equipment to communicate with county, city and state departments and agencies. This includes contact with the State Highway Patrol, Troop H in St. Joseph, MO; area fire, law enforcement, medical services; and local government agencies. A natural gas powered generator is available for emergencies. See Annex B for more detailed information.
3. Alternate EOCs
 - a. Depending upon the situation, one of the following facilities may be used as an alternate EOC:
 - 1) Second floor of the Andrew County Sheriff's office , 402 W Market St, Savannah, MO.
 - b. The alternate EOC facility would become the official site for all county officials and departments/agencies having emergency functions should the primary EOC become inoperable.

4. Mobile EOCs

a. As of January 2006, this capability is not available.

5. Space will be provided in the EOC for the chief executive and Direction and Control staff (see Appendix 2 to this Annex). Space for briefing the media will be available but separate from the actual operations room. State and/or federal officials that support disaster operations will also be provided space to operate in the EOC.

B. Assumptions

1. When an emergency/disaster occurs or threatens to occur, the EOC will be activated in a timely manner. Local officials will respond as directed in this Annex and Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.
2. Should a total evacuation become necessary, operations can be successfully controlled from nearby safe locations.
3. Close coordination must be maintained between the EOC and the disaster scene to identify special considerations, secondary threats, and available resources.
4. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by emergency response personnel and can be managed at the field level under established departmental procedures.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Direction and Control operations will be performed according to the operational time frames (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) established in the Basic Plan.

- A. The EOC will be activated by the jurisdictions chief elected official or in accordance with Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.
- B. The Andrew County Commission along with representatives of county departments (i.e., Direction and Control Staff) will assemble in the EOC to direct, control, and coordinate emergency response operations within their respective jurisdiction.
- C. Staffing of the EOC will be determined by the severity of the situation.
- D. In some situations, it may be necessary to utilize an on-scene incident command post and implement the Incident Management System (IMS). IMS is a management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment and communications at the scene of an emergency. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires that organizations that deal with hazardous material incidents must operate under an Incident Management System (see Annex H, Hazardous Materials Response).
- E. The FBI has been designated as the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for Law Enforcement

Operations Management in a terrorist event, to include weapons of mass destruction. FEMA is designated as the LFA for Disaster Recovery Operations Management. At the onset of a terrorist event, the FBI (Law) is the overall LFA. Once Law Enforcement Operations has diminished, the overall LFA role will change to FEMA. Local and state agencies pertinent to law enforcement operations management, to include certain disaster recovery groups, are to work jointly with the FBI in resolving the law aspect of a terrorist situation. See Appendix 4 to Annex E and Annex N for further information on terrorism incidents.

- F. The on-scene incident commander will direct and control operations at the disaster site. The incident commander will maintain contact with the EOC and keep them informed of the situation.
- G. 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 representative.
- H. 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.
- I. Each emergency response service (i.e., fire, law enforcement, etc.) will provide for the continuous staffing of emergency response jobs. Work shifts will be established to provide the necessary response.
- J. Procedures for handling reports/messages coming in and out of the EOC (i.e. review, verification, distribution, etc.) will be as outlined in Appendix 3 to this Annex.
- K. Information received in the EOC from field units and other reliable sources will be compiled and reported to the State Emergency Management Agency as requested and/or required. This information will be displayed in an appropriate place in the EOC.
- L. State and/or Federal officials will support disaster operations as appropriate. These officials will coordinate their efforts through the designated EOC.
- M. Should a life-threatening situation develop or appear imminent, emergency instructions to the public will be disseminated by all available means (see Annex C).
- IX. EOC operations will continue as determined by the situation, and will conclude by order of the chief elected official.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

Diagrams of the Direction and Control function for Gentry County are shown in Appendix 1 to this Annex.

B. Responsibilities

1. The primary responsibility for Direction and Control in Gentry County rests with the Presiding Commissioner. See Section VI of the Basic Plan for line of succession. This Direction and Control Coordinator will:
 - a. Implement this Emergency Operations Plan.
 - b. Activate response personnel and direct emergency response operations upon the advice of EOC staff.
 - c. Declare a state of emergency and request state and federal assistance when appropriate.
 - d. Summarize damage assessment information and submit appropriate reports.
2. All departments, agencies, and individuals support the Direction and Control function as follows:
 - a. Coordinate their activities with the EOC (through established lines of communications or by designating a representative to report to the EOC).
 - b. Advise the Direction and Control staff in their area of expertise/ responsibility.
 - c. 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.
 - d. Compile damage assessment figures.
 - e. Tabulate expenditure data for the emergency situation.
3. In addition to the aforementioned responsibilities, the following have these assignments:
 - a. Emergency Management Coordinator
 - 1) Maintain the operational readiness of the EOC necessary for a continuous 24-hour operation (i.e., identify EOC personnel, stock administrative supplies and equipment, prepare status boards, furnish maps to plot data and set up displays to post damage assessment information).

- 2) Train the EOC staff through tests and exercises.
- 3) Coordinate and manage EOC operations.
- 4) Implement message handling procedures (see Appendix 3 to this Annex).
- 5) Conduct regular briefings while the EOC is activated.
- b. The Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for providing security in the EOC.
- c. The Communications and Warning Coordinator is responsible for establishing an EOC communications capability.
- d. The Public Works Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that utilities are restored to the EOC after a disaster has occurred.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Direction and Control Coordinator is an important member of the EOCs Direction and Control Staff and will coordinate Direction and Control activities from the EOC.
- B. All Direction and Control activities will be coordinated through the EOC when activated.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. If the primary EOC is not able to function (i.e., EOC is damaged, inaccessible, etc.), an alternate EOC will be activated (see Section II of this Annex). It is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Coordinator to: manage the alternate EOC, provide for the relocation of staff members to this facility, and transfer direction and control authority from the primary EOC.
- B. Should it become necessary to evacuate the entire county, the EOC will be moved to the nearest safe location.
- C. The lines of succession for elected officials and county departments are identified in Section VI of the Basic Plan and each annex of this plan. The Line of succession for Direction and Control of this Annex is:

1. Presiding Commissioner
 2. Senior Commissioner
 3. Junior Commissioner
 4. County Clerk
- D. 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.

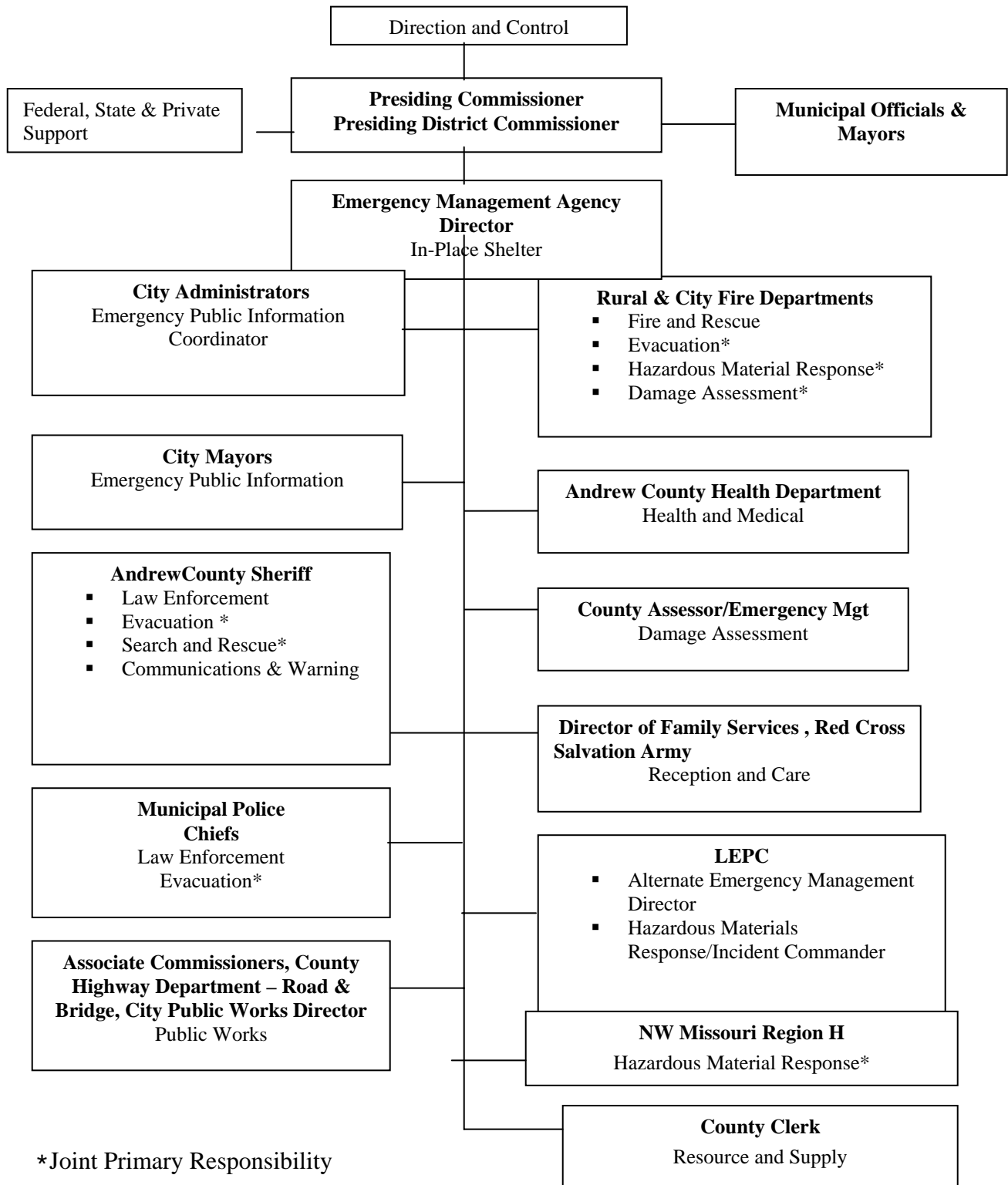
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The EOC will serve as a central point for coordinating the operational, logistical, and administrative support needs of response personnel at the disaster site, public shelters, and agency work/control/dispatch centers.
- B. Requests for assistance, general messages, and reports will be handled using the procedures and forms in Appendix 3 to this Annex.
- C. A record of all persons entering and departing the EOC will be maintained by security personnel at the entrance. All personnel will be issued a pass to be worn while in the EOC and to be returned when departing from the premises.

APPENDICES

1. Direction and Control Functional Diagrams (Gentry County)
2. EOC Staffing Roster and Call-Up List
3. Message Handling Procedures
 - Attachment A - Message Form
 - Attachment B - Communications Log
 - Attachment C - Significant Events Log
4. EOC Standard Operating Guidelines

COUNTY DIRECTION AND CONTROL FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex A
EOC STAFFING ROSTER AND CALL-UP LIST

The key individuals and agencies that will direct/coordinate operations from the Andrew County EOC are identified here. Names and telephone numbers are not published because they change frequently and therefore will be outdated quickly. This information will be maintained by the County Emergency Management Coordinator and the E-911 Dispatch Center. Not all county and city services/organizations are listed here. Additional contact lists can be found in other Annexes to this plan (i.e., utility companies, medical services, rural fire departments/districts, etc.). The procedures for staffing the EOC are explained further in Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.

ANDREW COUNTY

All area codes are (816) unless otherwise noted

POSITION	NAME	W-PHONE	H-PHONE
*Presiding Commissioner	Larry Atkins	324-5716	526-3035
Commissioner First District	Greg Wall	^	324-5062
Commissioner Second District	Richard Townsend	^	567-2099
*Emergency Management Director	Roger L. Latham	324-3511/5023	324-3289
County Prosecuting Attorney	Steve Stevenson	324-3535	324-6458
*County Sheriff	Gary Howard	324-3511	324-3259
*Public Information Officer	Daniel Hageman	324-3624	662-2991
*Division of Family Services Director			
*County Assessor	Ronald Christmas	324-3023	324-4506
*Red Cross	Kevin Kerby	816-232-8439	
Andrew County Ambulance	Vicky Groce	324-3341	324-5318
Grand River Ambulance		660-726-2430	
*County Clerk	Daniel Hageman	324-3624	662-2991
County Coroner	Ronald Crouse	324-3828	324-3828
*Andrew County Health Dept	Joan Nold	324-3130	369-2011
County Highway Department Dr	Ivan Hendricks	324-4012	567-4047
Savannah Public Works Director	Kenny Lance	324-3511	324-3902
Andrew County Ministries	Roger Latham	324-3511	324-3289
Northwest Health Services	Dan Brockman		
Savannah Police Department	David Vincent	324-7541	324-1465
Country Club Village Police	Richard Scott		
Savannah Rural Fire Department	Steve Oliver	324-7533	324-4288

* Denotes EOC Direction and Control Staff that have been assigned primary responsibility for the emergency management functions.

**EOC STAFFING ROSTER/CALL-UP LIST
MUNICIPALITIES**

All area codes (816) unless otherwise noted

Position	Name	W-Phone	H-Phone
Bolckow Fire Dept	Mike Hudson		428-2406
Cosby Fire Department			
Helena Fire Department	Rick Thorntn		369-2104
Fillmore Fire Dept	Travis Greever		487-2032
Rosendale Fire Dept	Brian Atkins		526-3775
Mayor City of Savannah	Robert Wilson	324-3315	324-4470
Mayor Amazonia	Sam Meers		
Mayor Bolckow	Tom Cox		428-2035
Mayor Cosby	Pryor Schottel Jr		378-2315
Mayor CCV	Kent Shipley		
Mayor Fillmore	Danny Floyd		
Mayor Rea	Kenneth Hill		
Mayor Rosendale	Christine Holm-Todd		324-2054

MESSAGE HANDLING PROCEDURES

- A. All reports/messages coming into the EOC will be acknowledged by recording them on the message form (see Attachment A to this Appendix). This procedure applies to anyone receiving a message by radio, telephone, etc.
- B. Each message will be entered into the communications/message log (see Attachment B to this Appendix). The log will show date and time the message was received along with the individual/department sending it.
- C. After the message has been logged, it will be given to the Emergency Management Coordinator for routing to the appropriate function coordinator(s). A copy of each message that contains damage information will also be given to the damage assessment coordinator for collection, analysis and display of information in the EOC.
- D. If the information contained in the message is vitally important, it will be entered into a significant events log. This log will be used to record key disaster related information (i.e., casualty information, health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of the hazard to the public, number of evacuees, radiation dose, etc.). See Attachment C to this Appendix for a copy of the log.
- E. The message receiver is responsible for checking the accuracy of the message. (If the message is found to be inaccurate, the Emergency Management Coordinator will be notified who will then inform any others who have also received this message.) The appropriate action will be taken to either complete the request or if unable to respond, forward it to the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- F. The response to the message will be disseminated as appropriate (i.e. reported to response personnel in the field, provided to the EOC staff through regularly scheduled briefings, forwarded to state officials, or disseminated to the public.) Means to communicate message will include radio, telephone, runner, etc..
- G. Outgoing messages from the EOC will also be entered into the communications/message log as mentioned previously. This will include messages that originate from the EOC which are also to be recorded on a message form.
- H. Personnel required for message handling will be furnished by the Emergency Management Coordinator and/or E-911 Dispatch Center.

Attachment A
Appendix 3 to Annex A

Message Form

DATE:	MESSAGE:
TO:	
ROUTED TO:	
ELECTED OFFICIALS _____	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT _____	
LAW ENFORCEMENT _____	
FIRE & RESCUE _____	
PUBLIC WORKS _____	
PUBLIC INFORMATION _____	
HEALTH AND MEDICAL _____	

Signed

Date

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

[illegible]

Attachment C
Appendix 3 to Annex A

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS LOG

[illegible]

Appendix 4 to Annex A

EOC STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES

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

The EOC may be activated by the chief elected official, or the Emergency Management Director.

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

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

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

ANNEX B

COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING

I. PURPOSE

This annex will provide information concerning available, and potentially available, communications and warning capabilities in Andrew County.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Communications and warning capabilities for Andrew County is provided by the Andrew County 911 Center.
2. The EOC will provide communications during times of emergency through the 911 Center.
3. The 911 Center is staffed on a 24-hour basis by dispatch personnel. They have the ability to dispatch the following:

Fire services- Savannah, Rural Fire, Helena, Cosby, Fillmore, Bolckow, Rosendale

Ambulance services- Andrew County , Grand River

Police Departments – Savannah , Country Club Village

Sheriff Department – Andrew County

Other - Special Facilities and activation of outdoor warning systems

4. Andrew County receives its warning information from Troop H, Missouri State Highway Patrol located in St Joseph. The MULES and NAWAS terminals are located at the Troop H headquarters. Types of warning include severe weather. This warning information, in turn, is dispersed throughout the county.
5. Weather spotters are used during severe weather. A map showing the warning routes used by these spotters has been developed and is kept on file with the Emergency Management Director.
6. Communities having outdoor warning sirens include Savannah, Rosendale, Bolckow, Cosby, Helena and Amazonia. The remaining areas of the county will be supplemented with mobile public address operations by the Sheriff's Department, municipal police, and local fire departments. **Also, a warning notification call-down list of nursing homes and businesses is maintained by the Emergency Management Director.** Radio and television stations will also broadcast warnings.
7. There are no fixed warning sirens in the unincorporated areas of Gentry County. These areas will be warned by telephone, mobile public address systems and/or door to door.

8. The primary communications and warning capabilities for Andrew County areas of responsibility (see Basic Plan, III Concepts of Operations A.7.) are housed in the Andrew County 911 Center in the County Sheriff's Office in Savannah, Missouri. This includes, back up radios, land-lines and cellular phones.
9. Andrew County lies within the St. Joseph EAS operational area. The primary EAS radio station for Andrew County is (KFEQ 680 AM/ KSFT 92.7FM) , KKJO 1550 AM The primary EAS television station for the county is: KQTV, Channel 2, in St. Joseph

The following officials in Andrew County are authorized to activate the EAS system.

Andrew County Commissioners; Andrew County Sheriff; EMA Director or Assistant

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Ultimate responsibility for developing and maintaining an emergency operations communications and warning capability lies with local government.
2. The primary communications and warning operations for Andrew County will be controlled by the Andrew County 911 Center, located at 402 West Market in Savannah, MO. Each municipality is responsible for controlling such operations in their jurisdiction. They will establish shifts to provide a 24-hour a day staffing of their communications facility during an emergency.
3. During classified emergencies, curtailment of routine actions will be necessary. The

degree of this curtailment will be determined by the chief communications officer and will depend upon the severity of the situation.

4. During emergency operations, all departments will maintain their existing equipment and procedures for communicating with their field operations. They will keep the EOC informed of their operations at all times and will maintain communications liaison with the EOC.
5. Communications between the state and local EOC will be primarily through land line telephone links.
6. Telephone services, HAM radios, and other amateur communication networks in the area will be utilized to expand communication capabilities during a disaster.
7. Although most warning alerts come from outside sources (i.e., State, National Weather Service, etc.), Andrew County will develop and maintain the capability to identify potential problems and ensure a timely warning on its own.
8. When emergency situations requiring public warning occur at industrial sites that have hazardous materials, or at water impoundments, the procedures for alerting government officials will follow the procedures contained in Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan
9. When an emergency situation occurs, all available systems will be utilized to alert and warn the private residences, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, etc. Methods of warning include: television, radio, and outdoor warning systems.
10. Tests and educational programs will be conducted regularly to ensure the public understands the various warnings.

B. Tasks to be Accomplished by Time Frame

1. Mitigation

- a. Revise and update this Annex and its Appendices at least yearly.
- b. Formulate long-range plans for improvements and follow through with them.
- c. Conduct training for all personnel (full-time, part-time, and supplementary) in:
 - 1) Weather spotting
 - 2) Message flow for EOC activation
 - 3) Emergency classification
 - 4) Damage assessment
 - 5) Warning systems activation procedures
 - 6) Other subjects as required to support other functions
- d. Participate in a regular schedule of tests and exercises.

- e. Inspect and maintain all equipment on a regular basis.
- f. Identify private sector resources (i.e., telephone companies) that can augment local capabilities to include repair and supply.
- g. Analyze equipment locations with regard to possible destruction from hazards.
- h. Coordinate Communications and Warning capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions.
- i. Ensure that a repair capability exists under emergency conditions.
- j. Develop procedures to provide coverage if any equipment becomes disabled.
- k. Work with PIO to distribute information to the media and public for educational purposes.
- l. Develop procedures to warn and/or communicate information to special needs groups (hearing impaired persons, persons with visual impairments, non-English speaking groups, etc.).

2. Preparedness

- a. Initiate personnel call-up as necessary, depending upon the potential of the situation.
- b. Activate appropriate warning systems.
- c. Run equipment readiness checks to include emergency power.
- d. Activate alternate systems and procedures if necessary.
- e. Provide adequate communication support to EOC staff.
- f. Check communications links with state and federal agencies.

3. Response

- a. Activate warning system if not already done.
- b. Activate all necessary personnel to meet communications needs.
- c. Provide communication for agencies in the field.
- d. Make the emergency classification, if necessary.
- e. Maintain and provide information to decision-makers.

- f. Report on Communications and Warning systems status to the EOC staff.
 - g. Make necessary repairs or switch to alternate systems as breakdowns occur.
- 4. Recovery
 - a. Continue response level operations until orders to discontinue are received.
 - b. Provide communication support to Damage Assessment.
 - c. Make repairs and inventory equipment and supplies. Report status to EOC staff.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Appendix 1 to this annex contains a warning flow chart for Andrew County.
- B. The Communications and Warning Coordinator for Andrew County will be by the Andrew County 911 Center Coordinator. This coordinator is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Designate back-up communications and warning equipment should the equipment in either the primary or alternate EOC not function.
 - 2. Maintain a communications log of messages coming into and out of the EOC (see Attachment C to Appendix 3 of Annex A).
 - 3. Maintain current notification lists for all departments and provide these lists to the communications center.
 - 4. Implement call-down of all EOC staff (see Appendix 2 to Annex A).
 - 5. Provide security and protection of communications and warning equipment. Also, provide procedures for protecting communications equipment from the effects of the disaster.
 - 6. Review and update this annex and its appendices annually.
- C. The law enforcement and fire agencies will support this function by providing weather spotting, dispatchers, and vehicles/personnel for warning dissemination.
- D. The Public Information Officer will support warning operations when necessary.
- E. Additional support for this function will come from those departments/organizations having communications capabilities. Among these are the ambulance and public works agencies.
- F. Any department/organization involved in this function is responsible for providing adequate training regarding communications and warning.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Communications and Warning Coordinator is an important member of the EOCs Direction and Control Staff and will communication and warning activities from the EOC.
- B. All communications and warning activities will be coordinated through the EOC when activated.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for the Communications and Warning Coordinator is through the Chief Deputy and then through the road deputies in order of seniority.
- B. Records vital to the communications and warning function should be duplicated and stored at another location. If this is not possible, plans should be developed to move documents to an alternate site.
- C. In the event the primary communications and warning facilities become inoperable, Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) should be developed to provide for backup equipment or an alternate facility.

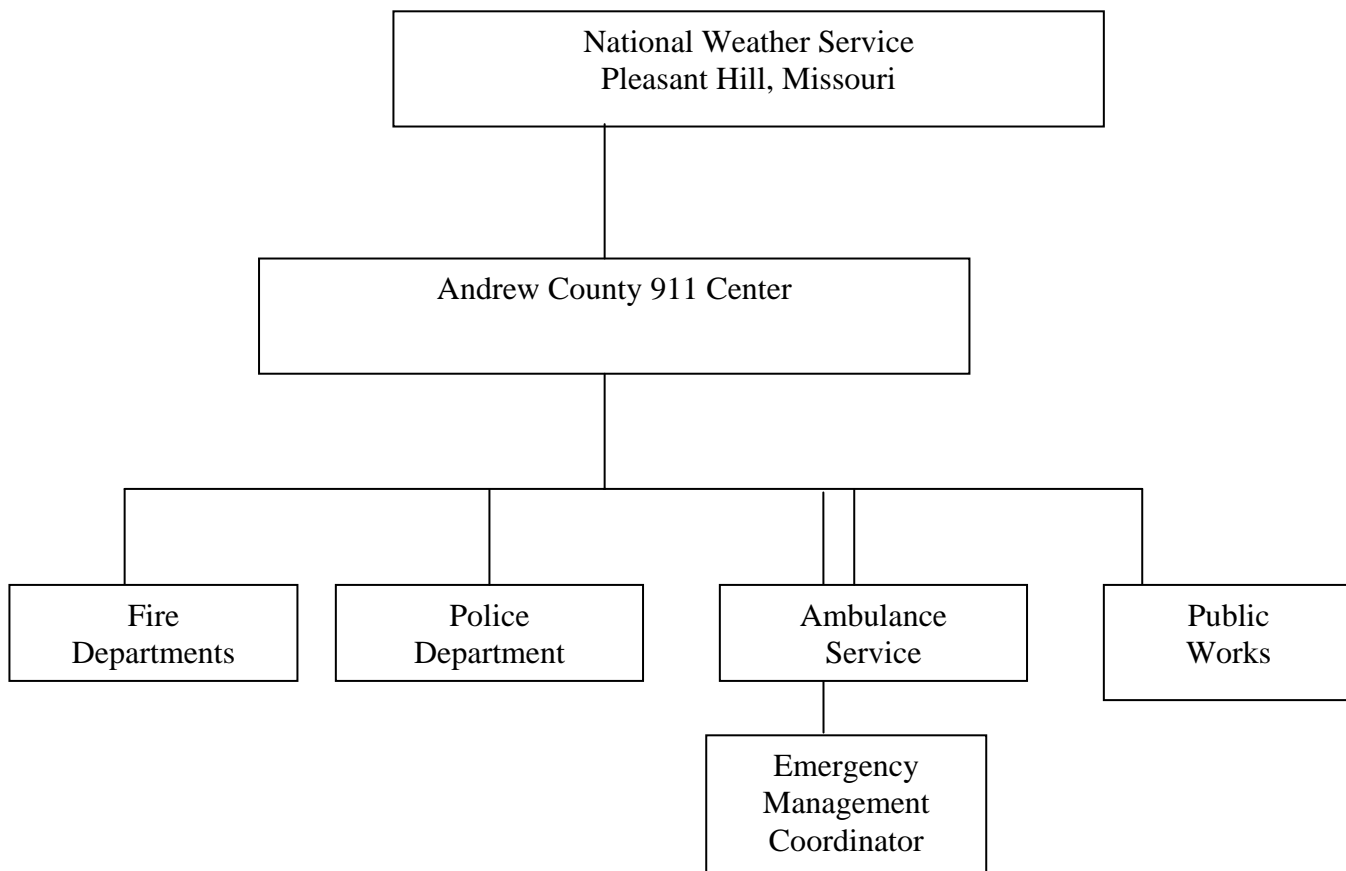
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Mutual aid agreements and agreements of understanding regarding communications and warning operations should be maintained.
- B. Protect communications and warning equipment from lightning, and wind.
- C. Establish priority of service restoration and line-load control on telephone equipment in the EOC and other essential facilities.
- D. Record keeping and accounting procedures will be according to appropriate county/city regulations.
- E. Notification lists for all departments, including each individual in the chain-of-command, should be up-dated regularly and provided to the appropriate city and county dispatchers.
- F. It is the responsibility of each agency to ensure that their personnel are adequately trained and familiar with communications and warning procedures as outlined in this Plan and the agencies' own SOGs.

Appendices

1. Warning Flow Chart
2. Communications and Warning Capabilities
3. Weather Warning Protocols

Appendix 1 to Annex B
WARNING FLOW CHART



COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING CAPABILITIES

Communications Frequencies

Andrew County Sheriff's Department maintains communications capabilities in the Sheriff Office. The Main terminal is located here which operates on the following frequencies:

Sheriff's	155.415
Repeater (Savannah).....	155.650
Repeater (Hwy A & US71)	
Repeater (Amazonia)	
Ambulance.....	155.235
Savannah PD & Savannah Public Works	155.055
Andrew County Highway Dept & Rural Fire Departments	154.055
Savannah Rural Fire	154.145
Mutual Aid.....	155.435
Fire Mutual Aid	
Statewide Sheriff.....	155.730
Point to Point	155.370
Troop H.....	42.580

A natural gas generator is on standby for radio communications at the 911 Dispatch Center.

Telephone Warning Call List

A warning notification call-down list is used to warn (by telephone) nursing homes and businesses in the county. The system is called the Informer. This list is maintained by the Emergency Management Director who is the Emergency Management Coordinator for this plan. This list should be developed by priority, for example:

PRIORITY #1

NURSING HOMES:

Shady Lawn	324-5991
LaVerna Village	324-3185

PRIORITY #2

SCHOOLS:

North Andrew R-VI , 9120 Hwy 48 , Rosendale	567-2965
Avenue City R-IX , 18069 Hwy 169, Cosby	662-3201
Savannah R-III , District Office	324-3144
Senior High, 701 E. Williams	324-3128

SCHOOLS (cont)

Junior High, 701 West Chestnut	324-3126
Minnie Cline Elementary, 808 W. Price	324-3915
Amazonia Elementary, Amazonia	475-2161
Helena Elementary, Helena	369-2865
John Glenn Elementary, Country Club Village	816-279-4533

Tone Alert Systems

Tone activated receivers are located throughout Andrew County in schools, nursing homes, hospitals, this system is activated from the Communications Center and is tested daily .

Outdoor Warning Sirens

The following communities have outdoor warning sirens

Cosby.....1 Rosendale 1 Bolckow ... 1 Helena 1 Savannah 1 Amazonia ...1

The outdoor warning sirens located in Savannah, Rosendale, Bolckow , are activated by the Sheriff's department. The Sheriff's dispatcher will activate the sirens as authorized by law enforcement officials or other elected officials with adequate knowledge. The sirens located in Amazonia , Cosby and Helena , are responsible for activating their sirens.

Federal and State Agencies

Missouri Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
2600 Grand Ave. Kansas City, MO.....(816) 421-3440
Department of Conservation
Burr Oaks Woods 1401 NW Park Rd Blue Springs, MO.....(816) 228-3766
Drug Enforcement Administration(314) 538-4600
Federal Bureau of Investigations
1300 Summit Kansas City, MO.....(816) 512-8200
INS.....(630) 574-4600
US Marshals.....(816) 512-2000
Troop A 504 E. Blue Pkwy Lee's Summit, MO..... . (816) 524-1407
Troop H PO Box 8580 St. Joseph, MO.....(816) 387-2345
Missouri State Water Patrol, Headquarters, Jefferson City.....(573) 751-3333

Other

National Weather Service.....800-438-0596

Appendix 3 to Annex B
Flash Flood/Flood
Watch /Warning

Date _____

Watch # _____

Effective Till _____

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____ (24 Hr. format)

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ Activate all Fire/EMS pagers.
- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow Fire
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).
- 3). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff Department to all listening stations.
“The National Weather Service has issued a Flash Flood/Flood Watch/Warning for Andrew County, watch/warning number____, effective until ____ hours. (Additional information if provided).
Repeating, the National Weather Service has issued a Flash Flood/Flood Watch/Warning for Andrew County, watch number ____, effective until ____ hours. (Additional information if provided).”

Severe Thunderstorm Watch

Date _____

Watch # _____

Effective until _____

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____ (24 Hr. format)

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ Activate all Fire/EMS pagers.
- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow Fire
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).
- 3). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff's Department to all listing stations.
"The National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Watch for Andrew County, watch number _____, effective until _____ hours. These storms may contain (information on hail, wind speeds, lightening, etc.). Repeating, the National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Watch for Andrew County, watch number _____, effective until _____ hours. These storms may contain (information on hail, wind speeds, lightening, etc.)."

Severe Thunderstorm Warning

Date _____

Watch # _____

Effective till _____

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____ (24 Hr. format)

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ Activate all Fire/EMS pagers.
- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow Fire
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).
- 3). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.
- 4). _____ Activate Andrew Co. ARES group with weather information via ARES Group page.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff's Department to all listening stations.
"The National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Warning for Andrew county, warning number _____, effective until _____ hours. These storms may contain (information on hail, wind speeds, lightening, etc.). Repeating, the National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Warning for Andrew County, warning number _____, effective until _____ hours. These storms may contain (information on hail, wind speeds, lightening, etc.)."

Tornado Watch

Date _____

Watch # _____

Effective until _____

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____ (24 Hr. format)

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ Activate all Fire/EMS pagers.
- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow Fire
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).
- 3). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.
- 4). _____ Activate Andrew Co. ARES group with weather information via ARES Group page.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff's Department to all listening stations, "The National Weather Service has issued a Tornado Watch for Andrew County, watch number _____, effective until _____ hours. A Tornado Watch indicates that conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur. This is only a watch. Repeating, the National Weather Service has issued a Tornado Watch for Andrew County, watch number _____, effective until _____ hours. A Tornado Watch indicates that conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur. This is only a watch."

Tornado Warning

Date _____

Watch # _____

Effective until _____

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____ (24 Hr. format)

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ Activate all Fire/EMS pagers.
- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow Fire
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).
- 3). _____
 - a). Select city Alerts.
 - b). Immediately press Signal/Talk for siren activation.
- 4). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.
- 5). _____ Activate Andrew Co. ARES group with weather information via ARES Group page.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff's Department to all listening stations.

"The National Weather Service has issued a Tornado Warning for Andrew County, warning number _____ effective until ____ hours. A tornado has been sighted at or near _____ moving in a _____ direction. If you are in the path of this tornado, seek shelter immediately. Repeating, "the National Weather Service has issued a Tornado Warning for Andrew County, warning number _____ , effective until ____ hours. A tornado has been sighted at or near _____ moving in a _____ direction. If you are in the path of this tornado, seek shelter immediately."

Tornado Warning Cancellation

Date _____

Watch # _____
(24 Hr. format)

Time Issued: _____

Time expired: _____

Information source: _____

(ALERT, MULES, EMWIN, MERS, Internet, telephone, etc.)

Notification List

- 1). _____ De-activate City sirens:
 - a). Select City Cancel.
 - b). Press Signal/Talk.

- 2). _____ Simulcast w/Alert 1 tone weather information* on Multi-Select 3:
 - a). Sheriff
 - b). Savannah Rural Fire
 - c). Rosendale Fire
 - d). Fillmore Fire
 - e). Bolckow
 - f). Cosby / Helena Fire
 - g).

- 3). _____ Page Severe Weather Group with the information.

- 4). _____ Advise Andrew Co. ARES group with weather information via ARES Group page.

*Suggested model for broadcast: Andrew County Sheriff's Department to all listening stations.
"The National Weather Service has canceled tornado warning number _____ for Andrew County, effective at _____ hours. Repeating, the National Weather Service has canceled tornado warning _____ for Andrew County, effective at _____ hours."

ANNEX C

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the timely release of accurate information to the residents of Andrew County and the Incorporated Cities in the event of an emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew county is served by various news media, either located within the county or in the surrounding area, which would be utilized to disseminate public information in an emergency or disaster situation. (See Appendix 4 to this annex for a complete listing of these media.)
2. For non-English speaking residents, translation of emergency information may be provided by the area schools foreign languages staff.
3. Sample news releases have been developed and can be found in Appendix 6 to this annex.
4. The Andrew County Clerk will serve as the Emergency Public Information officer and will serve as the local PIO or spokesperson for the county and for the Federal Joint Operations Center (JOC) in the event of a terrorism incident. See Appendix 7 of this annex and Annex N for terrorism for more information.

B. Assumptions

1. During an actual or impending emergency or international crisis, the public will expect local government to provide specific information relating to safety, survival, and protection of property.
2. The media will cooperate with local officials in the dissemination of information to the public.
3. Widespread or major disasters may result in state and national media coverage. Media personnel from state and national levels will not be familiar with local news release procedures.
4. Media personnel may attempt to obtain information from other than “official sources”.
5. An effective public information program will reduce casualties and damages.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Public Information Officer will be located in the primary EOC (or at a location to be designated when this plan is implemented). This place will serve as the single official point of contact for the media during an emergency.
2. Any release of public information will be approved by the chief elected official.
3. Only that information released by the executive official or chief PIO will be considered official. The media will be so informed.
4. Information for release will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with the format described in Appendix 2 to this annex.
5. Response organizations are responsible for coordinating with the PIO and clearing press releases with the jurisdiction's chief executive before releasing information to the media for public use.
6. 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.
7. Dissemination of public information will utilize all media: television, radio, and newspaper.
8. Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), if necessary, will be in accordance with the State EAS Operational Plan. The chief executive official will designate those personnel with authority to activate the EAS and issue releases. Procedures will be coordinated with the appropriate radio/television officials.
9. Public information personnel in the field will coordinate with the chief PIO through frequent contacts with the EOC or staff.
10. Periodic briefings as necessary for media personnel will be conducted by the PIO.
11. A rumor control section will answer inquiries from the public and monitor public media broadcasts to ensure the public is receiving accurate information.
12. A major task of public information operations will be responding to inquiries. The PIO must establish procedures to inform families on the status of relatives that are injured or missing, emergency services that are available, damaged and/or restricted areas due to a disaster event, etc.
13. Prepare EPI materials that address survival tips for sheltering in place.

14. The PIO will work with the Health and Medical Coordinator to prepare EPI materials that describe the health risks associated with each hazard, the appropriate self-help or first aid actions, and other appropriate survival measures.
15. Should the need arise; the PIO will see that EPI materials are prepared for the visually impaired and non-English speaking groups.
16. The PIO will coordinate with the Emergency Management Coordinator 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:
 - a. definition of the population at risk
 - b. evacuation routes
 - c. suggestions on the types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc., evacuees should take with them
 - d. locations of reception areas/shelters
 - e. safe travel routes for return to residence
 - f. centrally located staging areas and pickup points for evacuees without private automobiles or other means of transportation
 - g. instructions which show the location of reception centers, shelters and lodging, feeding facilities, and medical clinics, etc., in the hosting area
17. When an emergency occurs or threatens to occur that requires the dissemination of emergency public information to the public, the PIO will release this information as soon as possible.
18. 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.
19. Release of public information will include pre-disaster education and answering inquiries.

B. Tasks to be performed by Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation
 - a. Develop and conduct Public Information Programs stressing hazard awareness and personal protection measures.
 - b. Establish agreements with all local information media (television, radio, and print) for the dissemination of EPI material (see Appendix 3 to this Annex).

- c. Develop procedures for:
 - 1) Rumor control
 - 2) News releases
 - 3) Coordination with departmental PIO's
 - 4) Record keeping
 - 5) Print and broadcasting
 - d. Establish contact with local EAS stations and develop procedures for emergency release of information.
 - e. Prepare emergency information packages for release during emergencies and distribute them to local media.
 - f. Participate in local tests and exercises.
 - g. Coordinate all activities with PIOs of other county and/or city departments.
2. Preparedness
- a. Analyze potential disaster to ensure pertinent information is prepared for release.
 - b. Issue information through the media and EAS to allow the public to take protective actions.
 - c. Start rumor control operations as directed by Direction and Control.
 - d. Alert other public information personnel.
 - e. Establish a location for the release of information and advise the media.
3. Response
- a. Release emergency information as necessary or as directed by Direction and Control.
 - b. Schedule and conduct briefings for the media.
 - c. Monitor all news media reports for accuracy.
 - d. Conduct rumor control activities.
 - e. Issue specific instructions as required by the situation:
 - 1) appropriate protective action to be taken (i.e., evacuation instructions)
 - 2) location of shelters and/or reception centers
 - 3) places of contact for missing relatives
 - 4) restricted areas

- 5) continued emergency services
 - f. Coordinate the release of information from private relief agencies.
 - g. Maintain a chronological record of disaster-related activities and news releases.
 - h. Issue announcements urging residents to share their homes, especially basements, if applicable (i.e., tornadoes, nuclear attack).
4. Recovery
- a. Continue to distribute information as necessary.
 - b. Continue rumor control and news briefings.
 - c. Coordinate visitor control to the EOC and to the disaster site(s).
 - d. Supply information concerning status of disaster-affected individuals or families.
 - e. Coordinate EPI releases of higher levels of government.
 - f. Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
 - g. Develop a report listing a chronological record of events and news releases.
 - h. Maintain operational level until situation returns to normal.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The functional diagram for emergency public information is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The PIO for Andrew County will be the Andrew County Clerk. The Mayors of each municipality will coordinate Emergency Public Information release for their town/city.

During a hazardous materials situation, the Incident Commander will appoint an on-scene PIO for media relations. If the EOC is activated, the on-scene PIO will coordinate activities with the chief PIO in the EOC.

The PIO is responsible for the following:

- 1. Prepare and release public information and assist in the dissemination of warning.

2. Develop emergency public information (EPI) materials for visually- and hearing-impaired persons, as well as for any non-English speaking groups.
 3. Prepare instructions for people who must evacuate from a high risk area. These EPI instructions will address the following for each threat:
 - a. definition of the population at risk
 - b. evacuation routes
 - c. suggested types and quantities of food, water, clothing, medical items, etc. evacuees should take with them
 - d. locations of reception areas, shelters, feeding facilities, and medical clinics in the host (reception) area
 - e. safe travel routes for returning to residences
 - f. centrally-located staging areas/pick-up points for evacuees needing transportation, etc.
 4. Coordinate with the Health and Medical Coordinator on the development of public information regarding health risks, first-aid, etc.
 5. Establish a rumor control section.
 6. Review and update this Annex annually and provide new information to the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- C. The Health and Medical Coordinator will assist the chief PIO in the development of materials which describe the health risks associated with each hazard, the appropriate self-help or first-aid actions, and other survival measures.
- D. The Communications and Warning Coordinator will coordinate communications for emergency public information, including rumor control and EAS monitoring.
- D. Each operating department/organization will furnish a PIO when necessary and available. These department/organization PIOs will provide information to the chief PIO of the jurisdiction, and will, when needed, assist in the release of public information.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Emergency Public Information Coordinator is an important member of the EOCs Direction and Control Staff and will coordinate EPI activities from the EOC.

- B. All Emergency Public Information activities will be coordinated through the EOC when activated.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the chief PIO for the County will be:

- a. Andrew County Presiding Commissioner
- b. Andrew County Emergency Management Coordinator

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

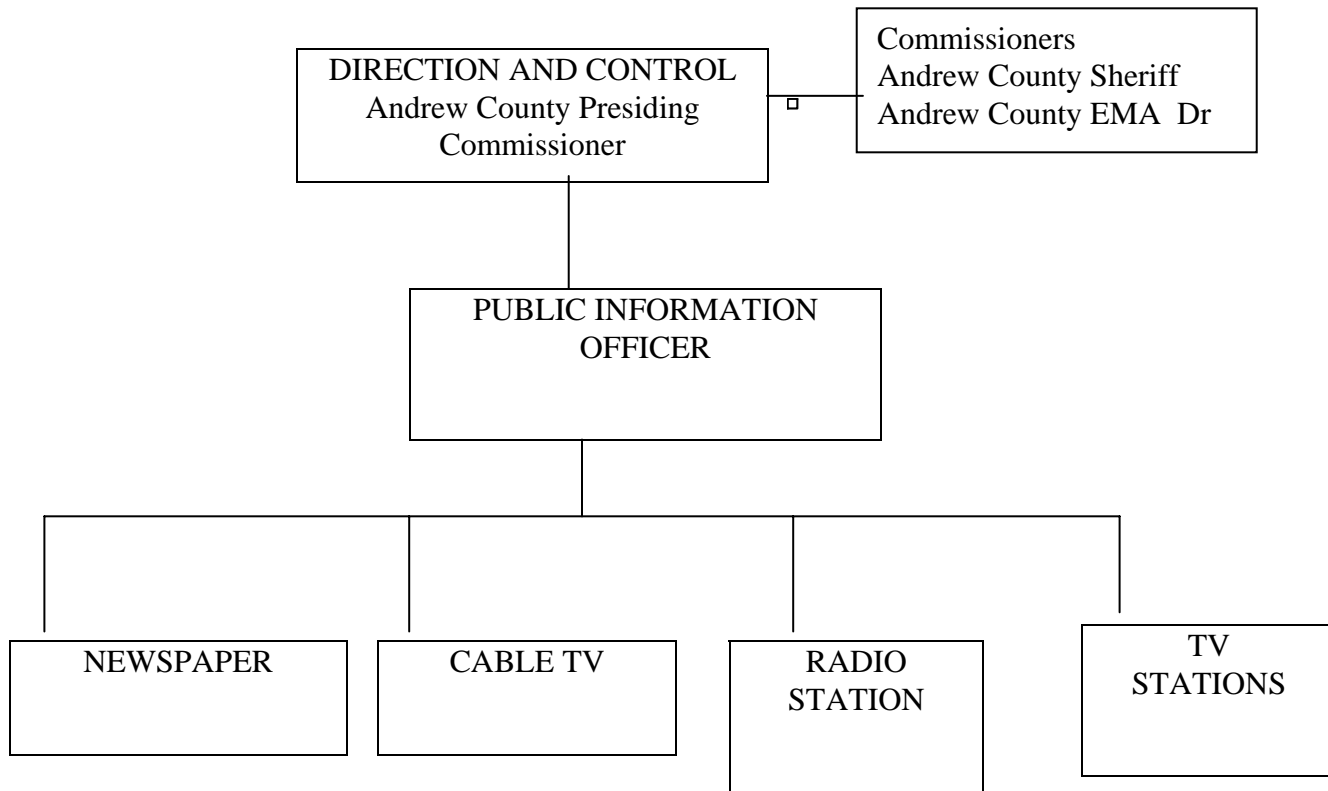
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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

APPENDICES

1. Emergency Public Information Functional Diagram
2. Format and Procedures for News Releases
3. Statement of Understanding for Emergency Public Information Operations
4. Media Points of Contact
5. News Release Log
6. Sample News Releases
7. Public Information Procedures for Terrorist Incidents
Attachment A – Joint Information Center Functional Diagram

**EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



FORMAT AND PROCEDURES FOR NEWS RELEASES

A. Format

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

B. Release Procedures

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

**STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING FOR
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION OPERATIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

NB: THIS STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE (city and/or the county) AND THE MEDIA IS IN NO WAY INTENDED TO ABRIDGE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS OR TO CONSTRAIN THE EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY INHERENT IN AN OPEN SOCIETY. THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING IS TO ESTABLISH A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE MEDIA WHEN A THREAT OR POTENTIAL THREAT EXISTS TO THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF (the city and/or county).

For the Media

For the city and/or county

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

MEDIA POINTS OF CONTACT

Radio Stations

KFEQ-AM
4305 Fredweick, bOx 879, St Joseph, MO816-233-8881

KGNM
2414 S. Leonard Road, St. Joseph, MO 816-233-2577

Television Stations

KQTV, Channel 2 , (Channel 10 Cable)
40th & Faraon Streets, St. Joseph, MO816.364.2222

WDAF, Channel 4
3030 Summit, Kansas City, MO 64108816-753-4567

KCTV, Channel 5
4500 Johnson Drive, Fairway, KS 66205 677-5555

KMBC, Channel 9
1049 Central, Kansas City, MO 64105816-221-9999

Savannah Cablevision.
102 N. Woodbine, St. Joseph, MO324-5777.....816-279-1234

Newspapers

Savannah Reporter
115 South 4th Street, Savannah, MO 64485 324-3149

St. Joseph News Press and Gazette
9th & Edmond Streets, P.O. Box 29 , St. Joseph, MO 64501 816-279-5671

Kansas City Starr

NEWS RELEASE LOG

Date	Time	Subject	Originator

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASES

SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

FLOOD EVACUATION ORDERED

This is _____. The flooding situation continues in parts of _____ (county/city) and may worsen. For your safety, I am asking that you leave the _____ area as soon as possible (give boundaries of local area, evacuation routes).

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

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

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

(To be adapted according to the situation.)

At approximately ____ am/pm today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office by (a private citizen, city employee, etc.). (Police/Fire) units were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic.

The material was later determined to be (describe) (hazardous/harmless) (chemical, gas, substance, material) which, upon contact, may produce symptoms of _____.

Precautionary evacuation of the (immediate/X-block) area surrounding the spill was requested/required by (agency). Approximately (number) persons were evacuated. Clean-up crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene and normal traffic had resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes.

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

Response agencies involved were _____.

SAMPLE MEDIA MESSAGE

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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

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

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

UPDATE ON EARTHQUAKE

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

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

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROCEDURES FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS

I. PURPOSE

To develop and disseminate timely, accurate, and appropriate information during a suspected or actual terrorist incident, utilizing all forms of media available. Such measures will help substantially to: ensure public safety, maintain order, minimize rumors and misinformation, and to the best extent possible, satisfy the demands of the news media in reporting the unfolding event.

II SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Initially, the public information function for any emerging disaster/emergency event will be handled by local officials, possibly in conjunction with incoming state and federal responders, depending on the scope of the incident. The fact that an emergency/disaster situation is a result of a terrorist act may not be known immediately during the initial emergency response, and it may take days or weeks until that is fully determined. Standard public information procedures elsewhere in this annex would be carried out in the initial phase.

A. Assumptions

1. A terrorist incident impacting lives and property will draw statewide, national and eventually worldwide media attention in a rapid period of time.
2. No single agency at the local, state, federal or private level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally in response to threats/acts or terrorism, particularly if Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are involved.
3. Terrorist response operations require a coordinated and integrated approach in the dissemination of public information through a Joint Information Center (JIC).
4. The media provides a service to government and the public in alerting the public of potential or actual hazardous situations, and providing the means to disseminate protective action guidance quickly (if needed).
5. The type of information gathered by the media and the manner in which it is disseminated could possibly precipitate additional actions by the terrorist group, or compromise the effectiveness, safety, and security of emergency operations, or jeopardize the lives of emergency workers, hostages, or the general population.
6. Media must be sensitive to the requests of incident managers and show restraint/discretion in reporting the evolving event. Some media have already established guidelines in handling terrorist events.

III. COUNTY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO) RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Before the Incident

1. Become familiar with the Local, State and Federal Response plans and how to integrate releases of information.
2. Maintain close working relationships with the news media.
3. Direct news media as to how the media can reduce the level of terrorist success.
4. Become familiar with the terminology in terrorism response.
5. Become familiar with the type of information commonly requested by the news media.
6. Establish plans for rapid operation of an information center.
7. Establish security procedure for press credential verification.

B. During the Incident

1. Prepare Situation Reports.
2. Release information cleared by the Incident Commander to ensure protection of responders.
3. Work with FBI/FEMA to establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)
4. Coordinate release of information with state and federal responders in the JIC.
5. Activate rumor control hotline.
6. Provide central number for public inquiries.
7. Coordinate the dissemination of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages for protective actions to the public, or other emergency public information messages, as needed.
8. Report factually on what government is doing to protect the public
9. Maintain communication with response agencies.
10. Arrange for media to get visual information without disruption of response operations.
11. Maintain availability for news media to get accurate information live to the public.
12. Urge media to act in such a way as to not jeopardize the effectiveness of the response.

C. Information During Incident Where WMD/ CBRNE Devices Are Used

1. Instructions on immediate protective, first aid, and self decontamination measures that can be taken.
2. Who is at risk of being exposed, or of imminent exposure.
3. Health hazards of the agent involved.
4. Location of casualty collection points and medical facilities to which victims can report for evaluation and treatment.
5. Whether evacuation or shelter-in-place is recommended.
6. Location of shelters for evacuees.
7. Evacuation routes, street closings, and alternative routes so as to bypass the event and keep travel corridors open for emergency vehicles.
8. If in-place shelter is used, provide citizens with steps to be taken to further protect themselves.

D. After the Incident

1. Prepare post response news conference.
2. Assist in preparing after action/lessons learned reports.

Additional procedures concerning Andrew's response to a terrorist incident can be found in Annex N (Terrorism) of this plan.

ANNEX D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide Andrew County with the procedures to perform damage assessment at the local level and to describe the types of assistance available after a disaster has occurred.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Chapter 44, RSMo, provides for the establishment of the SAVE Coalition, this program allows the services of architects, engineers, and building inspectors to be used when requested and needed by the State Emergency Management Agency. SAVE is normally activated for major disasters.
2. Appendix 3 to this annex references forms developed by the State Emergency Management Agency to help local jurisdictions complete damage assessments. Since damage assessments can be of both private and public losses.

B. Assumptions

1. Following a major disaster, federal and state personnel will be available to assist in the final damage estimation.
2. A properly completed damage assessment will initiate legislation that can mitigate or lessen the effects of future disasters (i.e., building codes may result after an earthquake has occurred).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Damage assessments in Andrew County will be made by survey teams dispatched from the EOC.
2. These teams will consist mostly of local officials and personnel but also should include skilled persons from the private sector (real estate agents, contractors, insurance agents, etc.).
3. There are three types of Damage Assessments:

- a. Those made before an emergency exists. These assessments are made every day by city employees or the person on the street. They simply indicate a certain potential problem exists and should be examined. This could come in the form of a report by an employee to a supervisor or an angry citizen's complaint. It is the responsibility of each department head to recognize these and act accordingly.
 - b. Next are the damage reports that come in during actual emergency response operations. Again, they can come from government employees operating in the field or from private citizens. They are useful in allocating resources during the disaster and in prioritizing recovery operations after.
 - c. The third type is the assessment completed after the disaster. It is made by selected individuals (damage survey teams) and is important in developing recovery plans, seeking outside assistance, and mitigating future disasters.
4. Communications support for the survey team will be provided by the EOC. Other support will be required by the various emergency sections.
 5. When federal/state damage survey teams are working in Gentry County, they will be accompanied by a member of the local damage survey team and/or a local official.
 6. There will be two damage surveys completed. One will be of private damage and the other will be for public (government) losses.
- B. Actions to be Taken by Operating Time Frames (TASKING ASSIGNMENTS REQUIRED)
1. Mitigation
 - a. Participate in the hazard vulnerability analysis and identify potential hazard zones.
 - b. Prepare damage assessment procedures and formats.
 - c. Recruit and train damage assessment personnel.
 - d. Identify and establish liaison with private individuals or companies who could provide assistance in Damage Assessment.
 - e. Maintain a file of maps and pre-disaster photos.
 - f. Work to pass and enforce building codes that discourage development in hazard-prone areas.
 - g. Review the Red Cross damage assessment procedures and guidelines.
 - h. Conduct damage assessment drills, tests, and exercises.
 2. Preparedness

- a. Alert damage assessment personnel of potential hazard.
 - b. Ensure that an adequate amount of maps and damage assessment forms are available.
 - c. Review communications plans and procedures.
 - d. Identify potential problem areas and report to direction and control.
 - e. Review the potential hazards effects.
 - f. Maintain increased readiness status until response begins or the situation returns to normal.
3. Response
- a. Activate enough damage assessment personnel to survey damaged areas in a timely manner.
 - b. Deploy personnel to affected areas.
 - c. Collect damage information and indicate damaged areas on maps.
 - d. Maintain a list of damaged critical facilities requiring priority repairs.
 - e. Develop public information releases on unsafe areas and report these to direction and control and the Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - f. Assist in documenting emergency work performed.
 - g. Prepare damage assessment forms for use in recovery phase.
4. Recovery
- a. Post notices of unsafe buildings and roads.
 - b. Assist in establishing priorities for emergency repairs.
 - c. Conduct private and public damage assessment.
 - d. Advise elected officials on requesting federal and state assistance.
 - e. Accompany and assist federal and state damage assessment teams.
 - f. Assist in preparing damage repairs reports to receive federal aid.
 - g. Participate in recovery activities until the situation returns to normal.

- h. Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
- i. Incorporate changes in plans and procedures.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The diagram for the damage assessment function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Damage Assessment Coordinator for Andrew County will be the County Assessor. Damage Assessment activities in Andrew County are under the direction and control of the County Assessor and assisted by the County Highway Department, the City Fire Departments and the Emergency Management Coordinator. Municipalities may assign a Damage Assessment Coordinator for their jurisdiction.

The Damage Assessment Coordinator is responsible for the following:

- 1. Assign and manage local damage survey teams.
 - 2. Gather and display (in the EOC) damage assessment information, as well as brief EOC staff on this information.
 - 3. Compile situation reports and forward this information to SEMA with the approval of the chief elected officials.
 - 4. Accompany state and federal damage assessment teams, when possible.
 - 5. Maintain an inventory of maps of the jurisdiction for damage assessment use.
 - 6. Establish a damage code system to post on inspected buildings.
- C. The damage survey teams are responsible for assessing both public (government, public utilities, etc.) damages and private (individuals, small business, etc.) damages.
 - D. The Andrew County Assessor will provide records on private property values for residences in the county.
 - E. The County Road Superintendent will provide value estimates on damages to county-maintained roads and bridges.
 - F. The municipal public works departments will provide damage estimates on their streets as well as their electric, water, and sewer systems.
 - G. Other public and private utilities serving the jurisdiction will provide estimates of their damages to the Damage Assessment Coordinator/EOC.

H. The Red Cross may support this function by providing trained damage survey teams.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The Damage Assessment Coordinator for the County will be the County Assessor. The line of succession will be by the SOGs developed by the Assessor's Department.

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

VII. ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS

A. Communications for this function will be provided by the Communications and Warning Coordinator.

B. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide transportation for damage assessment survey teams.

C. The Emergency Management Coordinator will prepare recommendations from damage reports to mitigate the effects of future disasters.

D. The Damage Assessment Coordinator is responsible for:

1. Providing the necessary damage report forms to the survey teams working at the disaster scene.
2. Overall coordination and operational control of the Damage Assessment section for Gentry County.
3. Collecting, analysis and plotting of damage assessment reports.
4. Review and updating of this Annex annually and providing updates to the Emergency Management Coordinator

Appendices

1. Damage Assessment Functional Diagram

2. Disaster Assistance Contact Numbers

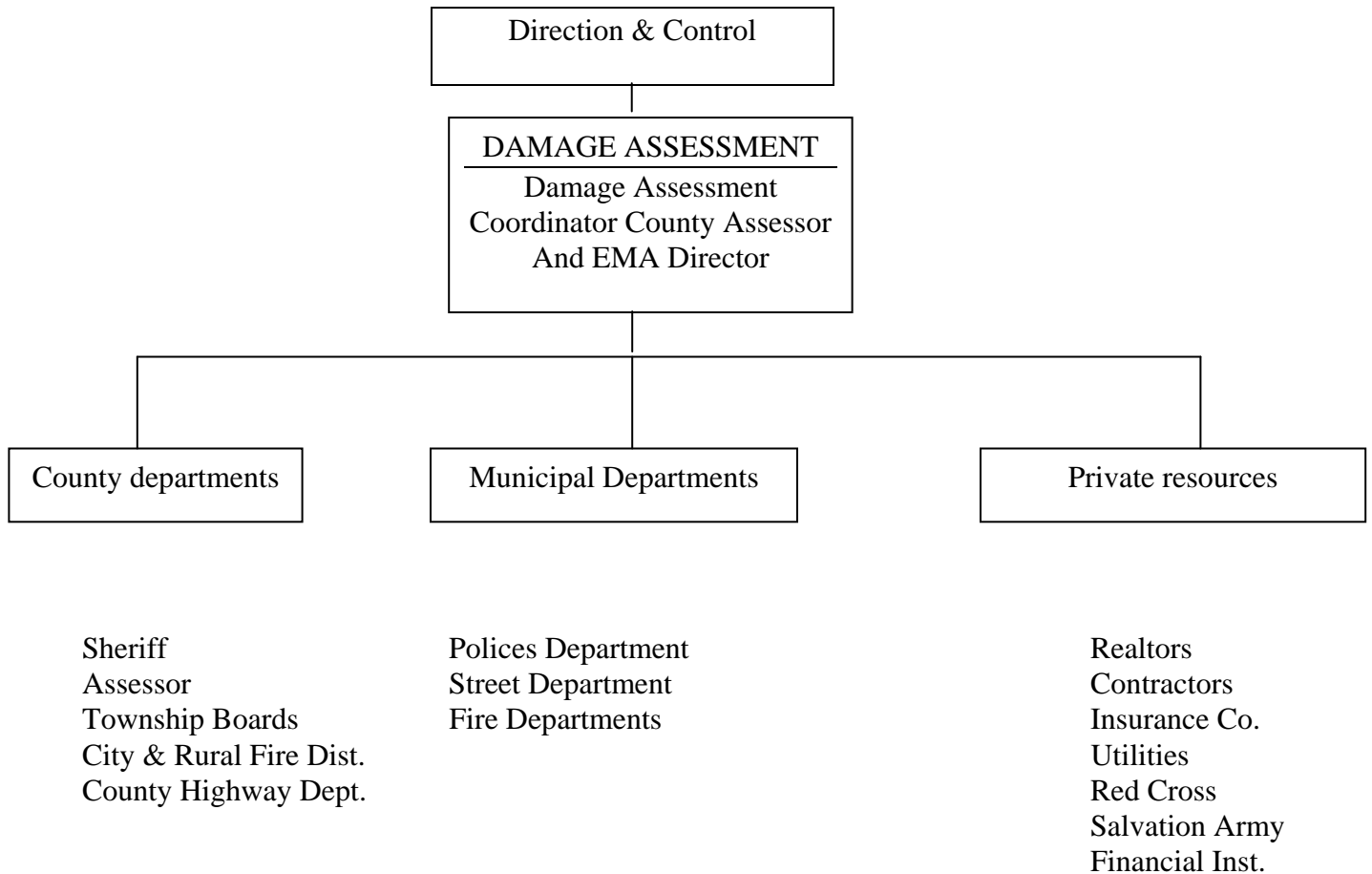
3. Initial Damage Assessment Forms

Attachment A - Initial Damage Assessment Form & Instructions

see also www.sema.state.mo.us/dave.htm or

www.sema.state.mo.us/disaster.htm

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Damage reports will come into the EOC from various County and City departments such as Sheriff, Public Works, Fire, etc., and also other response agencies and private sources which will contribute to the overall damage assessment.

Appendix 2 to Annex D

DISASTER ASSISTANCE CONTACT NUMBERS

Individual Assistance: 1-800-621-FEMA (3362)

Division of Labor Standards

Wage & Hour Section: 1-800-475-2130

Fax: 573-751-3721

Department of Natural Resources: 1-800-361-4827

Fax: 573-751-4732

Community Development Block Grant: (573) 751-4146

Fax: 573-526-4157

Department of Insurance 1-800-726-7390

Fax: 573-526-4898

Department of Health 1-800-392-0272

Fax: 573-751-6041

Department of Agriculture: 573-751-4316

Fax: 573-751-0281

Disaster Unemployment Assistance: 1-800-788-4002

Missouri Bar Association Disaster Legal Aid 1-800-829-4128

State Emergency Management Agency: 573-741-2748 (24 hours)for elected officials only

Planning & Disaster Recover Branch SEMA - 573-526-9234

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION AND FORMS

State of Missouri Location Situation Report

Disaster Assessment Summary Completion Instructions

Disaster Assessment Summary

Individual Assistance Site Collection Form

Individual Site Disaster Survey

Residential Substantial Damage Estimator RDSE 2.2 (CD)

Initial
Supplemental

**State of Missouri
Location Situation Report**

Date: _____ Time: _____ County: _____

Reported by: _____

Phone Number: (____) _____

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

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

When did it happen or when is it anticipated?

What actions have been taken?

What actions still need to be taken?

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

SEMA Fax Number - (573) 634-7966

State Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assessment Summary
Completion Instructions

SUMMARY:

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

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

- 1. Jurisdiction(s) Affected:** Please include the name of area affected, including county, and date of report.
- 2. Disaster:** List the type, time and date of incident.
- 3. Report by:** List name of person submitting report, his/her title, home and work phone numbers. This person will be SEMA's point of contact for additional information.
- 4. Affected Individuals:** List affected individuals based on the category the individual fits in. Please assign individuals to only one of the six categories. For example, do not assign someone to the injuries category if they are already assigned to hospitalize.
- 5. Property Damage**
 - a. Residence:** List the number of residential properties damaged as a result of the disaster (separated either by single family, multi family or mobile homes) in the categories provided. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to residences.
 - b. Business:** List the number of business properties damaged as a result of the disaster in the categories provided. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to businesses.
 - c. Public facilities:** List the estimate in dollars, the number of sites, and a brief description of damages in the six categories under Type of Work or Facility. Provide a total dollar amount in estimated losses to public facilities.

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



Initial
Supplemental

Disaster Assessment Summary

1. **Jurisdiction(s) Affected** _____ **Date** _____

2. **Disaster: Type** _____ **Date** _____ **Time** _____

3. **Report by: Name** _____ **Title** _____

Work Phone _____ **Home Phone** _____

4. **Affected Individuals: (Assign affected individuals to only one category.)**

a. **Fatalities** _____ d. **Missing** _____

b. **Injuries** _____ e. **Evacuated** _____

c. **Hospitalized** _____ f. **Sheltered** _____

5. **Property Damage:**

a. **Residence**

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

Estimated Loss to Residences \$ _____

b. **Business**

# Destroyed	# Major	# Minor	# Insured

Estimated Loss to Businesses \$ _____

c. Public Facilities

Type of Work or Facility	Estimate	# of Sites	Brief Description of Damages
A. Debris Removal	\$		
B. Protective Measures	\$		
C. Roads & Bridges	\$		
D. Water Control	\$		
E. Buildings Equipment	\$		
F. Utilities	\$		
G. Parks and Recreation	\$		
Total Estimate	\$	SEMA fax number - (573) 634-7966	

RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Street: _____

City: _____ County: _____

Other description of Location: _____

	Single Family	Mobile Homes	Multi Family	Businesses	Totals
Destroyed					
Major					
Minor					
Inaccessible					
Totals					

Infrastructure Damage: _____

Completed by: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE SITE COLLECTION FORM																
Location			Name					Date				Page Number				
Map Ref #	Resident Name and Address	Phone Number	Status		Dwelling Type			Extent of Damage				Percent Lost	Insurance			Estimated \$ Loss
			o w n	re nt	Single Fam.	Multi Fam.	Mble. Home	Des t.	Ma jor	Mi nor	Ina cc.		Y es	N o	Est %	
TOTALS																

State Emergency Management Agency Disaster Assessment Summary

Completion Instructions

SUMMARY:

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

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

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

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

Attachment D to
Appendix 3 to Annex D
RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Street: _____

City: _____ County: _____

Other description of Location _____

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

<i>Total</i>					

Infrastructure Damage: _____

Completed by: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE SITE COLLECTION FORM

Location	Name	Date	Page Number
----------	------	------	-------------

		Status	Dwelling Type	Extent of Damage	Insurance
--	--	--------	---------------	------------------	-----------

Map Ref #	Resident Name and Address	Phone Number	Occupation	Single Farm	Multifarm	Whole Home	Detached	Mixed Use	Mobility	Inaccessible	Percent Lost	Yes	No	Estimated \$ Loss
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ANNEX E

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. PURPOSE

This annex discusses the law enforcement operations in the event a disaster or emergency has occurred in Andrew County.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Andrew County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement to the county. The city of Savannah and Country Club Village Police departments provided law enforcement within their jurisdiction.
2. Outside law enforcement resources (federal, state, and other local agencies) are available to support law enforcement operations in Andrew County and will respond when needed. Verbal mutual aid agreements are in place.
3. In addition to normal law enforcement procedures, special training for personnel will be required in the areas of:
 - a. Hazardous materials incidents
 - b. Riot control
 - c. Storm watch

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The law enforcement activities described in this annex are an extension of normal day-to-day activities and deal only with extraordinary situations that may completely saturate available resources and involve several jurisdictions. (See Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.)
2. 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.
3. Local law enforcement agencies will primarily perform law enforcement functions, while outside and support agencies will be used for traffic and crowd control.
4. Emergency operations will be directed from the EOC or incident post within the affected area. Questions concerning a lead agency in such a disaster situation will be resolved in the EOC. (See Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan).
5. The Andrew 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.
6. According to the County LEPC, law enforcement personnel will be trained to the Awareness Level for hazardous materials situations. (See Annex H)
7. In the event that the disaster is believed to be terrorist-related, care must be taken to preserve the crime scene, while at the same time allowing rescue operations to be performed. (See Appendix 4 to this annex and Annex N for additional information.)

B. Checklist of Actions During Operation Time Frames

1. Mitigation
 - a. Prepare plans (SOPs and SOGs) to deal with projected law enforcement requirements. (Refer to the hazards identified in the Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions.)
 - b. Identify facilities and resources that will require special security during a disaster and establish procedures to provide protection.
 - c. Train law enforcement personnel and volunteer augmentees in special procedures (hazardous materials identification, etc.).
 - d. Locate and establish liaison with local organizations outside government that could provide assistance (veteran's groups, private security, etc.).
 - e. Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with nearby local law enforcement

agencies to ensure proper coordination.

- f. Review procedures for obtaining assistance for state and federal law enforcement agencies.
 - g. Review other annexes of this plan to determine where law enforcement support will be needed by other agencies.
 - h. Develop and maintain a security-pass system to allow admittance to restricted areas (damaged or otherwise).
 - i. Review and update plans, procedures, and checklists annually.
 - j. Participate in tests, exercises, and drills.
2. Preparedness
- a. Begin personnel alerting procedures.
 - b. Check status of equipment and facilities for readiness and safety.
 - c. Analyze threat to anticipate required response, then check procedures.
 - d. Assist in warning as required (see Annex B).
 - e. Provide security and traffic control at the EOC.
 - f. Review status of streets and roads in case an evacuation is necessary.
 - g. Assemble materials for security-pass system to restricted areas.
 - h. Report status and actions taken to Direction and Control.
 - i. Order units to shelter if necessary.
 - j. Review plans to relocate and house prisoners in custody from the county jail to available nearby facility.
3. Response
- a. Activate necessary personnel to meet the situation.
 - b. Maintain law and order.
 - c. Provide traffic and crowd control.
 - d. Provide security to critical facilities and resources.

- e. Control access to the incident scene and evacuated area(s).
 - f. Assist in search and rescue operations.
 - g. Provide security in the disaster and other affected areas to ensure that private and public property are protected.
 - h. Participate in the EOC operations (Direction and Control, Annex A).
 - i. Assist in the dissemination of warning to the public (mobile units).
 - j. Provide security and traffic control for in-place shelter operations (Annex K).
 - k. Assist Damage Assessment by identifying damaged areas.
 - l. Maintain records and report regularly to the EOC.
 - m. Activate mutual aid and private resources and deploy them as necessary.
 - n. Assist other emergency services as directed by the EOC.
 - o. Provide protection for prisoners in custody.
 - p. Provide law enforcement in reception centers, lodging and feeding facilities, and emergency shelters.
 - q. Assist in the evacuation of disaster areas during emergency operations.
4. Recovery
- a. Continue operations as necessary until situation returns to normal.
 - b. Release mutual aid and private resources when possible.
 - c. Continue support to other services, especially in the areas of Damage Assessment and Rescue.
 - d. Provide traffic control for the return of evacuees (Annex J).
 - e. Provide information to the PIO for news releases (Annex C).
 - f. Assist in the return to normal from the in-place shelter mode (Annex K).
 - g. Participate in cleanup and recovery operations.
 - h. Participate in after-action reports and critiques and incorporate recommended

changes into law enforcement plans and procedures.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. A functional diagram for law enforcement is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Sheriff is the Law Enforcement Coordinator for Andrew County and has the following responsibilities:
 - 1. Overall integration and management of law enforcement activities within their jurisdiction, including any outside resources responding to the disaster.
 - 2. Procure essential training, respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for law enforcement personnel responding to hazardous materials incidents.
 - 3. Develop and maintain agreements of understanding with neighboring law enforcement agencies.
 - 4. Train law enforcement personnel in their emergency management assignments.
 - 5. Establish procedures to protect essential law enforcement records.
 - 6. Support clean-up and recovery operations.
 - 7. Manage the Law Enforcement Phase and act as Chief PIO in terrorist incidents (see Annex N for responsibilities).
- C. The Sheriff is responsible for the following activities in their jurisdictions:
 - 1. Maintain personnel call-up lists and develop procedures for notification for the 911 Center.
 - 2. Protect prisoners in custody and relocate and house them when necessary.
 - 3. Provide security for critical facilities, including EOCs reception centers, shelters, and feeding facilities, as well as vehicle security in parking areas.
 - 4. Provide traffic control.
 - 5. Protect damaged/affected property by providing security and limiting access into these areas (i.e., issue security passes).
 - 6. If an evacuation is ordered, assist with this operation.
 - 7. Act as Chief PIO for FBI/Law Enforcement Response in terrorist incidents (see Annex C for responsibilities).

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. In an emergency whose magnitude has been “classified” (see Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan), overall control will emanate from the EOCs Direction and Control Staff. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will be responsible for all law enforcement activities related to the emergency.
- B. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will operate from the EOC.
- C. Initial control at the disaster/emergency site will be established by the first public safety officer on the scene using the Incident Management System. This officer (until relieved by a senior officer) will maintain contact with and provide information to the EOC.
- D. If outside law enforcement resources are needed, they will remain under the direct control of the sponsor, but will be assigned by the EOC to respond as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession for the Andrew County Sheriff runs through the Chief Deputy and then on to the remaining road deputies in order of seniority.
- B. All departments will develop SOGs to enable them to perform their assigned duties.
- C. Records and documents vital to the function of the law enforcement section should be duplicated and stored in another location. If this is not possible, plans should be developed to move these documents to an alternate site.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

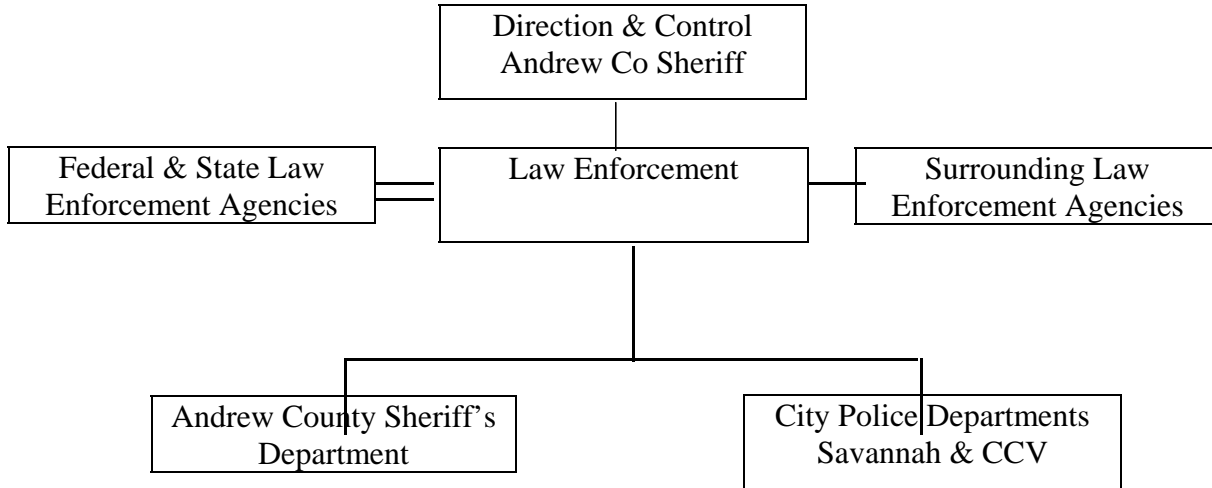
- A. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will provide logistical support (food, water, emergency power, fuel, lighting, etc.) for law enforcement personnel at the disaster/emergency site.
- B. Communications for this function will be provided by the Communications and Warning section.
- C. Security for the EOC and other critical government facilities will be provided by the appropriate law enforcement agency.
- D. Each operating law enforcement agency will be responsible for developing and maintaining written guidelines to accomplish their assigned tasks in this annex.

- E. It will be the responsibility of the County Sheriff and Emergency Management Coordinator to instigate a review and update of all law enforcement plans, call-up lists, procedures and vehicle and equipment inventories yearly.

Appendices

1. Law Enforcement Functional Diagram
2. Law Enforcement Agencies
3. Law Enforcement Personnel/Equipment Inventory
4. Terrorism Resources

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex E

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Andrew County Sheriff's Department..... 816-324-3511

Missouri State Highway Patrol

Troop H Headquarters
St Joseph, MO.....816-387-2345

General Headquarters 573-751-9419
2728B Plaza Dr.
P.O. Box 1368
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1368

County Sheriff's Department

Buchanan County Sheriff.	816-271-5555
Clinton County	816-539-2156
DeKalb County Sheriff.....	816-449-5802
Gentry County Sheriff.....	660-726-3721
Harrison County Sheriff.....	660-425-3199
Holt County Sheriff.....	660-446-3300
Nodaway County Sheriff.....	816-582-7451

Area Police Department

Savannah Police, 402 West Pearl	816-324-7541
Country Club Village, 6601 N Belt Hwy, St. Joseph, MO	816-232-4621
St. Joseph Police	816-271-4777
Cameron	816-632-6521
Gower	816-424-6617
Lathrop	816-528-4252
Plattsburg	816-539-2156
Maysville	816-449-2444
Albany	660-726-3835
King City	660-535-6121
Stanberry	660-783-2725
Mound City	660-442-3100
Maryville	660-562-3209

Federal Agencies

FBI.....	1-816-512-8200
US Marshall.....	1-816-426-3521
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms.....	1-816-421-3440
Drug Enforcement Administration.....	1-913-652-9119

Appendix 3 to Annex E

Personnel/Equipment Inventory

Andrew County Sheriff's Department

Manpower

- 10- Road Deputies
- 2- Reserve Deputies
- 4- Dispatchers (24hr))

Equipment

- 8 - Radio Equipped vehicles
- 2 – Radio Equipped 4 x 4 Trucks

Savannah Police Department

Manpower

- 1 - Chief of Police
- 4 - Full Time Officers
- 3 – Reserve Officers

Equipment

- 5- Radio dispatched vehicles

Country Club Village Police Department

Manpower

- 1 – Chief (Full Time)
- 3 – Officers (Part Time)

Equipment

- 2 - Radio dispatched vehicles

Appendix 4

TERRORISM RESOURCES

For a CHEMICAL incident call:

1-800-424-8802
(National Response Center)

For a BIOLOGICAL incident call:

1-888-872-7443
(Medical Research Institute of
Infectious Diseases)

Local Resources

Haz-Mat Team –closest hazardous materials response team is with the NW Missouri Region [H] Haz
Mat Response Team Chief of Operations..... Home: (816) 901-7121
Office: (816) 676-1367
Emergency Pager: 1-(888) 904-3914

State Resources

DNR Environmental Emergency Response Office 24-hour 573-634-2436
FAX 573-526-3350

DNR Drinking Water Office hours 573-751-4988
After hours 573-634-2436

State Fire Marshall's Explosives Canine Unit (Bomb sniffing dogs) 800-392-7766
Jim Wilson pager 800-462-6023
Dave Owens pager 800-272-9826

Missouri State Highway Patrol Bomb Retrieval and Disposal Unit 573-751-3313

Department of Health Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology
Office hours 573-751-6160
Or contact Scott Clardy (573) 681-0667

SEMA Duty Officer (will contact other state and federal agencies) 573-751-2748

Federal Resources

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Kansas City Office 24-hour 816-221-6100

TASK FORCE I Call SEMA (573) 751-2748

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ANNEX F

FIRE AND RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to organize local fire-fighting and search and rescue resources in Andrew County, as well as to establish procedures that will enable these resources to meet the demands of a disaster situation.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. All of the fire departments in Andrew County are volunteer. The cities of Savannah, Rosendale, Fillmore, Bolckow, Cosby/Helena, Country Club Village, all have fire departments. The fire services primarily receive calls through the 911 Center
2. These fire services maintain mutual aid agreements between one another, as well as concur with the State Fire Marshall's Mutual Aid System. (See Appendix 2 to this annex for more information on this system.)
3. Search and rescue for Andrew County is primarily provided by the responding Fire Department. The Sheriff's Department will work with the responding Fire Department during major search and rescue operations.
4. Fire personnel are trained in hazardous materials incidents, search & rescue, first-responder, and weather spotting.
5. Hazardous materials information (MSDS sheets and Tier II reports) are kept on file with the fire departments, as well as with the LEPC Coordinator.
6. First Aid will be provided by Andrew County Ambulance Service which is dispatched simultaneously by the County 911 Center.

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The primary task of the fire service is the same as its day-to-day mission, protection of persons and property from the threat of fire.
2. Other important tasks of the fire service will be:
 - a. 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. Also notifying hazmat personnel, as required. (See Annex H for Hazardous Materials Response details.)
 - b. Alert all emergency support services to the dangers associated with hazardous materials and fire during emergency operations.
 - c. Search and rescue operations.
3. Fire and rescue personnel and equipment will be deployed to the location of greatest need in the event of an emergency.
4. In all cases the fire service will follow the Emergency Classification and Control Procedures outlined in Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan.
5. The fire service will provide support as requested by other agencies as long as it does not affect the fire protection capability.
6. Mutual aid agreements will be utilized to ensure the best possible protection for all residents of Gentry County.

B. Tasks to be accomplished by Operational Time Frame

1. Mitigation
 - a. Review hazard analysis results (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to identify all emergency operations in which the fire service would play a major role.
 - b. Following the review, determine if any specialized equipment or training are required for fire and rescue personnel and volunteer augmentees to meet potential threats (hazardous materials, etc.).
 - c. Develop fire safety programs, to include disaster situations and present to the public.

- d. 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 (through the haz mat personnel). See Annex H.
 - e. Identify facilities that could create special problems such as nursing homes, hospitals, and schools. (See Appendix 2 of Annex J).
 - f. Participate in tests, exercises, and drills to include those in support of other agencies.
 - g. Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with private area resources that could be useful for fire prevention or suppression.
 - h. Develop SOP to meet projected fire and rescue needs.
 - i. Review and update the annex and SOPs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed twice a year.
 - j. Recruit and train auxiliaries.
2. Preparedness
- a. Alert key personnel as per procedures set up in departmental call-up lists.
 - b. Determine status of equipment.
 - c. Analyze the type of emergency with regard to potential fire problem. Report to the EOC (Damage Assessment if they are activated).
 - d. If fire service personnel and equipment are in a potential hazard area, take steps to provide protection (movement or shelter).
 - e. Assist in the dissemination of warnings to the public.
 - f. Assist other departments in preparedness activities as much as possible.
 - g. Review plans and procedures (SOGs) for the potential threat, to include Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan, Emergency Classification and Control Procedures.
 - h. Check status of supplies (fuel, water, first aid supplies, etc.).
 - i. Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given.
3. Response
- a. Respond as required on a priority basis.

- b. Conduct search and rescue operations for victims.
 - c. Activate mutual aid, if needed.
 - d. Report damages observed to include potential problem areas. (see Annex D).
 - e. Coordinate activities with other agencies.
 - f. Coordinate fire service response of departments responding from outside the jurisdiction.
 - g. Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
 - h. If hazardous materials are involved, notify haz mat personnel, initiate hazardous materials plans to include possible evacuation, area control, and cleanup. (See Annex H)
 - i. Maintain emergency response status until the situation is under control or ordered to discontinue operations by the EOC.
4. Recovery
- a. Participate in clean-up and Damage Assessment support.
 - b. Inspect damaged areas to ensure fire safety.
 - c. Develop after-action reports to include:
 - 1) actions taken
 - 2) materials expended
 - 3) personnel costs
 - 4) assistance received from and given to other agencies
 - 5) problem areas to include corrective measures
 - d. Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
 - e. Report on all activities to Direction and Control.
 - f. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Fire and Rescue Coordinator will control these operations from the EOC and will

maintain frequent contact with response personnel on the disaster scene incident command post.

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

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

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

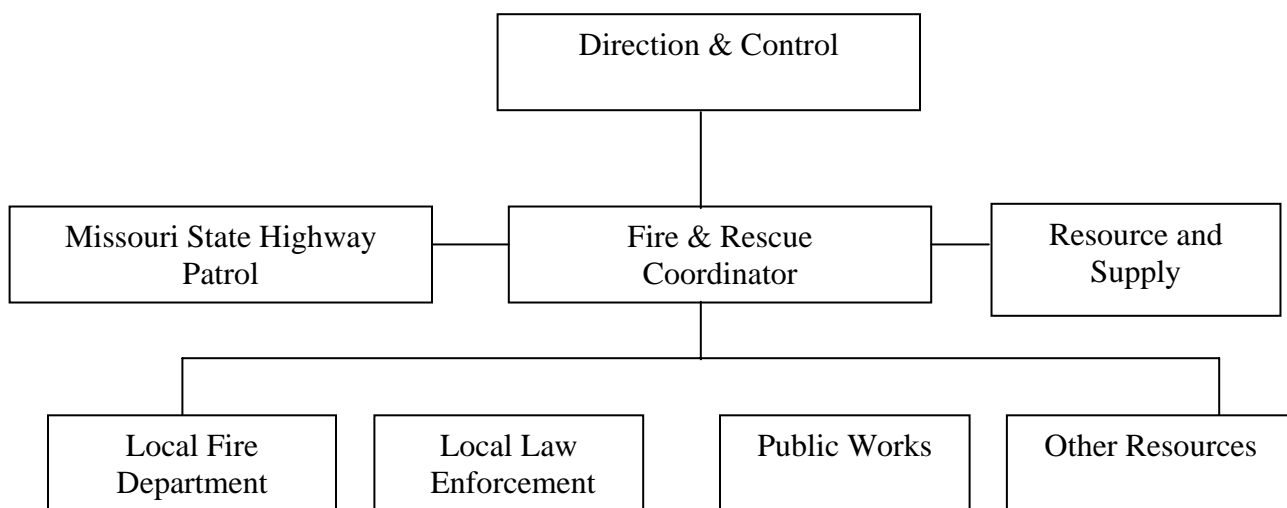
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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

APPENDICES

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

FIRE AND RESCUE FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

I. ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

A. Local Representation

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

B. Area Fire & Rescue Coordinator

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

C. Regional Fire & Rescue Coordinator

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

D. State Fire & Rescue Coordinator

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

To contact the State Fire & Rescue Coordinator (State Fire Marshall):
(800)877-5688 or (573)751-2930

II. ACTIVATION OF PLAN (MOBILIZATION)

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

1. Activate local mutual aid plan. (This usually means calling neighboring fire services.)
2. Notify the Area Coordinator.
3. Prepare to receive and utilize mutual aid requested as it arrives.
4. When jurisdictional and local mutual aid resources are determined inadequate: Request needed resources according to area mutual aid plan. (See Section III)

B. The Area Coordinator will:

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

C. The Regional Coordinator will, upon notification:

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

D. The State Coordinator will, upon notification:

1. Evaluate conditions and resource availability throughout the state.
2. Alert all other Regional Coordinators of anticipated inter-regional dispatch of fire service resources.
3. Select regions from which resources are to be mobilized to fulfill requests.
4. Coordinate the response of inter-regional mutual aid resources.

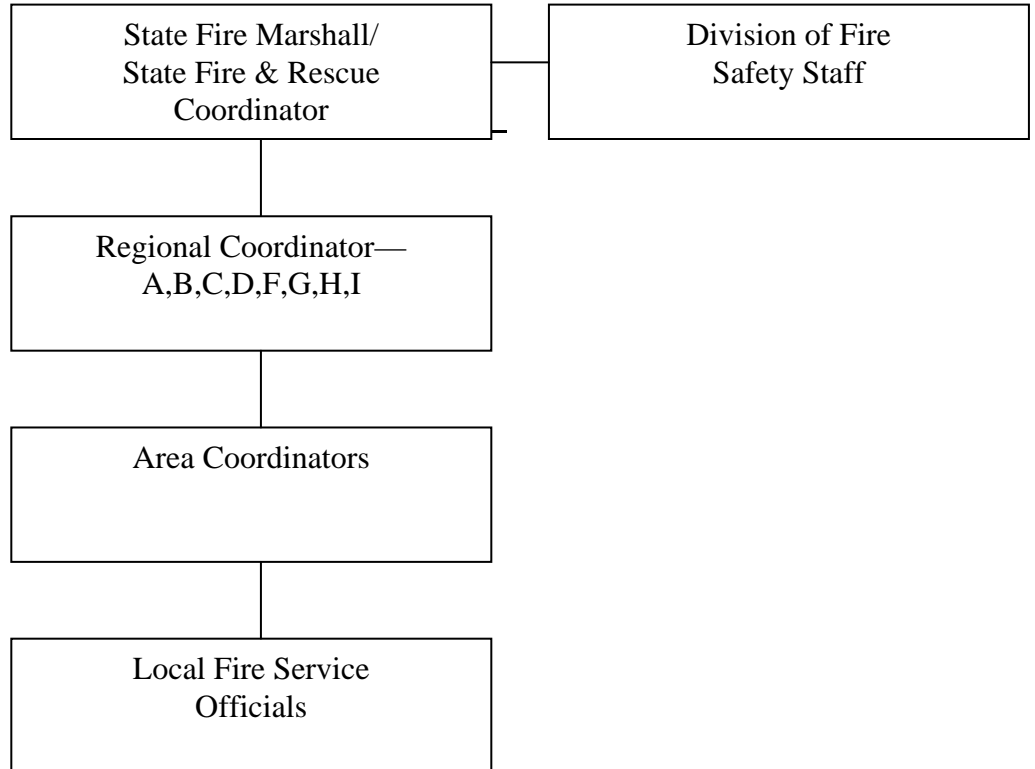
5. Act as Fire Service Representative in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
6. Process messages and requests for fire services received from the SEOC.

III. HOW TO REQUEST MUTUAL AID

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

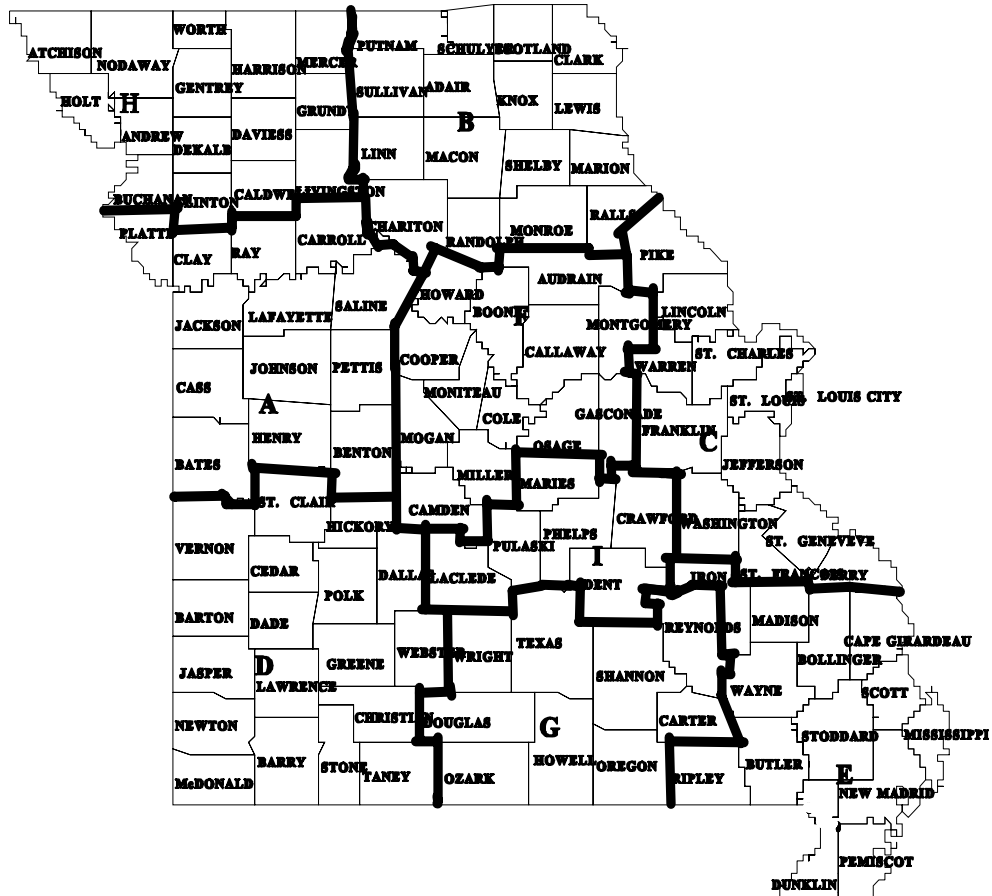
- A. Contact your Area Fire & Rescue Coordinator
- B. Identify yourself -- preferably the local fire chief will make the request. If unavailable, state, This request is being made for Chief _____.
- C. State the reason for your request. Provide as much information as possible. The Area Coordinator needs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

**STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S MUTUAL AID SYSTEM
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



Attachment B to Appendix 2

STATE FIRE MARSHALL MUTUAL AID SYSTEM
REGIONAL MAP



FIRE AND RESCUE RESOURCES

Cosby Fire Department

Activation by 911 operator at the Andrew County Sheriff's Office,
Fire Chief : Dennis Ford 816-378-2825

Personnel: 17 Volunteer

Equipment:

3,000 Gal Pumper/Tanker With 2500 W A/C Inverter	1
1,000 Gal Pumper	1
Pickup Brush Truck With 250 Gal Pump / Tank	1
Portable Generator. 3. KW	1
Rescue / Extraction Equipment	

Communications: All Trucks are equipped with radios interoperable with Andrew County Sheriff ,Andrew County Hwy/Fire ,Fire Mutual Aid and Savannah Rural Fire
All firefighters carry pagers activated by 911 operator.

Bolckow Fire Department.....

Activation by 911 operator at the Andrew County Sheriff's Office.
Fire Chief - Jim Smith 816-428-2823

Personnel: 12 Volunteers

Equipment:

Pumper Trucks, 500 Gal	2
Pickup Brush Truck With 250 Gal Pump/Tank	1

Communications: All Trucks are equipped with radios interoperable with Andrew County Sheriff, Andrew County Hwy/Fire, Fire Mutual Aid and Savannah Rural Fire
Firefighters carry pagers activated by the 911 operator.

Fillmore Fire Department

Activation by 911 operator at the Andrew County Sheriff's Office

Fire Chief: Travis Greever 816-487-4044

Personnel: 22 – 25 Volunteers

Equipment:

Pumper , 1000 Gal	1
Tanker/Pumper Truck,3000 Gal	1
Tanker, 2000 Gal	1
Pickup Brush Truck With 250 Gal Pump/Tank	1
Portable Generator	1

Communications: All trucks are equipped with radios interoperable with Andrew County Sheriff, Andrew County Hwy/Fire , Fire Mutual Aid, and Savannah Rural Fire. Firefighters carry pagers activated by the 911 operator.

Helena Fire Department

Activated by 911 operator at the Andrew County Sheriff's Office

Fire Chief: Rick Thornton 816-369-2104

Personnel : 15 Volunteers

Equipment:

Pumper Trucks, 1000 Gal	1
Pumper/Tanker 2000 Gal	1
Pickup Brush Tuck with 250 Gal, pump/tank	1
Portable Generator 3.5 KW	1
Rescue/Extraction Equipment	

Communications: All trucks are equipped with radios interoperable with Andrew County Sheriff, Andrew County Hwy/Fire, Fire Mutual Aid, and Savannah Rural Fire. Firefighters carry pagers activated by the 911 operator.

Savannah /Andrew County Rural Fire Department

Activation by 911 operator at the Andrew county Sheriff 's Office.

Fire Chief: Steve Oliver 816-32407533

Personnel: 2 – Full Time
46 – Volunteers

Equipment:

CITY OF SAVANNAH	
Pumper Truck, 500 Gal	1
Pumper Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Snorkel Truck, w/750 gal tank	1
SCBA's	15
RURAL FIRE	
Pumper Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Tanker Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Tanker/Pumper , 3000 Gal	2
Pickup Brush Trucks W/200 Gal Tanks	2
Rescue/Extraction W/Car Air Bags	1
Portable Generators, 3.5 KW	2
Thermo-Image Cameras	2
SCBA's	25
AMAZONIA	
Pumper Truck, 750 Gal	1
Mini Pumper Brush Truck 350 Gal	1
Water Rescue Boat	1
SCBA's	4
COUNTRY CLUB VILLAGE	
Pumper Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Tanker/Pumper 3000 Gal	1
Pickup Brush Truc, W/200 Gal Tank	1
SCBA's	4

Rosendale Fire Department

Activation by 911 operator at the Andrew County Sheriff' office,
Fire Chief: Bryan Atkins 816-526-3775

Personnel: 21 Volunteers

Equipment:

Pumper Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Tanker, Truck, 1000 Gal	1
Tanker Truck, 2500 Ga;	1
Pickup Brush Truck with 125 Gal Foaming, 200 Gal pump/tank	2
SCBA	21
Rescue and Extraction Equipment	

Communications: All trucks are equipped with radios interoperable with Andrew County Sheriff,
Andrew County Hwy/Fire, Fire Mutual Aid and Savannah Rural Fire. Firefighters
carry pagers activated by the 911 Operator.

Andrew County Ambulance.....911816-324-3580

EMTD Paramedics – 14
EMT Technicians – 8
Ambulances – 4

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Andrew County fire departments use the Incident Management System as a management system for every incident.

The first arriving fire person at an incident will establish command using the street name, business name or a name that will identify that incident.

The dispatcher will refer all communication to that command name. Example: Engine 1 on the scene-investigating Miller Street command.

Radio transmissions from the scene will be Miller Street command, or command to. It is important to use the command name in the event of multiple incidents at the same time.

ANNEX G

RESOURCE AND SUPPLY

I. PURPOSE

This annex is designed to give Andrew County and local officials the ability to maintain a continuous resource inventory and to allocate these resources in a prompt and orderly manner.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Assistance and/or additional resources and supplies will be obtained through the mutual aid agreements listed in this plan (see the Basic Plan, as well as Annexes E, F, M & N).
2. Points of arrival (POAs) for resources coming into Andrew County from outside contributors are listed in Appendix 3 to this annex. Also listed in this appendix are possible mobilization centers for dispersing resources to disaster locations.

B. Assumptions

1. Funds to provide payment for the use of private resources will be available either from local government or, if the disaster is severe enough, from the state and federal government.
2. Requests for outside assistance will not be made until all local resources have been exhausted (including mutual aid agreements).
3. During the disaster, normal supply requisition procedures may be suspended.
4. Following a major disaster, private resources will be available which have not been included in the resource lists.
5. Persons who own or control private resources will cooperate with local officials.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The first resources to be identified will be those that are under the control of or readily available to local government.
2. It is the responsibility of local government to mobilize these resources as necessary to relieve suffering and to protect lives and property.
3. All local resources must be committed before assistance is requested from neighboring jurisdictions or upper levels of government.

B. Actions to be Taken by Emergency Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Review those hazards that threaten Gentry County (see the Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to determine what types of resources would be necessary to deal with them.
- b. Locate the required resources in the community.
- c. Maintain agreements of understanding with the private sector organizations that have the required resources to include points of contact.
- d. Identify those required resources that are not available locally and find their nearest location.
- e. Develop procedures that can expedite normal procurement procedures during an emergency period.
- f. Participate in exercises and drills to train personnel in the proper allocation of resources to include procedural arrangements.

2. Preparedness

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

- e. Report on status and actions taken to the EOC staff.

3. Response

- a. After activating Resource and Supply personnel, work with the EOC staff to establish priorities and allocate resources.
- b. If necessary, establish staging areas from which resources can be distributed to:
 - 1) Emergency response teams
 - 2) Disaster victims.
- c. Assist in developing lists of outside resources that are required.
- d. Coordinate with the county PIO in informing the public of the location of available assistance.
- e. Coordinate resource requirements and requests of other response agencies.
- f. Maintain records of services rendered and of resources utilized.

4. Recovery

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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Appendix 1 to this annex contains the resource and supply functional diagram.

B. The Resource and Supply Coordinator for Gentry County will be the responsibility of the County Clerk. This Coordinator is responsible for the following:

1. The procurement, storage, and equitable distribution of the following types of supplies
 - a. Food
 - b. Sustenance supplies (water, clothing, sanitary supplies, bedding, etc.)
 - c. Fuel and energy
 - d. Construction equipment and supplies
2. Coordinating the use of all modes of transportation available to support emergency operations.
3. Providing supplies to shelters when opened.
4. Organizing, managing, and coordinating the donations and services from private and public sources.
5. Maintaining the resource lists.

C. Public and private organizations will support this function by providing resources when necessary and available.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All resource and supply operations will be controlled from the EOC to ensure official concurrence for actions taken.
- B. Subordinates of the resource and supply section may operate from their daily offices, but all decisions will come from the EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession for the Resource and Supply Coordinators will be determined by the

respective jurisdiction's chief elected officials.

- B. Purchase records will be duplicated and kept on file for use in determining the final cost of the emergency/disaster.

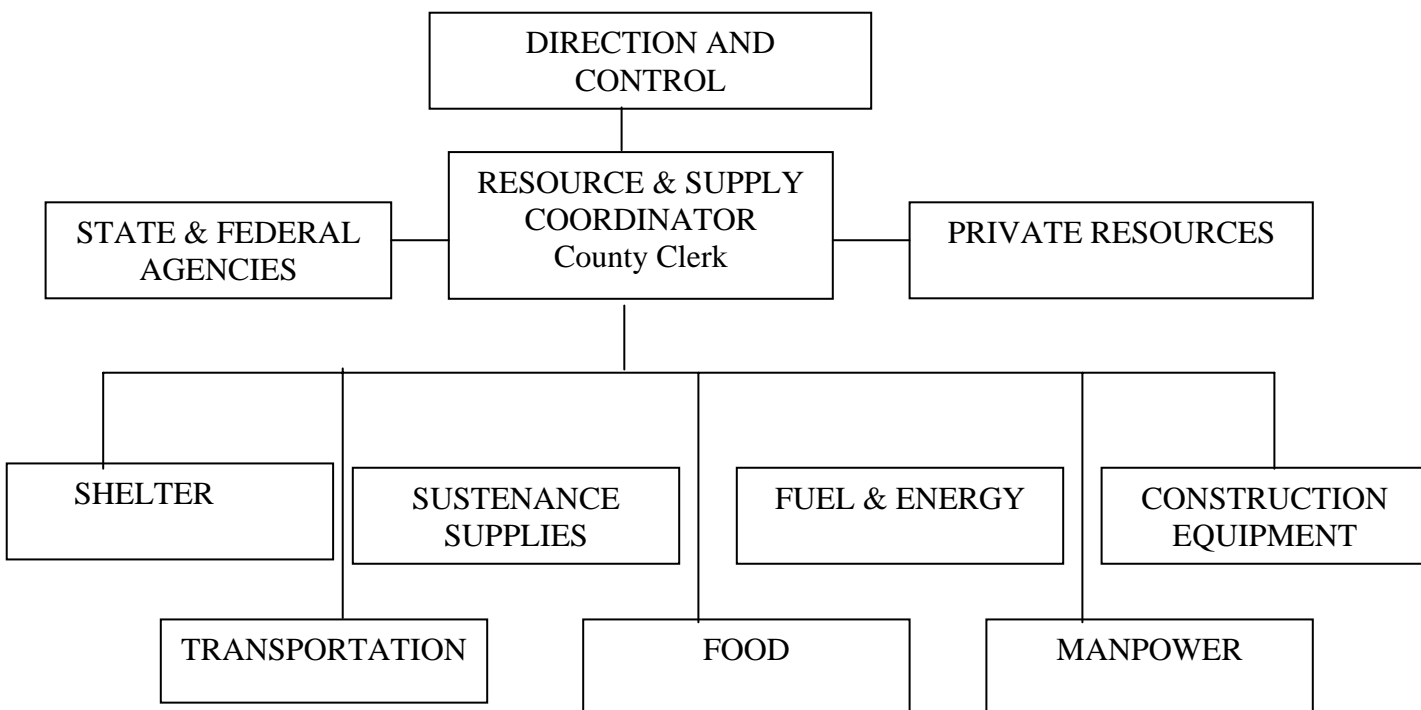
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The Resource and Supply section will provide logistical support (food, water, emergency power, fuel, etc.) to the EOC, as well as response personnel at the disaster site.

APPENDICES

1. Resource and Supply Functional Diagram
2. Resource Lists
3. Points of Arrival (POAs) and Mobilization Centers

RESOURCE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Various departments within the county (such as public works, law enforcement) can support the Resource and Supply function with equipment, manpower, fuel, etc. Mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions can provide additional resources. Outside resources from the private sector can also provide support.

Appendix 2 to Annex G

RESOURCE LISTS

FOOD SUPPLIES	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Savannah Country Mart	402 East Price, Savannah, MO	816-324-3183
Savannah Green Hills	205 West Main, Savannah, MO	816-324-3178
TRANSPORTATION	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Durham Bus Company	Paula	816-324-1400 816-324-1444
Savannah RIII School Dist	Superintendents Office, Savannah	816-324-3144
North Andrew School Dist	Superintendent Office, Rosendale	816-567-2965 816-324-7302
SB-40 Bus for Disabled	Jenny Edwards	816-324-4339
Oats Bus for Elderly & Disabled	Linda Lambright	816-324-4916
HEAVY EQUIPMENT	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Dozers		
	Carol Lance	816-324-4064
	Larry Davison	487-2039
	Ronnie Landess	324-5471
	John Flora	428-3494
	Woody Martin Jr	567-3275
	Bruce Hanna	324-5685
	Mark Schweizer	475-2484
	Steve Schweizer	324-4641
	Mo Dept of Conservation	816-271-3100
	Bill Church	475-3291
	Andrew County Highway Dept	324-4012

RESOURCE LISTS (CONT)

DOZERS (Cont)		
	Estel Theis	369-3848
	Jim, Bledsoe	324-5254
	John Thornton	369-2088
	Uehlin Quarry	475-2941
	Ideker Quarry	475-4606
LOWBYOY		
	Caryl Lance	324-4064
	John Flora	428-3494
	Woody Martin Jr	567-3275
	Larry Davison	487-2039
	Mark Schweizer	475-2484
	Steve Schweizer	324-4641
	Mo Department of Conservation	816-271-3100
	Andrew County Highway Dept	324-4012
	Jim Bledsoe	324-5254
	Uehlin Quarry	475-2941
	Ideker Quarry	475-4606
	Martin-Maritta Quarry	324-3221
HIGH LOADERS		
	City Of Savannah	324-3315
	Andrew County Highway	324-4012
	Uehlin Quarry	475-2941
	Ideker Quarry	475-4606
	Martin-Maritta Quarry	324-3221
FORK LIFTS		
	Mark Schweizer	475-2484
	Steve Schweizer	324-4641
	Crane Lumber Co	324-4015
	Andrew County Lunber	324-3104
	Bowe Hardware	324-3622
	City of Savannah	324-3315
BOATS		
	Bill McPike	324-3022
	Bob Campbell	428-3310
	Jim Dougan	567-2565
	Savannah Rural Fire	324-07533
	Mo Dept of Conservation	816-271-3100

RECOURCE LISTS (CONT)

WATER PUMPS AND IRRIGATION PUMPS		
	Ronnie Landess	487-4024
	Mark Schweizer	487-3061
	Steve Schweizer	324-4641
AIRPLANES		
	Leonard Furst	567-2338
	Earl Furst	378-2361
	J.D. Hannah, jr	428-3725
	Ronnie Landess	324-5471
	Troop H. MoSHP	816-378-2345

Other Resource Lists

Additional resource lists can be found in the following annexes:

Annex B,	Appendix 2--Communications and Warning Capabilities
Annex C,	Appendix 4--Media Points of Contact
Annex E,	Appendix 2--Law Enforcement Agencies
Annex F,	Appendix 2--Fire and Rescue Resources
Annex I,	Appendix 2--Public Works Resource Lists
Annex L,	Appendix 3--Potential Reception and Care Facilities
Annex M,	Appendix 2--Health and Medical Capabilities Appendix 3 to Annex G

POINTS OF ARRIVAL (POAs) AND MOBILIZATION CENTERS

POAs for resources coming into the county:

Intermediate holding points until resources can be directed to the mobilization center will be determined by the Resource and Supply Coordinator based on location of disaster area.

Mobilization Centers for dispersing resources could be:

Savannah Rural Fire Station, 107 Business Hwy 71, Savannah MO	816-324-7533
Clasby Center, 400 East Duncan Drive, Savannah, MO	(Contact City Hall) 816-324-3315

High Schools throughout the county:

RIII Schools

Savannah High School, 701 East William, Savannah, MO	816-324-3128
Savannah Middle School, 701 West Chestnut, Savannah, MO	816-324-3126
Amazonia School, Amazonia MO	816-475-2161
Helena Elementary School, Helena, MO	816-369-2865
Avenue City School, 18069 Hwy 169, Cosby, MO	816-662-2305
North Andrew R-6 ,	816-567-2525

ANNEX H

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Emergency Response Notification Summary

1. When a hazardous substance spill occurs, notification of the Andrew County Sheriffs Dispatch may come from several sources:
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Fixed Facilities
 - c. County or City agency such as highway or street department
 - d. County or City response agency
2. The Sheriffs Dispatcher receiving this first report must give priority to alert the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction. The dispatcher must then try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder (Appendix 7).
 - a. Identification of caller and how contact may be maintained.
 - b. What happened? Where and When?
 - c. Injuries?
 - d. Chemical name or identity (placard).
 - e. Estimated quantity.
 - f. Type and condition of containers.
 - g. Shipping information.
 - h. First estimate of incident level.
3. The dispatcher then alerts Law Enforcement, EMS and the County Emergency Management Director , passing on above information to all responding units (Appendix 2).
4. When the Incident Command Post (ICP) is established at the site, the Incident Commander will determine the Response Level for this event and set the Response Functions described in this annex in motion.

B. Scope of Hazardous Material Response

1. Andrew County is continually at risk for a hazardous materials incident. Although the number of fixed sites using hazardous materials locally is small, the county is vulnerable to accidents involving these materials. Release of hazardous materials can come from fixed sites but is more likely to occur from transportation incidents on highways in the county.

2. Joint interagency hazardous materials exercises are conducted using Andrew County resources to enhance response capabilities.
3. Andrew County is supported by the NW Missouri Region [H] HazMat Team. The Andrew County LEPC receives and maintains lists of all fixed facilities storing hazardous materials through Tier II reporting. This list is available to the Emergency Management Coordinator and each fire department.
4. This annex is developed to help Andrew County officials and first responders prepare for and deal with hazardous materials incidents.
5. The plans and procedures compiled here recognize that Andrew 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.

C. Purpose

1. Hazardous Materials Response is written as Annex H to the Andrew County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan under the guidelines of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act (SARA Title III).
2. This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Andrew County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
3. This plan defines the roles, responsibilities and relationships of government and private organizations in response to a hazardous materials incident.
4. This plan provides assurance of appropriate response to protect the population, property and the environment of Andrew County in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving transportation, use, storage or processing of hazardous materials.

D. Situation and Assumptions

1. Situation

- a. Andrew County is located in the northwest region of the state. Counties that border Andrew are Nodaway to the north, DeKalb and Gentry to the east, Buchanan to the south Holt to the west. According to the 2003 U.S. census, Andrew County has a total population of 16,875. Andrew County is a county of 436 square miles with no major urban areas but rather small towns and cities.
- b. The major highways crossing the county are; Interstate Hwy 29 & I 229 ,U.S. Hwy 71, US Hwy 59, and U.S. Hwy 169. (Appendix 4).

- c. There are no railways running through the county.
- d. There is one natural gas pipeline and one multi-use (gasoline/diesel & jet fuel) pipeline in Andrew County.(Appendix 10)
- e. The 102 River, Platt River flows through Andrew County. The Missouri River borders Andrew County on the southeast corner .
- f. There are several fixed facilities in Andrew County that use or store hazardous substances (Appendix 5).
- g. There are a number of facilities in Andrew County that use or store extremely hazardous substances (EHS) (Appendix 6).
- h. Resources in Andrew County for response to a major HAZMAT incident are limited. Response to a serious incident (Level II or Level III) will, in most cases, require outside resources: Mutual aid assistance, state and federal government and the private sector.

2. Assumptions

- a. Proper implementation of this annex and its supporting procedures will reduce or prevent releases and related exposure to the public and environmental damage.
- b. The greatest threat of a serious hazardous materials incident in Andrew County is posed by highway related accidents. Such incidents are more likely to affect segments of the general population in the county.
- c. There are a small number of fixed site facilities reporting Extremely Hazardous Substances. Planning for these facilities will be carried out using a three-tiered Hazard Analysis. Present levels of inventories reported via Tier II forms by fixed site facilities storing and/or processing hazardous materials pose a relatively small threat to the general population.
- d. Protective actions for the general population may include in-place sheltering and/or evacuation. Many of the residents in the risk area will evacuate to private homes or shelters of their own choosing.

E. Concept of Operations

1. General

- a. Andrew 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 some logistical support for these outside agencies and to coordinate off-site protective actions.

- b. Andrew 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 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.

2. Levels of Response

a. 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.

b. LEVEL II LIMITED EMERGENCY CONDITION

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. These incidents may require outside assistance if it is necessary to stop the release. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation. EOC partially staffed.

c. LEVEL III FULL EMERGENCY CONDITION

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

F. Organization, Responsibilities and Assignment of Tasks

1. Organization and Responsibilities

a. Local Government

The Presiding Commissioner has overall responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness in Andrew County.

b. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Local Emergency Planning Committee was formed in accordance with the Missouri Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1987. The LEPC is responsible for developing and maintaining the County Hazardous Materials Annex. A list of LEPC committee members is kept on file in the EMA office.

c. Emergency Services

The appropriate emergency services respond to a HAZMAT incident as directed by the County Hazardous Materials Annex. Each agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain Standard Operating Guides for their task assignments from this annex and the Gentry County All-Hazard Emergency Operating Plan.

2. Task Assignments for Response and Government Agencies

a. Andrew County Government

- 1) The Presiding County Commissioner appoints the County Emergency Management Agency Director to handle all HAZMAT issues and incidents and work with the facility emergency coordinators.
- 2) Sets policy to provide support by non-emergency county departments in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

b. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

- 1) The LEPC holds scheduled meetings to establish short- and long-range plans regarding the County's Hazardous Emergency Preparedness Program.
- 2) Compiles the annual Hazardous Materials Inventory for Andrew County based on Tier II reporting.
- 3) Develops and maintains this hazardous materials response annex that provides for timely, effective response by the public and private sector.
- 4) Outlines methods and schedules training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, schools and available private participants.
- 5) Serves as the point of contact for Community Right-to-Know activities.
- 6) Keep the public notified of all LEPC activities and distribution requirements of the emergency response plan.
- 7) Designate an information officer to receive and process information requests on emergency response plans.

c. County and/or City Elected Officials

- 1) Appoint a representative to manage hazardous materials systems, and to report all chemical incidents to the LEPC and other agencies as required by state and federal laws.
- 2) Set policy and adopt budgets to allow administrators with the technical skills and authority to be responsible for Incident Management in the event of a hazardous

materials incident.

- 3) Advise responsible city officials to ensure that the best measures will be taken to protect the general public, property and the environment.
- 4) Maintain an accurate and responsive data bank for all vital information arising from a chemical release incident in/or affecting their jurisdictions.
- 5) Appoint a Community Emergency Coordinator to handle all HAZMAT issues and incidents and work with the Facility Emergency Coordinators.

d. County Attorney

- 1) Act as legal advisor on items related to public health and safety.
- 2) Assist in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to Title III implementation or specific chemical release incidents.
- 3) Initiate legal action against responsible parties for the release of chemical hazards that violate state and/or federal regulations.

e. Incident Command: Fire Chief (or the highest-ranking department officer on the scene)

- 1) Takes charge as Incident Commander on-site and implements the Incident Management System. Directs response operations including:
 - * Establish site security areas and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector.
 - * Determine the nature of the hazardous material.
 - * Based on estimates of likely harm, activates the response chain shown in Section B Response Functions.
- 2) Coordinates with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident command post. Provides information as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the hazards and risks posed by the materials spilled.
- 3) Develops and maintains the Fire Service HAZMAT Response Standard Operating Guides (SOGs). This effort should also include mutual aid resources.

f. Fire and Rescue

- 1) Provides fire and rescue services consistent with training (minimum Awareness Level) and available protective gear.

- 2) Contains the release from a safe distance to keep it from spreading and prevent exposures.
- 3) Provides site support for federal, state or privately dispatched HAZMAT teams (consistent with available protective gear) in the CONTAMINATION CONTROL and SAFE ZONES.
- 4) The Fire Chief for each fire district receives and maintains Tier II Facility listing.

g. Law Enforcement

- 1) Provides field operations support to the Incident Command Post consistent with training (minimum Awareness Level).
- 2) Provides traffic control for the area affected by the incident.
- 3) Implements the order for evacuation.
- 4) Maintains security for vital facilities.

h. Emergency Medical Services

- 1) Provides medical support to the Incident Command Post consistent with the training (minimum Awareness Level).
- 2) Transports, treats and distributes victims to medical facilities.
- 3) Provides medical surveillance of response personnel in the exclusion perimeters.

i. All Emergency Services

- 1) Each emergency responding agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on-scene for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods, and resolve conflicts.
- 2) It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation actions after close coordination with all agencies involved and discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees.
- 3) The cleanup, removal and disposal of contamination is the responsibility of the manufacturer or carrier who released the materials. Assistance in removal and disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4) A post-incident analysis and critique shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander with input solicited from all involved agencies. Copies of all post-incident reports shall be submitted to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, conducting debriefs, plan modifications and future use in training and exercise programs.

5) Provide staff support to the LEPC.

j. Andrew County Health Department

Will help staff nurses at emergency shelters.

k. State and Federal Support

Planning, training and on-site assistance are available through state and federal agencies. These are:

- * Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)
- * Missouri Division of Fire Safety
- * State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
- * Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- * Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- * U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- * National Response Center (NRC)

l. Private Sector Responsibilities

1) Fixed Facilities

- a) Designate Facility Emergency Coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of this plan and for the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans. These plans will include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response procedures and available resources.
- b) Notify Andrew County Dispatch of a HAZMAT incident. Provide the dispatcher with all the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7). Also, provide safe route of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.
- c) Provide technical support as requested in the development of off-site risk assessments and contingency planning.

- d) Provide technical support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
 - e) Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in chemical hazard exercises and other training activities.
 - f) Notify appropriate officials/agencies of a chemical release incident as directed by Federal and State law.
- 2) Pipeline operators
- a) Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.
 - b) Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.
- 3) Highway carriers
- a) Notify Andrew County Dispatch of a HAZMAT incident. Provide the dispatcher with all appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7). Also, provide safe routes of entry into designated staging areas for emergency response personnel.
 - b) Develop a chemical incident response plan.
 - c) Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving their stock.
 - d) Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incidents involving their stock or property.
 - e) Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
 - f) Provide technical expertise, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.
 - g) Provide a list of major hazardous materials commodities shipped and periodically update that list.

G. Relationship to Other Plans

1. The Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan is the underlying document for the protection of health, safety and property of the public in Andrew County from all natural and manmade disasters.
2. The Hazardous Materials Annex, Annex H, to the Emergency Operations Plan provides

procedures to protect the public from transportation, storage, fixed site and transfer point hazardous materials incidents.

3. Each fixed facility having extremely hazardous substances is required to develop an on-site contingency plan that specifies notification, response activities and coordination procedures with outside agencies.
4. Andrew County's governments and emergency response agencies have entered into mutual aid agreements within the county and adjacent counties that increase response capability.
5. The State of Missouri has developed the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan which outlines the responsibilities of the appropriate state agencies in responding to hazardous substances emergencies that exceed county capability under paragraph d.
6. The National Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated federal response to a large-scale hazardous materials incident. This plan is activated by request from the Incident Commander in case of a fixed facility incident, or through the shipper in case of transportation related emergency.

II. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

A. Initial Notification of Response Organizations

1. When a hazardous substance spill occurs, notification of the Andrew County Sheriffs Dispatch may come from a variety of sources.
 - a. The Sheriffs Dispatcher in the 911 Center receiving this first report must try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder. Use Appendix 7 of this annex as a guide.
 - b. The dispatcher then alerts all responding units (Appendix 2).
2. Depending on the classification of the incident, many emergency functions may be necessary for the appropriate response. Notifications will be made in accordance with procedures found in functional annexes of the Andrew County Emergency Operating Plan. If a determination is made that the release exceeds the reportable quantity, the spiller must notify the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.
3. PUBLIC WARNINGS will be issued in accordance with the procedure set forth in Annex C of the Andrew County Emergency Operating Plan (EOP).
 - a. EVACUATION. Evacuation can be completely effective if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud. (See Annex J of the Andrew County EOP.)
 - b. IN-PLACE SHELTERING. In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and

attempting to reduce air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action. (See Annex K of the Andrew County EOP.)

- c. **INGESTION ADVISORY.** Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release. The public must be warned of a threat to food and water supplies.
- d. **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.

B. Direction and Control

1. Incident Management System

- a. Responders to a hazardous materials emergency Level II or III in Andrew County will operate using the Incident Management System (IMS). To effect the fastest response, Andrew County has not been subdivided into response zones, however the following fire departments will assist in the event of an incident.

Savannah Rural, Rosendale, Fillmore, Bolckow, Cosby/Helena Volunteer Fire Departments

- b. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the Fire Chief of the home venue will be the Incident Commander. In his absence command will be assumed by the highest ranking department officer present. Incident Commanders must be qualified at IMS level.
- c. First responders from the above agencies must be qualified at awareness level. The maximum level personal protection available to these responders is structural fire fighting protective clothing in combination with positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). This protection is limited to a range of chemicals listed in the NAERG manual. Consequently, awareness level response from Andrew County agencies will be defensive and not compromise the safety of the responders. (See Fire and Rescue.)
- d. When an incident is classified a magnitude II or III HAZMAT emergency (beyond local response control), the Incident Commander must immediately request appropriate assistance at state and federal levels. (See Fire and Rescue.)
- e. In preparation for logistical support of outside assistance, the Incident Commander activates the Emergency Operating Center (EOC).

2. Direction and Control Procedures

- a. The Direction and Control function is the combined capability of the Incident

Command Post (ICP) and the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) in a larger-scale chemical emergency, Level II or III. The command structure linking the ICP and the EOC is the Incident Management System (IMS). The Incident Commander will maintain control of the scene and coordinate all actions related to the incident and assigns specific responsibilities to the ICP and the EOC.

- b. Incident Command Post. The purpose of the ICP is to provide, on-site, a unified command of all participating agencies to ensure coordinated operations, simplification of communications, performance of logistical tasks, and to assist the Incident Commander with the overall management of incident activities.
- c. Emergency Operating Center. The EOC, which is isolated by distance from the immediate pressures of ongoing mitigation at the scene, is the focal point for coordination of resource requirement in support of both on-site and off-site activities.
- d. Typically On-Site support: Coordination of local resources with HAZMAT teams in transit to the emergency. Transmittal and follow-up of requests for mutual aid or public works assistance. Manning resource boards to track incoming resources and optimizing use of available communications.
- e. Typically Off-Site support: Coordination of evacuations, sheltering, public health and social services.
- f. The EOC is a single point for collection, evaluation, display and dissemination of information to develop current status, to aid in decision making, to track costs and to provide documentation for investigative follow-up.
- g. The EOC is located in the Savannah Rural Fire Department, 107 S Business Hwy 71, Savannah, MO.
- h. The chief elected official of the jurisdiction is in charge of EOC operations under the direction of the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander, at his discretion, may assign IMS personnel to the EOC for liaison or functional assignments.
- i. For overall Direction and Control Procedures, see Annex A of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan.

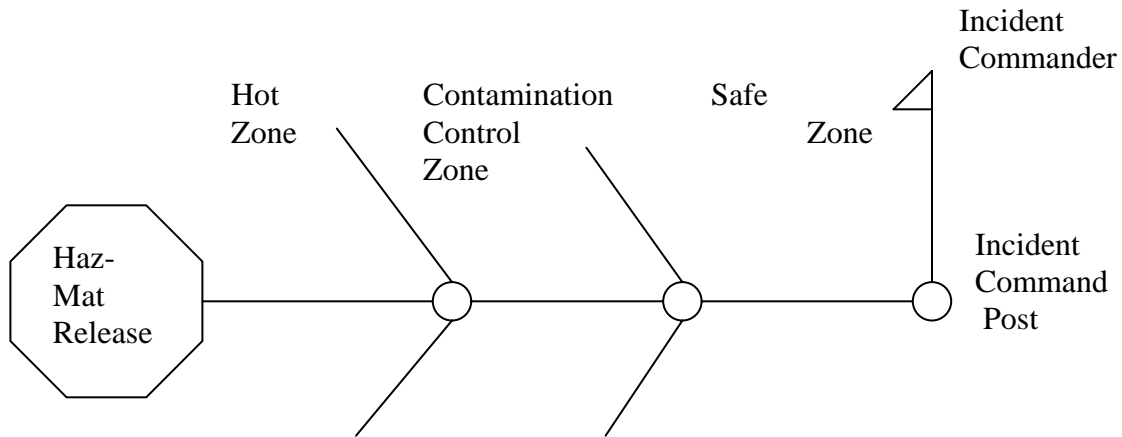
C. Communications Among Responders

During emergency operations, all departments will use their existing equipment and procedures to communicate with their field operations (Annex B, Andrew County LEOP).

D. Response Personnel Safety

- 1. To reduce the risks to first responders in the event of a hazardous materials incident, health and safety procedures have been developed that include:

- a. Medical Surveillance in the Safe Zone
- b. Establishment of Exclusion Zones
- c. Personnel Protective Equipment



2. **MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE:** An EMT (or paramedic) from the Emergency Medical Service or the Rescue Squad should be charged with the responsibility for surveillance of the first response team for any indicators of the effects of toxic exposure.
3. **EXCLUSION ZONES:** Exclusion zones are the safety perimeters established around a hazardous material release. These are shown schematically in the following figure and are defined as follows:
 - a. **HOT ZONE:** The area of maximum hazard. All personnel entering the hot zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment. A single entry and exit checkpoint must be established at the perimeter of the hot zone to regulate and account for the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the hot zone.
 - b. **CONTAMINATION CONTROL ZONE:** Surrounds the hot zone and is also a restricted area. The level of personal protection required is less stringent than that of the hot zone. The decontamination unit (if needed) is located here, as is the Safety Officer and immediate support and security personnel.
 - c. **SAFE ZONE:** The unrestricted area beyond the outer perimeter of the contamination control zone, the command post. The HAZMAT response team and support agencies are located here.

Exclusion zones must be set up for any HAZMAT incident. For a Level I incident this

can be accomplished, at minimum, with a HOT ZONE and an informal command post. The guidebook lists many chemicals where SCBA and structural protective clothing provide some protection to permit control of a small release. Release of chemicals, where the NAERG shows that the above protective equipment is not effective, must be treated as a Level II incident.

Level II and Level III incidents require establishment of the three-tiered exclusion zones (HOT, CONTAMINATION CONTROL and SAFE). The size of each perimeter must be determined by the nature of the material involved, atmospheric conditions and magnitude of the incident.

4. Personal Protective Equipment

- a. Protective equipment available to Andrew County first responders are structural fire fighter's protective clothing together with positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). This combination provides only limited protection for a number of chemicals shown in the NAERG.
- b. Members of outside HAZMAT teams dispatched to enter exclusion zones of an incident occurring in Andrew County will have Level A and Level B protective equipment at their disposal because maximum respiratory protection is required when entering environments containing unknown substances or known substances in unknown concentrations.
 - 1) Level A protection will be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye and mucous membrane protection is needed.
 - 2) Level B protection will be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed but with a lower level of skin and eye protection. Level B protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until the hazards have been further identified.

E. Fire and Rescue

1. When the Sheriff's Dispatch has notified the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction of an incident involving a release of a hazardous material the officer in charge of the first unit at the scene shall implement the Command Structure of the Incident Management System.
2. During the initial phase of the incident, the Incident Commander shall:
 - a. Determine the level of the incident and initiate response activities commensurate with the severity of the incident. Resolution of a Level II or III incident in Andrew County will always require outside assistance by federal, state or private agencies. The rules for notifications are summarized as follows:

- 1) **TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS:** It is the shipper's responsibility to initiate emergency response once notified! The Incident Commander must call the emergency response telephone number given on the shipping papers. If not available or accessible, call CHEMTREC with as much information as can be obtained (placard number, labels on containers, how to contact the ICP or EOC, etc.). CHEMTREC will track down and notify the shipper or the manufacturer of the emergency in progress. At this point responsibility for further action passes to the shipper or manufacturer, who will initiate on-scene assistance, up to notifying the NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER. In the interim the shipper or CHEMTREC can provide guidance to the IC for mitigation at the scene within local response capabilities.

- 2) **FIXED SITE FACILITY INCIDENTS:** Chemical incidents occurring within a fixed site facility are the responsibility of the facility emergency organization. If control is relinquished by the facility coordinator, or if the incident poses a threat outside the facility, the Fire Department is in charge and proceeds using IMS. The Incident Commander directs facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may increase or catalyze the fire, cause explosions, create toxic gas releases or cause environmental damage. For outside assistance, the Incident Commander notifies the NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER directly (CHEMTREC is only for transportation related incidents). The NRC will initiate response through the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) assigned to Missouri. The OSC determines the federal course of action together with agency support from the state.

- 3) **FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR:** The OSC acts as a consultant to the Incident Commander. The OSC, however, is in control of and directs all federal and state agencies on the scene that are committed as part of the National Contingency Plan. The OSC, if needed, can make available immediate disbursement of Superfund Monies.

b. The following table reviews incident levels and the appropriate response activities.

RESPONSE LEVEL I POTENTIAL EMERGENCY CONDITION	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by first responders and does not require evacuation of other than the structure or immediate outdoor area. The incident is
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	confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.
RESPONSE: Active-----Fire Department, Law Enforcement Standby---EMS, Partial EOC, County Coordinator Notify-----If required: MDNR (by spiller) If required shipper or CHEMTREC (transportation), NRC (fixed site)	

RESPONSE LEVEL II LIMITED EMERGENCY SITUATION	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
RESPONSE: Active-----Fire Department, Law Enforcement, EMS, EOC, County Coordinator Standby---Mutual Aid, Public Works, County Sanitarian, Social Services Notify-----MDNR (by spiller) Shipper or CHEMTREC (transportation), NRC (fixed site)	

RESPONSE LEVEL III FULL EMERGENCY CONDITION	An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area which poses an extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the combined expertise or resources of county, federal and private agencies.
RESPONSE: Active-----All Level I, II and Mutual Aid Agencies Missouri Department of Health, U.S. EPA MDNR may not become actively involved in response but should be used as technical consultants SEMA for large-scale support, i.e., mass evacuations, use of National Guard	

c. Establish Exclusion Zones (see RESPONSE PERSONNEL SAFETY)

Because personal protective equipment available to Gentry County first responders is limited, operations in the HOT ZONE and CONTAMINATION CONTROL ZONE are restricted. Responders that have been imported via the response chain are either HAZMAT teams that have trained as a unit or contract specialists working together with individual HAZMAT technicians.

A typical HAZMAT team is comprised of:

Entry Team	2 members	HOT ZONE
Safety Backup Team	2 members	DECON
Safety Officer	1 member	DECON
HAZMAT Officer	1 member	DECON
Decontamination Team	2 members	DECON
Equipment Removal Team	2 members	DECON

F. Law Enforcement

1. Law enforcement (Awareness Level recommended) is handled by the Andrew County Sheriff's Department or local police department within the boundaries of their jurisdictions. Mutual aid agreements are in force between all law enforcement agencies in the county, and with outside agencies.
2. ON-SCENE CONTROL. Establishes scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points. Provide additional resources for traffic and crowd control.
3. EVACUATION. The order to evacuate must come from the Chief Elected Official. When there are time constraints, limited evacuation can be ordered by the Incident Commander. The Law Enforcement agency designated by the IC or the EOC is in charge and will direct the evacuation effort.
 - a. Isolate affected area and permit entry only to appropriate response personnel.
 - b. Notify residents in the affected areas.
 - c. Assist residents in relocation and provide direction out of the area and to shelters.
 - d. Provide security for evacuated areas and reroute traffic around the affected area.
 - e. Coordinate all search efforts for missing persons.
 - f. Assist in return of residents, upon all clear order.

G. Emergency Medical Services (minimum awareness level)

1. (Awareness Level recommended) Assigns priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities. Only members of the HAZMAT Team under the direction of the Safety Officer can remove victims from the HOT ZONE and supervise appropriate decontamination procedures.
2. Provides a liaison between medical personnel and the Incident Commander. Notify area hospitals of what chemicals are involved and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.
3. Provides medical assistance to Incident Commander on signs and symptoms of chemicals involved. Monitor decontamination (from SAFE ZONE) to ensure victims are properly decontaminated, before accepting victims.

H. On-going Incident Assessment

1. During the active period of a continuing major release, resources dispatched by MDNR are responsible to monitor on-site quantity, concentration and movement of spilled material. Based on their recommendations, the Incident Commander must initiate immediate actions in terms of response personnel safety and citizens' protection.
2. Decisions dealing with citizens' protection on a large scale, particularly those dealing with residual effects such as short- or long-term contamination of food and water supplies as well as structures and soil, must rely on input from specialized resources dispatched by state and federal agencies.

I. Warning and Emergency Public Notification

Procedures to warn the public of any highly probable and immediate danger are found in Annex C of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan.

J. Public Information

Procedures to provide the public with accurate information of the progress of a HAZMAT incident are found in Annex C of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan.

K. Personal Protection of Citizens

1. In-Place Sheltering

- a. When the progression of a HAZMAT incident indicates that segments of the population need to be isolated from a spreading chemical plume, in-place sheltering is the first consideration for protective action. See Annex K of the Andrew County EOP.
- b. In-Place Sheltering is viable when:

- * The nature and concentration of the chemical in the plume is not life-threatening. (It may, however, be quite noxious.)
 - * The size of the release and given atmospheric conditions indicate rapid dispersal of the chemical.
 - * When a toxic plume approaches so rapidly that timely evacuation cannot be carried out.
- c. In-Place Sheltering gets people out of the open into buildings with doors and windows closed. In older buildings that have relatively high air leakage rates, it is advisable to shut down air circulation systems (heating systems, air conditioning systems, particularly window-mounted units). In modern energy efficient buildings, air circulation systems tend to build up positive pressure inside which counteracts air leakage inside, but only if the fresh air supply is shut off.
2. Evacuation Procedures
- a. The Hazardous Material Incident of sufficient magnitude to trigger an evacuation will most probably come from a transportation or pipeline related accident.
 - b. Evacuation procedures are found in Annex J of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan. Annex J also contains procedures to guide returning evacuees once the evacuated area is declared safe.
3. Other Public Protection Strategies
- a. **RELOCATION:** Some hazardous materials incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living there. It may be necessary for people to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.
 - b. **WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION:** Surface and ground water supplies can be contaminated by a hazardous chemical release. Local public works officials must provide quick identification of a threat to the drinking water supply and notification to the public. Officials should also notify the public of alternate sources for safe drinking water.
 - c. **SEWAGE SYSTEM PROTECTION:** A hazardous chemical entering the sewage system can cause serious and long-term damage to a treatment plant. It may be necessary to divert sewage, creating another public health threat and environmental problems.

L. Human Services

1. The various aspects of human services are coordinated by the Emergency Management Agency. Services on a small scale can be provided by local volunteer organizations. Larger scale requirements must be met by Disaster Assistance Agencies through their state or regional organization (American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Missouri Division of Family Services).
2. Annex L of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan covers the procedures for Human Services in general terms.

M. Health and Medical Services (Awareness Level Training Recommended)

1. The County Health Department will respond to an incident at the request of the Incident Commander or, if activated, the EOC staff.
 - a. To assist in assessment of an evolving hazard and to initiate contact with the appropriate State and Federal Agencies.
 - b. To test or provide for testing of water, air, soil or food as applicable.
 - c. Provides local representation with state and federal agencies dealing with containment of hazardous materials.
 - d. To advise public works and other agencies to implement procedures for containment of hazardous materials as directed by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
 - e. To advise on appropriate cleanup.
 - f. To work with public works and other agencies to implement procedures for disposal of hazardous materials as directed by Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

N. Public Works (Awareness Level Training Recommended)

1. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the County Road & Bridge Department or the appropriate municipal public works department will assist the Incident Commander or the EOC staff as needed. The Public Works services can extend to all or some of the following activities:
 - a. Debris removal.
 - b. Construction of earthen dikes to contain spills or reroute them around critical areas such as water supplies and sewer inlets.
 - c. Road and bridge repairs.
 - d. Emergency utility service to critical facilities.
 - e. Barricade installation.

- f. Evacuation assistance.
- 2. Annex I of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan covers procedures for the deployment of Public Works.

O. Resource Management

- 1. Mitigation of problems caused by a HAZMAT incident may require resources found in the public and private sectors.
- 2. Annex G of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan covers procedures for Resource Management.

III. **CONTAINMENT AND RESTORATION**

A. Responsibilities

- 1. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is to the assigned Incident Commander in coordination with the EOC and appropriate technical resources.
- 2. The spiller is responsible by law for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, together with state and federal resources, is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials. Federal and state resources have companies on contract to respond to HAZMAT incidents if the responsible parties are unknown, or are unwilling or unable to respond correctly.
- 3. The Incident Commander is responsible for monitoring the response activity to ensure that appropriate containment and control techniques are being initiated. Containment methods may include:
 - a. Dikes
 - b. Berms and drains
 - c. Trenches
 - d. Booms
 - e. Barriers in soil
 - f. Stream diversion
 - g. Patching and plugging of containers and vessels
 - h. Portable catch basins
 - i. Overpacked drums or other forms of containerization
 - j. Reorientation of the container
- 4. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with the EOC, will secure private contractors for displacement techniques. These may include:
 - a. Hydraulic and mechanical dredging

- b. Excavating
 - c. Skimming
 - d. Pumping
 - e. Dispersion/dilution
 - f. Vacuuming
5. Treatment of spilled hazardous substances can be either physical, chemical or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the operator. Monitoring responsibility is assigned to Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

B. Restoration

1. The spiller, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, is in charge of restoration efforts.
2. Treatment of contaminated soils and sediments is the responsibility of the spiller.
3. When feasible, contaminated soils and sediments will be treated on the site. Technologies available include:
 - a. Incineration
 - b. Wet air oxidation
 - c. Solidification
 - d. Encapsulation
 - e. Solution mining (soil washing or soil flushing)
 - f. Neutralization/detoxification
 - g. Micro degradation
4. Off-site transportation or storage, treatment, destruction or secure disposition off-site must be provided by the spiller in cases where State or Federal EPA determines such actions.

IV. **DOCUMENTATION AND INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP**

A. Level I HAZMAT Incident

1. In case of a Level I HAZMAT incident the Incident Commander must submit to the County Emergency Management Coordinator a brief description of the incident and response rendered. Where the spill exceeds reporting requirements the Incident Commander must ascertain that the spiller has notified the appropriate state and federal agencies.
2. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will compile a list of all HAZMAT incidents in County.

B. Level II and III HAZMAT Incidents

1. The County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for preparation of a report that summarizes the entire incident including cause of incident, damage assessment, actual cost of response activities, incident critique and conclusions.
2. To assist the County Emergency Management Coordinator, the Sheriff's Dispatcher and the Incident Commander are responsible for documenting the communications between the Incident command post, the Sheriff's Dispatcher and all response agencies summoned. This documentation must contain location, material and quantity released owner or operator, source of spill, health or physical hazards generated, and response activities.
3. For incidents in a fixed facility, the owner or operator is required to submit a follow-up report similar to the above to the County Emergency Management Coordinator and the appropriate state and federal agencies.
4. The County Prosecuting or City Attorney is responsible for preparing an investigative report in order to facilitate cost recovery.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

Training will be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, or those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in an actual emergency operations on an incident. Responders who participate in a chemical emergency shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

1. FIRST RESPONDER - AWARENESS LEVEL

First Responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further actions beyond notifying the authorities (Sheriff's Dispatcher) of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- a. An understanding of what hazardous chemicals are and the risks associated with them in an incident.

- b. An understanding of the potential outcomes of an emergency where hazardous materials are present.
- c. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
- d. An understanding of the role of awareness level first responders in the agency's emergency response plan and NAERG.
- e. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources.

2. FIRST RESPONDER - OPERATIONS

First Responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the department shall so certify:

- a. Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- b. Know how to select and use proper protective equipment provided to the first responder and operational level.
- c. An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
- d. Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.
- e. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- f. An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures.

3. INCIDENT COMMANDER - IMS SYSTEM

Incident Commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the department shall so certify:

- a. Know and be able to implement the department Incident Management System.

- b. Know and be able to implement the County Operations Plan and the department's standard operating procedures.
- c. Know and understand the hazards and the risks associated with responders working in chemical protective clothing.
- d. Know the State Emergency Response Plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- e. Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

4. TRAINING/REFRESHER TRAINING

Those responders 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 shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

The proposed training schedule is given in Appendix 11.

B. Exercises

- 1. The Andrew County LEPC is responsible for designing, scheduling and evaluating all exercises and drills.
- 2. Each exercise will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this annex and its support systems. This annex will be revised on the basis of the exercise critiques.
- 3. The proposed exercise schedule for a County is given in Appendix 10.

VI. ANNEX MAINTENANCE

A. Updating the plan

Recommended changes to this annex will be made by the Andrew County LEPC and submitted to the Andrew County Commission for approval.

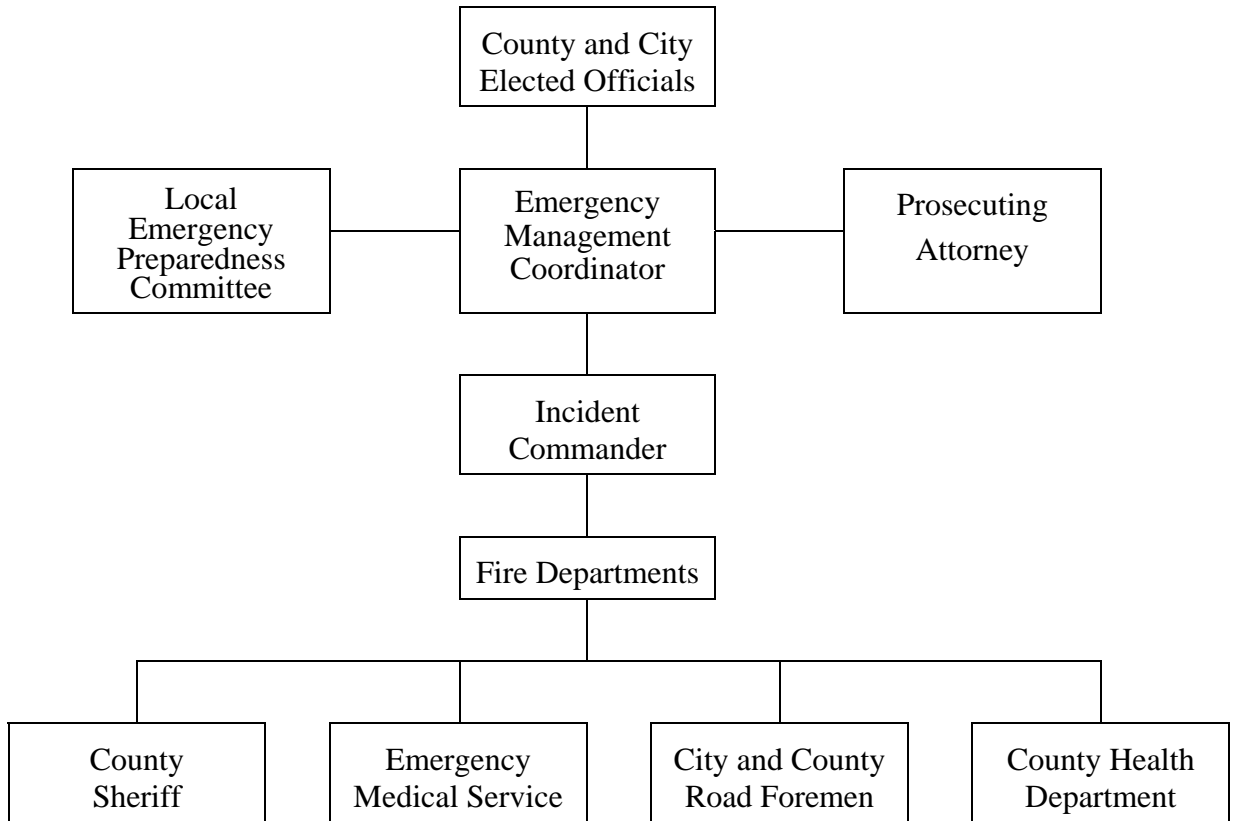
B. Record of Revisions

All revisions will be dated and recorded and provided to all holders on record. Revised pages will show date of change.

APPENDICES

- 1: HAZMAT Response Organizational Chart
- 2: Response Agencies for HAZMAT Incidents
- 3: Transportation Routes (map)
- 4: Fixed Facilities with Hazardous Substances
- 5: Fixed Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)
- 6: Chemical Emergency Notification Report
- 7: Checklist of Actions by Operating Time Frames
- 8: Radiological Incidents
- 9: Proposed Exercise Schedule
- 10: Pipe Line Map

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ORGANIZATION CHART



Appendix 2 to Annex H

RESPONSE AGENCIES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

<u>State Assistance</u>	<u>Phone number</u>
Governor's Office	573/751-3222
Missouri National Guard	573/751-9500
Missouri Emergency Response Commission	800/634-6946
Division of Environmental Quality	573/634-2436
Missouri Department of Health	573/751-6102
Clean Water Commission	816/229-3105
Air Conservation Commission	816/233-1321
State Emergency Management Agency	573/751-2748
Hazardous Waste Management Commission	573/796-4779
<u>Federal Assistance</u>	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	202/646-2400 (24 hr.)
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	404/452-4100 (24 hr.)
National Response Center	800/424-8802 (24 hr.)
Bomb Disposal and Explosive Team	573/368-3814 (24 hr.)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	301/951-0550 (24 hr.)
U.S. Department of Energy, Radiological Assistance	202/586-8100 (24 hr.)
U.S. Department of Treasury- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	816/426-7188 (24 hr.)
<u>Other Emergency Assistance</u>	
CHEMTREC	800/424-9300 (24 hr.)
CHLOREP	800/424-9300 (24 hr.)
NACA	800/424-9300 (24 hr.)
Association of American Railroads Bureau of Explosives	202/639-2222 (24 hr.)
NW Missouri Region [H] HAZMAT Response Team	1-888-904-3914 (24hr)

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

INTERSTATE I-29	South from Buchanan County Line NW to US 59 at Holt County
INTERSTATE I-229	South from Buchanan County Line N to I-29 in Andrew County
US HIGHWAY 71	South from Buchanan County Line N to Nodaway County
US HIGHWAY 169	South from Buchanan County Line NE to Dekalb County
US HIGHWAY 59	South from Buchanan County Line NW to I-29 at Holt County

Appendix 4 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Kept by the LEPC, Fire Departments and Emergency Management Agency Director

Facilities	Address	Emergency Management Contact
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Appendix 5 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Kept by the LEPC, Fire Departments, and Emergency Management Agency Director

Facility	Chemical	Amount	Contact
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Appendix 6 to Annex H

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION REPORT

1. Caller Name _____ Representing _____
2. Call-Back Nos. _____ Emergency Contact (Name) _____
3. Materials Released (Spell) _____ EHS yes/no
4. Amount Released _____ lbs./gals. Potential Release _____
5. Date of Release _____ Time _____ Duration _____ hour _____ minute
6. Release Medium: Air _____ Water _____ Soil _____ Sewer _____ Drains _____
7. Location: City or County _____
Facility: (name) _____
(address) _____
8. Health Risks _____
9. Precautions (Public Safety Concern) _____
10. Incident Description: Fire _____ Gas Vapor _____ Spill _____ Explosion _____
Other _____
11. Type of Container: Truck _____ Railroad Car _____ Drum _____ Storage Tank _____
12. 4-Digit I.D. No. _____ Placard/Label info. _____
13. Weather Conditions _____ Wind Direction _____ Temperature _____
14. Agencies notified:
Local Fire yes _____ no _____ time
Local Emergency Director yes _____ no _____ time
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
573/634-2436 yes _____ no _____ time
National Response Center
800/424-8802 yes _____ no _____ time
CHEMTREC
800/424-9300 yes _____ no _____ time
Other yes _____ no _____ time
15. Remarks, etc. _____

Appendix 7 to Annex H
CHECKLIST OF ACTIONS BY OPERATING TIME FRAMES

A. Mitigation

1. Develop after-action reports to include:
 - a. Actions taken;
 - b. Personnel costs and materials expended;
 - c. Assistance received from and given to other agencies; and,
 - d. Problem areas to address corrective measures.
2. Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
3. Develop safety programs that include disaster situations for presentation to the public.
4. Develop training programs for local fire departments and emergency medical services.
5. Identify facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and adult congregate living facilities (ACLFs) that could create special problems before or during an evacuation.
6. Participate in tests, exercises and drills.
7. Establish liaison with private area resources that could be useful in the event of a HAZMAT incident.
8. Develop SOP/Gs to meet anticipated needs.
9. Review and update the annex and SOP/Gs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed twice a year.
10. Initiate and conduct training programs.

B. Preparedness

1. Alert key personnel according to the procedures established in departmental call-up lists.
2. Determine the status of equipment and resources.

C. Response

1. Initiate the hazardous materials annex or plans to include possible evacuation, area control and clean-up.
2. Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as the emergency requires.
3. Notify DNR at 800/334-6946 or 573/634-2436.
4. Coordinate activities with other agencies.
5. Coordinate the response of those responding from outside the incident area.
6. Activate mutual aid agreements if needed.
7. Relay the damage reports. Advance warning of all potential problem areas should be included in the report to the SEOC.
8. Maintain records of actions, problems and costs.

D. Recovery

1. Continue to participate in clean-up. Assist in damage assessment.
2. Report on all activities to direction and control.
3. Submit expense reports on personnel, resources and supplies expended.
4. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.

Appendix 8 to Annex H

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

I. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In emergency involving radioactive materials, the following elements must be considered.

A. Reporting Requirements

Radioactive materials are closely regulated by federal laws for reporting, handling and transporting these kinds of materials.

1. Fixed facilities are required to report their radioactive materials under SARA Title III (CERCLA) to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC), the Local Emergency Planning Committee (MERC), and the local fire department.
2. Highway and railway shipments of radioactive materials are also required to report the material to be shipped, when it will be shipped, and the shipment route to either the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) or the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

B. Response Capability

1. State

a. Notification of an Incident - Point of Contact

- 1) Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Epidemiology - Primary contact for radiological incidents. Gary McNutt may be reached at 573/751-6160 or 800/669-7236 or pager 800/443-PAGE, pager ID# 069460, enter your numeric message then press the # sign.
- 2) Department of Natural Resources - Primary notification point for a hazardous materials incident, 24-hour number: 573/634-2436.
- 3) State Emergency Management Agency - 24-hour Duty Officer: 573/751-2748.

b. Response Teams - Trained radiological response teams are available from the state to respond to an incident.

2. Local

Identify trained response agencies and personnel. Note if no capability is available.

- a. Fire departments and law enforcement agencies - Fire and law enforcement personnel receive, as a minimum, the awareness level training for hazardous materials as

required under SARA Title III.

- b. Health and Medical Services - Cox Hospital will be contacted for Direction on handling victims.
- c. Emergency Management - SEMA can provide a list of people who have received radiological training through SEMA.

C. Accident Assessment

1. First on-the-scene responders should follow the appropriate Action Guides for radioactive and other hazardous materials in the NAERG, North American Emergency Response Guidebook. These Action Guides conservatively assume minimal specialized training by first responders; hence, response actions beyond those indicated in this Guide would depend on the particular accident contingencies and the expertise of the responders.
2. Since specialists with the expertise to assess the degree of the radiological hazards in an accident will seldom be at the scene of the accident in the initial response phase, provision should be made for rapid and reliable communication linkages between emergency first responders and radiological authorities, not at the scene.
3. Trained state and local radiological response teams should be established. Provisions should be made for rapid notification and deployment capabilities of these teams on a 24-hour basis. Procedures for response by adequately trained teams from appropriate jurisdictions (i.e., state, local) should have responsibility for the following functions:
 - a. Assess need for first aid and lifesaving efforts, as appropriate.
 - b. Determine if radioactive materials and other non-radioactive hazardous materials, such as flammables and corrosives, are involved and, if so, which are separate hazards or which might interact with radioactive materials or their packaging;
 - c. Develop procedures for controlling access to and egress from the accident scene;
 - d. Develop and adopt safety measures for response team members to prevent injury from environmental factors not related to radioactive or other hazardous materials, such as avoiding electric shock, falls, and fire;
 - e. Develop methods for obtaining all possible information regarding the type of packaging; the information from marking, labeling and place carding; the type, quantity and chemical form of the radioactive materials involved; and the observable indicators of release of radioactive materials from packaging;
 - f. Obtain information on the accident including location, condition of radioactive

materials packages, fire potential, weather conditions, and any other relevant information;

- g. Determine capability of commonly available radiological survey instruments to measure specific radio nuclides identified on shipping papers or labels;
- h. Measure radiation levels, as appropriate, if capability exists (see f and g above);
- i. Perform preliminary dose projections, if needed, based on observation, measurements, and actual or potential radioactive releases; and
- j. Develop criteria for determining need and methods for taking environmental samples.

D. Protective Actions for the Public

The three options for protecting the population are access control, evacuation and shelter. Local officials will implement one or more options, depending on the best available estimate of the disaster situation.

- 1. Controlling access to the area should be included as a method here. It is the most likely action to be taken until experts from the Department of Health and Department of Natural Resources arrive.
- 2. Evacuation will be considered based on the condition of the area to be evacuated, the condition at the selected destination, and any risk of exposure while en route. Evacuation operations are discussed in Annex J.
- 3. Sheltering in place will depend on the relative protection from potential disaster agents provided by the available residential, commercial and recreational structures in the community. People will be advised to stay indoors and reduce the air flow into the structure. In-place shelter is discussed in Annex K.

E. Decontamination

For decontamination procedures for personnel, facilities, equipment and the environment, contact the State Department of Health.

F. Cleanup

- 1. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander in coordination with appropriate technical resources.
- 2. The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law, for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources (DNR and EPA), is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

F. Monitoring

Radiological monitoring equipment for local organizations is provided, calibrated and maintained by the State Emergency Management Agency. The following types of equipment are available.

1. Self-support Kits:

A self-support kit is used by emergency response personnel to respond to a peacetime radiological incident. Radiological monitor training is required to operate these kits.

Each kit contains one CDV-715 high-range survey instrument, one CDV-700 low-range survey instrument, one CDV-750 dosimeter charger, two CDV-742 high-range personal pocket dosimeters, one CDV-730 low-range personal pocket dosimeter. Guidance manuals are included in each kit.

Information on how many self-support kits are available and where they are located is available from SEMA.

II. **ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

The chain of command at the accident scene should be stated explicitly. There should be one person or agency with overall authority and responsibility for radiological assessment and control. (See appendix 1 to this annex.)

III. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

Incident Command will be used for on-scene management of a response to a hazardous materials (radiological) incident, as discussed in this annex or the LEPC plan.

IV. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

Provision should be made for record keeping and documentation of key data obtained or developed related to accident assessment.

Appendix 9 to Annex H
PROPOSED EXERCISE SCHEDULE

<u>Exercise</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Schedule</u>
HAZMAT	Procedures Response Communications	Law Enforcement Fire Safety Emergency Medical Services LEPC Staff	Annually
HAZMAT	Evacuation Communications Response	Law Enforcement Fire Safety Emergency Medical Services LEPC PIO Possibly EOC	Annually

Appendix 10 to Annex H
PIPE LINE MAP

ANNEX I

PUBLIC WORKS

I. PURPOSE

This annex will organize local public work's resources to effectively perform tasks (i.e., restoration of utilities, clearing debris, inspecting and opening traffic ways, etc.) necessary for an effective emergency response.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The residents of Andrew County are served by several different utility services. (See Appendix 4 to this annex for a listing.)
2. Outside and private resources are available to assist in public works activities should all local resources become committed. Verbal mutual aid agreements are in place.
3. "Public works" for the purposes of this plan, refers to electric, natural gas, water, streets, sewer, sanitation, and telephone services.
4. The critical systems that generally comprise public works are potential targets for terrorists (i.e., electrical systems, power stations, reservoirs, water plants, etc.). For further information regarding targets and other terrorism information, see Annex N.

B. Assumptions

1. When a disaster occurs, all public works equipment and personnel will be available for response. Private resources are available to assist in public works activities. Should all local resources become committed, outside resources are available. State and federal assistance will respond when called upon, but their ability to respond may be limited. Private utilities will cooperate with the Public Works Coordinator and the EOC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The ultimate responsibility for providing public works services rests with local government, but utility companies play a major role.

2. During an emergency the Public Works coordinator will coordinate activities with the EOC or the Incident Commander (see Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan, Emergency Control Procedures).
3. Following any disaster occurrence, the public works section will be a major participant in the damage assessment activities described in Annex D.

B. Actions to be taken by Operational Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Participate in hazard identification process and identify:
 - 1) special procedures that need to be developed
 - 2) vulnerabilities in the public works system
- b. Train public works personnel and volunteer augmentees in emergency procedures (radiological and hazardous materials incidents, etc.).
- c. Review all other annexes of this plan to ensure proper coordination of public works activities.
- d. Develop emergency procedures to include, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1) Debris removal
 - 2) Call-up lists and procedures
 - 3) Road and bridge repairs
 - 4) Emergency utility service to critical facilities
 - 5) Restoration of normal utilities
 - 6) Damage assessment
 - 7) Flood control and snow removal
 - 8) Garbage disposal
 - 9) Evacuation
 - 10) Sheltering of personnel and equipment
 - 11) Support to other agencies
- e. Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with private resources and neighboring jurisdictions that could provide support for public works activities during an emergency.
- f. Provide emergency backup electrical power to the EOC (or the alternate EOC), if necessary.
- g. Establish a potable water supply for use in an emergency.
- h. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises to include critiques and follow-up actions.

2. Preparedness

- a. When advised of potential hazards, check status of personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities, especially those required to deal with the approaching hazard.
 - b. Activate call-up plans
 - c. Check status of communications systems.
 - d. Establish contact with the EOC or the person in charge at the scene.
 - e. Ensure protection of all Public Works personnel and equipment.
 - f. Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the order to discontinue operations is given.
 - g. Provide emergency power backup for the EOC and the alternate EOC, if necessary.
3. Response
- a. Provide support on a priority basis as determined by the EOC or the Incident Commander.
 - b. Restore utility service (water, sewer, etc.) to critical and essential facilities as required (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, etc.).
 - c. Clear roads and assist in restoring utilities to facilitate emergency operations.
 - d. Survey Public Works damage and report to the EOC.
 - e. Close roads and construct barricades as directed.
 - f. Make recommendations to the EOC on:
 - 1) priority of repairs
 - 2) outside assistance required
 - g. Assist in search and rescue operations as required under direction of the Fire and Rescue service.
 - h. Provide sanitation services during an emergency.
 - i. Take steps to protect the water supply and sewage system if threatened by the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
 - j. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, county and city public works departments will assist the Incident Manager or the EOC staff as needed (i.e. provide barricades, construct dikes). It is recommended that public works personnel receive,

at a minimum, awareness level hazardous materials training. See Annex H, Hazardous Materials Response, for additional information.

4. Recovery

- a. Repair public works and buildings on a priority basis.
- b. Participate in cleanup and recovery operations.
- c. Inspect, designate, and demolish hazardous structures.
- d. Coordinate utility repairs by outside agencies.
- e. Drain flooded areas where necessary.
- f. Following an earthquake, determine the safety of: emergency operations facilities, public shelters, reception and care centers, and evacuation routes.
- g. Support decontamination if necessary.
- h. Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
- i. Make necessary changes in plans and procedures.
- j. Recommend changes in planning, zoning, and building codes to mitigate future disasters.
- k. In order to begin the recovery process while preserving evidence following a terrorist incident, debris at the disaster site may have to be transported and analyzed at another secured location. Response and recovery operations may be complicated and delayed if debris is contaminated.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The functional diagram for the public work's function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Public Works Coordinator for Andrew County will be the responsibility of the County Road & Bridge Foreman.

This coordinator will coordinate the various public works' services (both public and private) from the EOC during an emergency or disaster. The Public Works Coordinator is also responsible for the following:

1. Developing mutual aid agreements with other public works services and contractors.
2. Training public works response personnel in emergency operations.

3. Maintaining personnel call-up lists.
 4. Maintaining the resource lists located in Appendix 2 to this annex.
 5. Clearing debris.
 6. Providing backup electrical power to the EOC, when necessary, as well as transport fuel for this backup power, if necessary.
 7. Inspecting the EOC, shelters, and reception centers after an earthquake has occurred and before utilizing these facilities. Also after an earthquake, inspect evacuation routes (including airstrips) to determine their safety.
 8. Inspecting, designating, and demolishing hazardous structures.
 9. Restoring utilities to essential facilities.
 10. Protecting the water supply and sewage system when threatened by a hazardous materials incident.
 11. Draining flooded areas.
 12. Obtaining the necessary training, protective respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
 13. Providing sanitation services.
 14. Protecting vital documents.
 15. Supporting cleanup and recovery operations.
- C. Propane LPG is provided by local distributors.
- D. Natural gas is available in parts of Andrew County
- E. Northwest Rural Electric Cooperative and Aquila, provides electricity to Andrew County.

- F. The municipalities are responsible for providing water and sewer services in their jurisdictions.
- G. The Andrew County Road and Bridge Department, are responsible for their respective roads and bridges.
- H. CENTREY TEL is responsible for providing telephone service to Andrew County.
- I. The municipalities maintain roads and streets within the city limits; the county has three road districts to the roads and bridges in their respective districts; the state maintains state owned roads and bridges

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All public works operations will be coordinated from the EOC.
- B. The Public Works Coordinator will operate from the EOC, while public works personnel in the field will keep this Coordinator informed of their activities.
- C. Outside resources will be under the direct control of their sponsors, but will be deployed by the EOC and assigned tasks by the site commanders as necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession for the Public Works Coordinators will be according to their jurisdictions' chief elected officials.
- B. Vital records, such as billing files, should be duplicated and stored at another location from the originals.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

- 1. Overall administration of the Public Works service for Andrew County will be the responsibility of the County Road and Bridge Foreman.
- 2. Additional resources for this function will be requested through Direction and Control (Resources and Supply, Annex G).

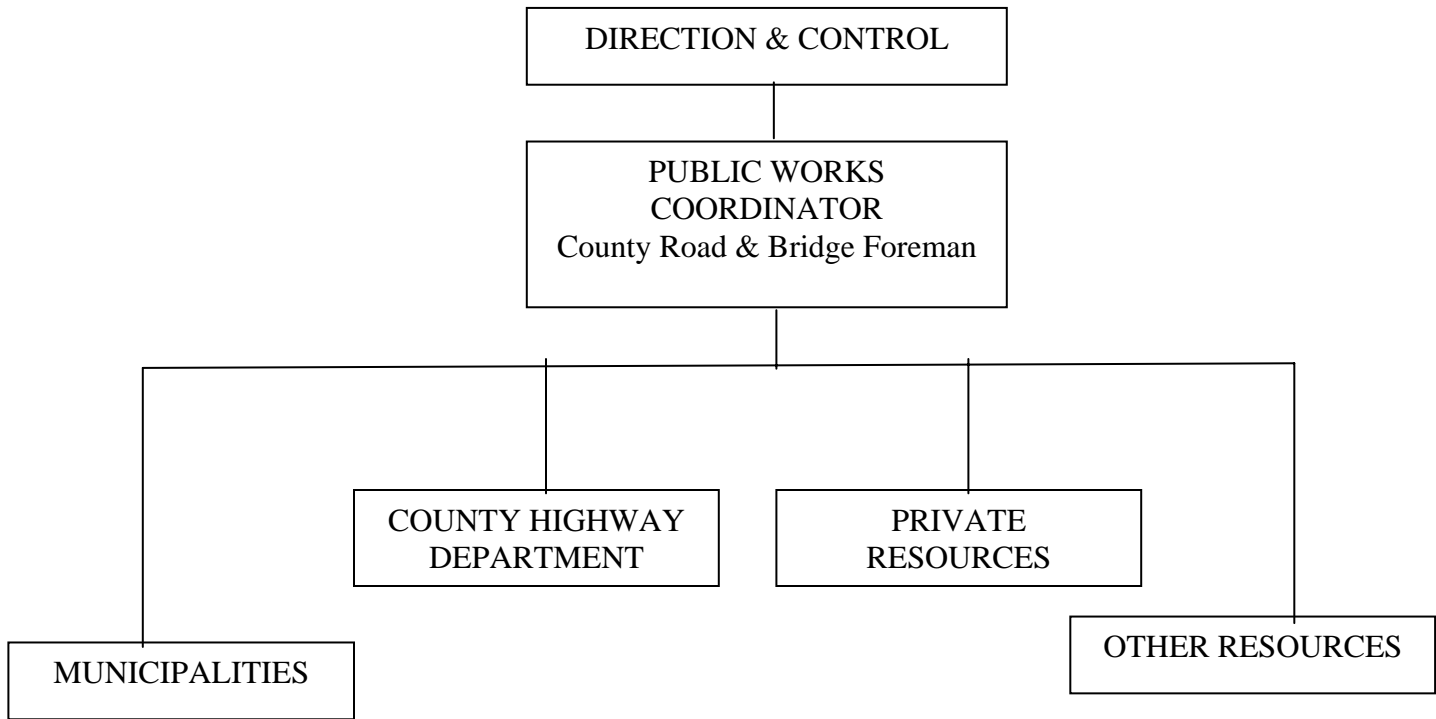
B. Logistics

1. Normal hiring procedures for hiring outside contractors can be circumvented, but only when authorized in writing by the chief elected official present.
2. Public works services must provide necessary logistical support for food, emergency power, fuel, etc., for response personnel during emergency operations. In most situations, however, the Resource and Supply Section (Annex G) will be available to assist with supply matters.

APPENDICES

1. Public Works Functional Diagram
2. Public Works Resource Lists
3. SOG for Emergency Repairs
4. Utilities Serving Andrew County

PUBLIC WORKS FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex I

Public Works Resource List

Andrew County Highway Department

Communications: Radios are available in the office, trucks and graders
Remote stations are located at the Highway Department
,the Andrew County Sheriff's Department and EMA Office

7	Graders	1	Forklift
9	Pickup Trucks	3	Torch kits
1	Dozer	1	Service Truck W/Compressor
1	Lowboy	1	Flatbed Truck
1	High Cap Compressor	1	10KW Generator
1	High loader	1	Welders
2	Excavator	1	Spreader Truck
1	Backhoe	1	John Deer Tractor 7510
2	Belly Dump	1	24 ' Trailer

City of Savannah Public Works Department

Communications: The Public Works department operates on the City fo Savannah
Radio frequency of 155.055. Radios are available in the vehicles
And employees have hand-held radios. The base station is
Located =at the City Hall. Remote operations are available at
The Andrew County Sheriff's office and EMA office.

1	Mini Excavator	1	Back hole
2	Spreader Trucks	2	Dump Trucks, 5 Ton
1	Flatbed Truck	1	3.5 KW Portable Generator
1	Grader	2	Skid loaders
2	Flatbed Trailers 8x16 & 8x18	6	Pickup Trucks
1	Water Pump	1	Street Sweeper

SOG FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS

- A. It is assumed that each public works organization will have its own specialized priorities for emergency repairs. Part B below consists of general guidelines for such repairs following a disaster.
- B. Guidelines:
 - 1. Clear debris and make repairs to roads and bridges that are impeding rescue crews and equipment (lifesaving).
 - 2. Restore services to facilities with special needs (hospital, nursing homes, temporary shelters, etc.).
 - 3. Repair roads and bridges which have isolated people.
 - 4. Restore services to schools, critical facilities, and businesses.
 - 5. Make any necessary repairs to expedite recovery.
- C. **AGAIN, THESE ARE JUST GENERAL GUIDELINES AND EACH DISASTER WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES SO EACH PROBLEM MUST BE JUDGED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED AT THAT TIME.**

Appendix 4 to Annex I

UTILITIES SERVING Andrew County

Water/Sewer

City of Savannah	410 Court St, Savannah	816-324-3315
City of Rosendale.....	Robert Nickels	816-567-2143
Andrew County PWD #1....	201 South Hwy 71	816-324-6266
	Bill Carpenter	816-662-2935
	Randy Holt	816-324-6704
Andrew County PWD #2.....	Cosby, MO.....	816-378-3395
	Helen Price	816-378-2265
Andrew County PWD #3.....	Fillmore, MO	816-244-5360
	
Andrew County PWD #4.....	
	Mary Jo Field	816-567-3428
Dekalb County PWD #1	Clarksdale, MO	816-393-5311

Electric

Aquila.....	Emergency Services 24hr dispatch	800-527-3654
United Electric Cooperative.....	401 N Business Hwy 71, Savannah, MO.....	816-324-3155
	24 Hr Emergency dispatch	

Propane LPG

Savannah:

Ferrellgas	503 N Business Hwy 71, Savannah, MO	816-324-3214
United Cooperatives, 401 N Business Hwy 71		816-324-3155

King City:

MFA Oil & Propane...	660-783-2023
Heet Gas.....	660-535-4303

Telephone

Southwestern Bell Telephone 320 N 10th, St. Joseph, MO.....800-403-3302
Centry/Tel512 Lana Drive, Cameron, MO..... 816-632-2400

Natural Gas

Missouri Gas Energy Administration Offices816-756-5261
24 Hr Emergency Dispatch

Sanitation (trash hauling)

Defenbaugh Trash Service St. Joseph, MO 816-238-7900

Cable Location

Missouri One Call800-344-7483

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ANNEX J

EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

This annex will outline evacuation operations for Andrew County which would be applicable to either small, localized situations, as well as large-scale evacuations.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County is vulnerable to flooding, dam failure, and hazardous materials incidents, all of which could require an evacuation.
2. Andrew County has identified facilities which store, use, or produce hazardous materials. This listing is kept on file with the local fire departments and with the LEPC Coordinator.
3. The nursing homes, schools, etc. will require special planning considerations if an evacuation is ordered.

B. Assumptions

1. In almost every emergency situation requiring an evacuation, a number of people will evacuate on their own volition.
2. Most of the persons in the affected area will receive and follow the evacuation instructions. However, a certain portion of the population will not get the information, will not understand it, or purposely not follow directions.
3. Panic by evacuees will not be a problem as long as adequate information is furnished by the government.
4. Evacuation will be primarily by family groups using privately-owned vehicles, while those persons without automobiles will be provided transportation.
5. Persons evacuating will potentially be bringing their pets and animals with them.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The ultimate responsibility for ordering an evacuation rests with the local government; hence, it should only be implemented by the chief elected official or a designated successor.
2. During any evacuation, close coordination will be required with the following functions:
 - a. Reception and Care -- The evacuees must have some place to go even if its in another county. (Refer to the Reception & Care Annex for identified shelters.)
 - b. Law Enforcement -- Traffic control along movement routes and security for evacuated areas are an absolute necessity.
 - c. Resource and Supply -- Transportation for persons without automobiles, food, clothing, and fuel will be required.
 - d. Other support agencies -- Constant interface will be required with the state and federal government and private agencies such as the Red Cross.
3. The duration of the evacuation will be determined by the chief elected officials present based on technical information furnished by federal, state, and local agencies.
4. Certain day-to-day governmental activities will be curtailed during evacuations. The degree to which this is necessary will, of course, depend upon the amount of local resources that are committed.
5. Transportation will be provided for patients/residents of various institutions requiring special care or attention (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.). Appendix 2 to this annex lists these facilities.
6. During the evacuation, staging areas and pick-up points will be identified to provide transportation for those people without private automobiles or other means. (See Appendix 3 to this Annex.)

B. Tasks to be accomplished by Operating Time Frame

1. Mitigation
 - a. Identify the known risk areas to be evacuated and the rationale for their evacuation (see Appendices to this Annex).
 - b. Identify population groups or facilities requiring special assistance in an evacuation and the methods to evacuate them (such as nursing homes, senior citizens, persons who are visually or mobility impaired or medically dependent, etc.).

- c. Identify and make agreements with private organizations that can facilitate evacuations (i.e., service stations, garages, fuel distributors, bus companies, etc.). This should be done in conjunction with the head of the Resource and Supply section (Annex G).
 - d. Coordinate with the PIO to develop public information packets to detail evacuation routes, what evacuees should take with them, where they should go, etc. (see Annex C).
 - e. Develop contingency plans that provide for potential impediments to evacuation (physical barrier, time, lack of transportation resources, etc.).
 - f. Develop plans to deal with vehicles with mechanical problems.
2. Preparedness
- a. Analyze all developing emergencies for potential evacuation situations to include number of evacuees.
 - b. Alert reception and care of possible evacuation and obtain location of available reception centers.
 - c. Identify necessary evacuation routes and check the status and condition of each one (coordinate with Law Enforcement).
 - d. If appropriate, contact road service groups (wreckers, service stations, etc.).
 - e. Locate transportation for all persons in threatened area.
 - f. Through the Direction and Control section, alert all other emergency sections that an evacuation may be required.
 - g. Inform the public of the potential evacuation to include the nature of the problem, the movement route to use, and the reception area to go to.
 - h. If necessary, make plans to evacuate government and critical workers.
3. Response
- a. Order evacuations when necessary.
 - b. Notify all appropriate agencies to include state and federal.
 - c. Monitor the following actions to ensure the evacuation functions smoothly.
 - 1) traffic flow

- 2) reception areas
- 3) security for evacuated areas
- d. Broadcast public information continuously during the evacuation to minimize confusion.
- e. Coordinate with and furnish information on the situation to the other emergency services.
- f. Assist in the transfer of necessary supplies and personnel to reception areas, especially if these areas are outside the affected jurisdiction.
- g. As the evacuation winds down, begin planning for the return.
- h. Designate rest areas along movement routes where evacuees can obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, information, and comfort facilities. (This would apply to evacuations that require a long distance of travel away from the affected area.)
- i. Provide for transportation for essential workers who might have to work in or near the hazardous areas.
- j. Make provisions for the evacuation of handicapped, elderly, and institutionalized persons.
- 4. Recovery
 - a. Initiate return when conditions will allow this to be done safely. This will include advising evacuees on what to do to reenter the evacuated area (i.e., what return routes to use, instructing public to boil water, procedures for turning utilities back on, etc.).
 - b. Monitor all return activities until the return is completed.
 - c. Prepare and present after-action reports to governing authorities.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The diagram for the evacuation function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The chief elected official is ultimately responsible for ordering an evacuation.
- C. The Evacuation Coordinator for Gentry County will be the County Sheriff. The Coordinator will control evacuation operations from the EOC when it has been activated, or on-scene in a limited evacuation. The Evacuation Coordinator is also responsible for:

1. Designating primary and alternate evacuation routes with traffic control points indicating these routes on a map.
 2. Estimating traffic capacities for the evacuation routes and the amount of time for completing the evacuation.
 3. Estimating the number of people requiring transportation from the evacuation area and identifying the means to transport them.
 4. Identifying potential problem areas along the evacuation routes (i.e., narrow bridges, weight restrictions, etc.).
- D. The Public Information Officer will coordinate with the Evacuation Coordinator and release evacuation information to the public.
- E. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining transportation to be used in the evacuation.
- F. The Public Works Coordinator will be responsible for assisting in the traffic movement by constructing barricades and removing debris from the roadways.
- G. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will be responsible for providing security in the evacuated area, as well as for vehicle security in the reception area (if this is within their jurisdiction).
- H. The Evacuation Coordinator and the Reception and Care Coordinator will coordinate the opening and closing of shelters.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All evacuation operations will be coordinated through the EOC when activated.
- B. Should the order be given to evacuate the entire jurisdiction, evacuation operations will be controlled from a nearby, safe location.

APPENDICES

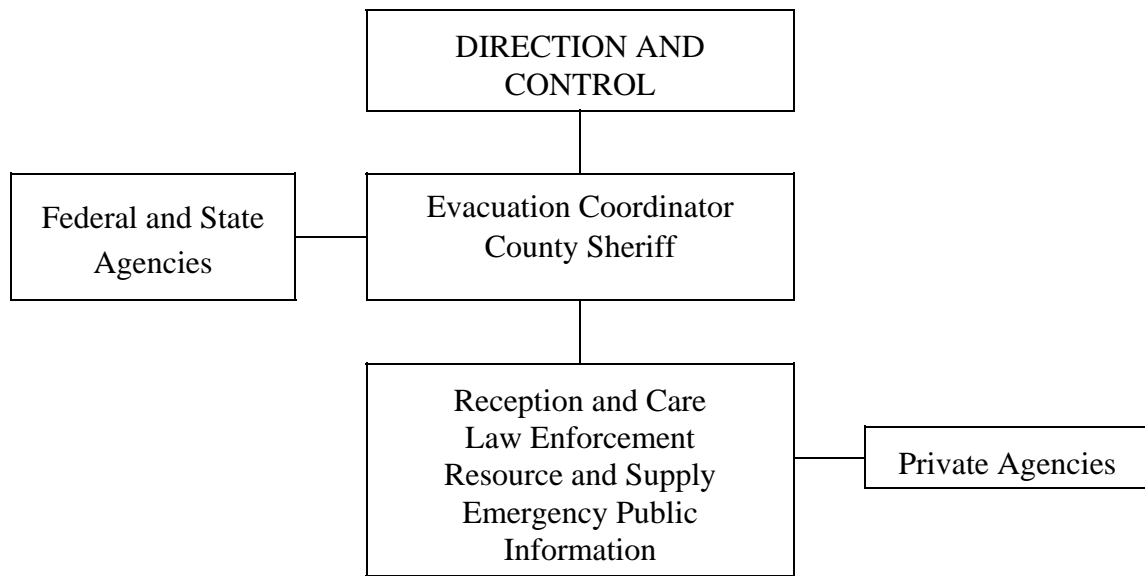
1. Evacuation Functional Diagram
2. Special Facilities
3. Staging Areas
4. Limited Evacuation Situations

Attachment A - Hazardous Materials Incident Evacuation

Attachment B - Flood Evacuation

5. Record of Notification

EVACUATION FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Support from private agencies such as the Red Cross, churches, public schools, etc., will enhance evacuation operations (i.e., assisting with sheltering, providing transportation, etc .) .

Appendix 2 to Annex J

SPECIAL FACILITIES

The following lists of facilities may require special considerations should an evacuation be ordered. The contact information is kept by the Emergency Management Coordinator.

NURSING HOMES/RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES/HOSPITALS **BEDS**

LaVerna Village... 904 Hall Ave, Savannah, MO , 816-324-3185	120
Shady Lawn 13227 St Rt D, Savannah, MO..816-324-5991	118
LaVerna Heights ... 104 East Park, Savannah, Mo 816-324-3179	15 (Present)

SCHOOLS

North Andrew R-6.....9120 Hwy 48, Rosendale, MO.....	816-567-2525
Avenue City R-9.....18069 Hwy 169, Cosby, MO	816-662-2305
Savannah RIII Schools Office , 408 West Market, Savannah, MO.....	816-324-3144
Senior High, 701 E. William, Savannah, MO	816-324-3128
Middle School 701 W. Chestnut, Savannah, MO	816-324-3126
Minnie Cline Elementary... 808 W. Price, Savannah, MO	816-324-3915
Amazonia Elementary Amazonia, MO	816-475-2161
Helena Elementary, Hwy V, Helena, MO	816-369-2865
John Glenn Elementary, Country Club Village, St. Joseph, Mo	816-279-4533

DAY CARE, SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING

Little Red School Preschool ... Hwy E, Savannah, MO	816-324-5295
Kountry Kids Day Care. Hwy E, Savannah, MO	816-324-3484
Catalpa Tree Apartments, 611 West Market Street, Savannah, MO.....	816-324-4456
Savannah Housing (Park Ave Apts)606 W Park Ave, Savannah, MO	816-324-3911
Bolckow Senior Housing, State Hwy B , Bolckow, MO	

Appendix 3 to Annex J

STAGING AREAS

Staging areas are locations which may be used in the event an evacuation has been ordered which would require evacuees to relocate to a safe area, possibly outside their community. Those evacuees who do not have transportation would go to these staging areas where transportation will be provided to move them to a designated safe area.

Note: the Andrew County Sheriff 911 Center keeps a list of after hours telephone numbers for the custodians, and principals for each school.

Amazonia School.....Amazonia, MO.....	816-475-2161
Avenue City School, 18069 Hwy 169, Cosby, MO	816-662-2305
Helena Elementary School, Hwy V, Helena, MO	816-369-2865
North Andrew School, 9120 State Hwy 48, Rosendale, MO	816-567-2525
Savannah Senior High School, 701 William, Savannah, MO	816-324-3128
Savannah Middle School, 701 W. Chestnut, Savannah, MO.....	816-324-3126
Minnie Cline Elementary, 808 W Price, Savannah, MO	816-324-3915
John Glen Elementary, 12401 CR 438, St. Joseph, MO	816-324-4520

Appendix 4 to Annex J

LIMITED EVACUATION SITUATIONS

Hazardous Materials Incident

Flood

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of those people who are exposed to hazardous materials accidents and those people who may be endangered by in-place hazardous materials.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County is exposed daily to hazardous materials which are transported across its highways, railroads and also from the storage of these materials in more permanent containers.
2. See Attachment C to Appendix 5 of the Basic Plan for a map of Andrew County which details the major highways, waterways, and pipelines which cross the county.

B. Assumptions

1. One out of ten motor vehicles is engaged in the transport of hazardous materials.
2. Hazardous materials incidents may occur without any other emergencies being involved, such as a structural failure in a container or a leaking valve.
3. Such incidents could pose a significant threat to the health and safety of response personnel, as well as others in the immediate area.

III. EVACUATION RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. If no evacuation is required:

1. Secure the area. Since law enforcement personnel are able to respond quickly, they would cordon-off the affected area.
2. Dispatch a "hazardous materials team". This would normally be a part of a fire department or a task force composed of members of several different services within local government.

3. Alert other departments. Other governmental units, such as fire, water, sewer, and street departments should be informed of the situation. Also, notify the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as required and CHEMTREC, if necessary.

B. If evacuation is required and an order is made to evacuate:

1. Designate the area to be evacuated. This information should be as clear and concise as possible in order to aid those who are assisting in the evacuation and for those who are being evacuated.
2. Establish a perimeter security. The purpose is to limit or prohibit entry into the affected area.
3. Activate an emergency shelter plan, if necessary. Many evacuees will stay with friends or neighbors for short periods of time; if duration is longer, the affected community would relocate and make ready areas for long-term occupancy.
4. Notify affected persons. All persons within the affected area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, loud speakers, or government-manned telephones, depending upon the situation. Records should be kept of location of visits, times and dates, and results of attempted visits. The notification should consider individuals concerned evacuating their pets and animals.
5. Return of affected persons. Once the area is declared safe, a public information program should so inform the evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn utilities back on), and how to request additional information. Also, the local government would warn of other related hazards so persons would be alert to changes in their environment.

Attachment B

FLOOD EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of people from those areas which are vulnerable to flash flooding, slow-developing flooding, and levee failure.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County is vulnerable to a wide range of atmospheric conditions that produce weather which is variable and subject to rapid change.
2. Andrew County faces other flooding problems from various creeks and rivers which wind through the county, as well as from flash flooding.
3. Several rivers prone to flooding cross Andrew County. The more prominent of which are Missouri River, 102 River, Nodaway River, and Platte River.

B. Assumptions

1. Andrew County is vulnerable to damage and loss of life resulting from flash floods.
2. Floods are generally caused by rainstorms lasting several days and moving northeastward across the area and occur frequently from January to May.
3. Floods may occur as two distinct types of flooding or they may occur singly or in combination. The types are commonly referred to as backwater and headwater flooding.
4. Local authorities will take immediate steps to warn and evacuate citizens, alleviate suffering, protect life and property, and commit available resources before requesting assistance from the next higher level of government.

III. INITIAL EVACUATION RESPONSE

A. Receive Warning

The National Weather Service, through a monitoring and warning system, is able to give advanced notice of gradual flooding hours and even days before it results in serious loss of life and property.

The National Weather Service also may issue a Flash Flood Watch, which means:

Heavy rains may result in flash flooding in a specified area. Residents should be alert and prepared for the possibility of a flood emergency which may require immediate action.

The National Weather Service may also issue a Flash Flood Warning which means:

Flash flooding is occurring or is imminent in a specified area. Residents should move to safe ground immediately.

B. Notify Public

It is the joint responsibility of the National Weather Service and/or the local government entity to issue a warning via radio, television, etc. Early warning, if possible, would enable those in flood hazard areas to move or safeguard their property, thus, simplifying evacuation should it become eminent.

V. **EVACUATION**

- A. Designate the flood hazard area to be evacuated. Use the flood hazard maps for street description and to determine areas to be evacuated.
- B. Establish a perimeter security. The purpose is to limit access to looters and sightseers, but to allow egress by victims.
- C. Establish shelter areas/relief services for victims. It must be decided when to open such facilities and where they should be located. Location of shelter areas and assistance in the form of food and clothing could be supplied by the local Red Cross and Salvation Army. (Plans should be considered for handling pets and animals).
- D. Notify affected persons. If early warning is not effective, all remaining persons within the designated flood area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, loud speakers on patrol cars, or government-manned telephones. A method to record location of visits, times, dates, and results of attempted visits should be devised.
- E. Return of flood victims. Once the flood waters recede, a public information program should so inform the evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn the

utilities back on, how to purify water, etc.), and of services being offered by local government, such as pumping basements and debris removal. Also, local government would warn of other related hazards so persons would be alert to changes in their environment.

Appendix 5 to Annex J

RECORD OF NOTIFICATION

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ANNEX K

IN-PLACE SHELTER

I. **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this annex is to enhance the ability of Andrew County and the Incorporated Cities to protect their residents in or near their homes when an incident has occurred with little or no warning and/or it would not be safe for residents to leave their current locations.

II. **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

A. Situation

1. In-place shelter will be used in a situation requiring protection for residents from the effects of a hazardous materials incident, nuclear attack, earthquake, or a tornado when evacuation is not an appropriate action.
2. In some disaster situations, such as earthquakes and tornadoes, local government has a very limited role in providing protection to its residents. In cases such as these, proper warning and immediate sheltering instructions are essential.
3. Potential shelters have been identified in Annex L for public use in an emergency/disaster situation.

B. Assumptions

1. Most homes have at least a one-week supply of food available.
2. Shelters will have an adequate amount of food available.
3. Persons will arrive at shelters with their pets, animals, or other Items.
4. Those persons with specific personal requirements (i.e., medications, food, diapers, etc.) will arrive at the shelters with these items.

III. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

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

- A. Distribution of in-place shelter information to all residents of Andrew County should be done prior to an emergency or disaster. (See Appendix 2 to this annex.) (Mitigation)

- B. When possible, the In-Place Shelter Coordinator will operate from the EOC. The decision to evacuate or shelter in-place will be made by the chief elected official or his/her designated successor. (If residents are advised to evacuate from their homes, etc., they will need to seek shelter. Annex L discusses reception and care operations, while Annex J details evacuation operations.) (Preparedness and Response)
- C. If applicable to the situation, the public will be warned to seek appropriate protective shelter and to follow the information from the previously distributed brochures, as well as to stay tuned to their EBS station for further instructions. (Preparedness and Response)
- E. Should in-place sheltering be required for an extended period of time, arrangements will be made to deliver residents any essential medications, foods, etc., which they may need. (Response and Recovery)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The in-place shelter functional diagram is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The chief elected official, or his/her designated successor will make the decision to shelter in-place.
- C. The Emergency Management Director will be the In-Place Shelter Coordinator for Gentry County.
- D. The In-Place Shelter Coordinator and the PIO are responsible for ensuring the public receives timely and accurate in-place shelter information.
- E. The Resource and Supply Coordinator will stock public shelters as needed.
- F. For a nuclear attack situation:
 - 1. The In-Place Shelter Coordinator will--
 - a. Develop a crisis shelter stocking plan for the public fallout shelters.
 - b. Make arrangements for the crisis marking of unmarked public fallout shelters.
 - c. Manage the public fallout shelters and assign trained managers and staff to each shelter opened to the public.
 - 3. The Public Works Coordinator is responsible for upgrading public fallout shelters.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. All in-place shelter operations will be controlled from the EOC, when possible.
- B. If lines of communication between the EOC and the public shelters are not functioning, the shelter managers have control of their shelter until this contact can be reestablished.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the In-Place Shelter Coordinator is

- A. Emergency Management Coordinator
- C. Assistant Emergency Management Coordinator (LEPC Chairperson)

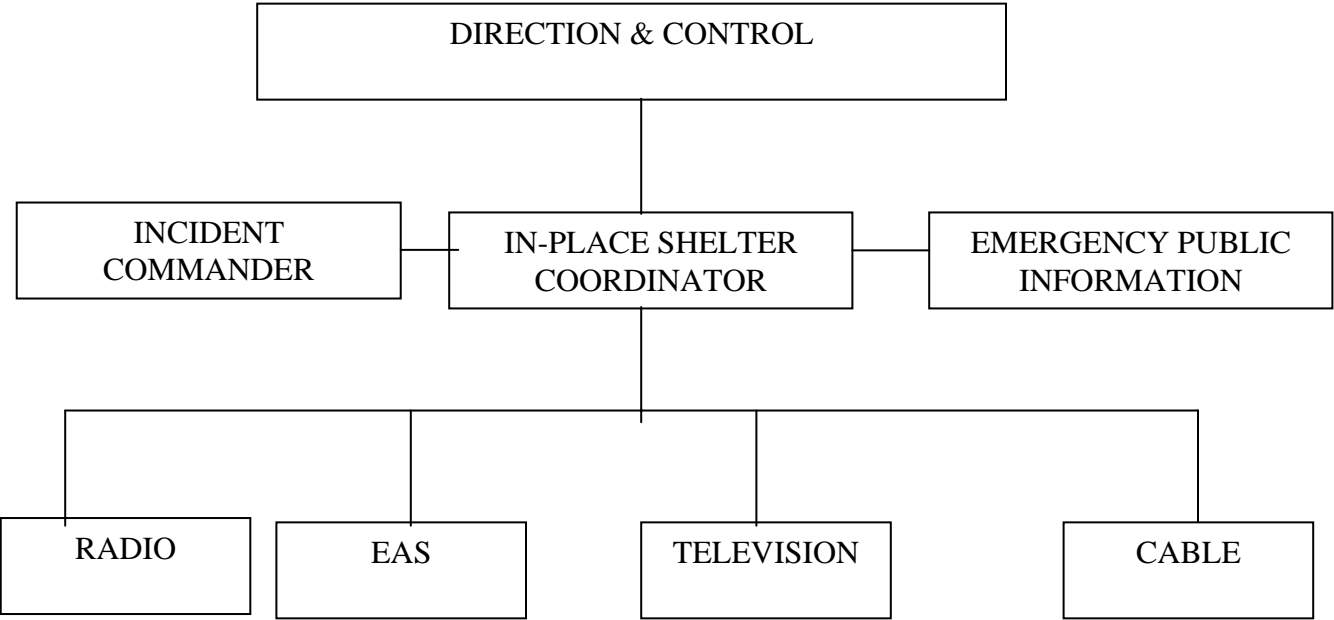
VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The status of public shelters should be updated regularly by the In-Place Shelter Coordinator.

APPENDICES

1. In-Place Shelter Functional Diagram
2. All-Hazard In-Place Shelter Guidance

IN-PLACE SHELTER FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



ALL-HAZARD IN-PLACE SHELTER GUIDANCE

The following information should be formulated into public information brochures and distributed to all residents prior to an emergency situation requiring in-place shelter.

Warning for these hazards should be accomplished in accordance with Annex B.

Information should be provided to the local media for broadcast during an emergency and a public awareness program should be developed to encourage residents to keep emergency supplies on hand and develop a family disaster plan. Pets and animals also need to be considered.

TORNADO

If a tornado WARNING is issued and time does not permit residents to travel to public shelters, the best protection during a tornado is to quickly go to the lowest level in the building. The following protective actions should be relayed to the public:

DURING A TORNADO, THE SAFEST PLACE TO BE IS IN THE BASEMENT UNDER SOMETHING STURDY.

IF THERE IS NO BASEMENT, SEEK SHELTER IN A SMALL INTERIOR ROOM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUILDING, SUCH AS A CLOSET OR BATHROOM.

STAY AWAY FROM OUTSIDE DOORS AND WINDOWS.

REMAIN IN SHELTER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS GIVEN FROM AUTHORITIES.

EARTHQUAKE

Since earthquakes happen with no warning, residents should be prepared to take in-place shelter in their homes for the first 72 hours following a seismic event. (See Attachment B to Appendix 5 of the Basic Plan.) These in-place protective actions should be relayed to the public:

WHEN THE SHAKING STARTS, STAY WHERE YOU ARE -- IF INDOORS, STAY INDOORS; IF OUTSIDE, STAY OUTSIDE.

IF YOU ARE INDOORS, GET UNDER A DESK, BED, OR OTHER HEAVY PIECE OF FURNITURE. STAY AWAY FROM GLASS AND WINDOWS.

IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE, GET AWAY FROM BUILDINGS AND UTILITY WIRES UNTIL THE SHAKING STOPS.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

If evacuation cannot be accomplished prior to the formation/arrival of a toxic cloud, advising residents to stay indoors and reduce the air flow into these buildings may be the most effective protective action. The following protective action instructions should be relayed to the public:

TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF TOXIC VAPORS ENTERING YOUR HOME:

TURN OFF ALL VENTILATION SYSTEMS, INCLUDING FURNACES, AIR CONDITIONERS, FANS, AND VENTS.

SEAL ALL ENTRY ROUTES AS EFFICIENTLY AS POSSIBLE. CLOSE AND LOCK WINDOWS AND DOORS. SEAL GAPS UNDER DOORS AND WINDOWS WITH WET TOWELS AND THICK TAPE.

SEAL GAPS AROUND AIR CONDITIONING UNITS, BATHROOM AND KITCHEN EXHAUST FANS, STOVE AND GRILL VENTS, AND DRYER VENTS WITH TAPE AND PLASTIC SHEETING.

CLOSE ALL FIRE PLACE DAMPERS.

CLOSE AS MANY INTERNAL DOORS AS POSSIBLE.

IF AUTHORITIES WARN OF EXPLOSION, CLOSE ALL DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, AND SHADES; STAY AWAY FROM WINDOWS.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENTS SHOULD SET ALL VENTILATION SYSTEMS AT 100% RECIRCULATING SO THAT NO OUTSIDE AIR IS DRAWN INTO THE STRUCTURE.

IF YOU SUSPECT THAT GAS OR OTHER VAPORS HAVE ENTERED YOUR BUILDING, TAKE SHALLOW BREATHS THROUGH A PIECE OF CLOTH OR TOWEL.

REMAIN IN PROTECTED, INTERIOR AREAS OF THE BUILDING WHERE TOXIC VAPORS ARE REDUCED UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO OTHERWISE.

OTHER

Additional hazards which may require in-place shelter include flooding and winter storms. For more information on these hazards, as well as in-place sheltering, see "Are You Ready?--Your Guide to Disaster Preparedness (H-34 September 2002)", published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

ANNEX L

RECEPTION AND CARE

I. PURPOSE

This annex is designed to establish an organization and procedures for Andrew County and the Incorporated Cities that will provide mass shelter and feeding for evacuees from either within their own jurisdiction or from another area.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County is subject to a number of disasters that could cause the evacuation of residents from an affected area. The number of people affected could range from very few, such as in an isolated incident, to large numbers, if a disaster struck a densely-populated area.
2. Potential disasters that could cause an evacuation in Andrew County are flooding, hazardous materials incidents, and dam failure.
3. Facilities are available in Andrew County to temporarily shelter and feed those persons evacuated or displaced by an emergency or disaster. (See Appendix 3 to this annex.)

B. Assumptions

1. Affected persons will respond as directed by local government officials.
2. A percentage of the evacuees will stay with friends or relatives.
3. All persons or groups who control or own potential shelters will cooperate and make their facilities available.
4. Andrew County and/or its municipalities could have to conduct such operations without outside assistance for the first few hours following a disaster.
5. Other outside assistance will respond.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Local government has the responsibility for providing services such as developing a crisis shelter stocking plan and crisis marking of unmarked facilities.

2. The role of local government will be to:
 - a. Monitor reception and care operations and provide coordination.
 - b. Assist in locating and opening shelters.
 - c. Resource assistance.
3. The Emergency Management Director will assist the Reception and Care Coordinator with:
 - a. Mass feeding operations.
 - b. Assigning and managing reception and care center teams.

B. Actions to be Taken by Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Work with private relief organizations to develop reception and care SOGs.
- b. Develop procedures for managing reception and care activities, i.e., registration, lodging, feeding, etc.
- c. Locate and identify:
 - 1) shelters (including those suitable for special needs groups)
 - 2) feeding services
 - 3) sources of supplies
- d. Identify population groups that would require special assistance and make special plans for them.
- e. Recruit and enlist other organized groups (church groups, civic groups, etc.) to assist in reception and care operations.
- f. Provide training for all personnel.
- g. Work with appropriate agencies to develop registration procedures.
- h. Participate in tests and exercises.

2. Preparedness

- a. Analyze pending emergency and alert appropriate personnel and agencies.

- b. Check on status of identified shelters.
 - c. Check status of available supplies.
 - d. Ensure forms are ready for registration.
 - e. Report on status to Direction and Control (EOC) and await developments.
3. Response
- a. Open shelters and activate personnel as required by the situation. (If an earthquake has occurred, coordinate with the public works agencies to determine safe shelters.)
 - b. Urge residents to share their homes with evacuees, if necessary.
 - c. Conduct feeding operations.
 - d. Register victims.
 - e. Provide information on locations of shelters and/or feeding stations to the Public Information Officer.
 - f. Monitor sheltering operations to ensure a proportionate distribution of victims to all shelters.
 - g. Provide an information service for victims needing additional services.
 - h. Compile records of victims and their problems for use in damage assessment and recovery activities.
 - i. Report on situation to the EOC.
4. Recovery
- a. Maintain operational level necessary.
 - b. Assist in locating and reuniting victims and their relatives.
 - c. Assist in administering federal and state disaster assistance.
 - d. Discontinue operations when the situation returns to normal.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The diagram for this function is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Reception and Care Coordinator for Gentry County will be the local Red Cross Chapter and will be supported by other civic organizations, including the Church Ministerial Alliance. This Coordinator is responsible for registration, mass feeding, and sheltering activities. The Reception and Care Coordinator is also responsible for the following:
 - 1. Train shelter managers.
 - 2. Develop procedures for registration, mass feeding, and sheltering. (Develop plan for handling pets and animals).
 - 3. Coordinate reception and care activities with the PIO.
- D. Direct shelter control and management will be the responsibility of the shelter managers.
- E. The Resource and Supply Coordinator is responsible for stocking the registration, feeding, and shelter facilities.
- F. Medical care and public health measures in the shelters are the responsibility of the Health and Medical Coordinator.
- G. The Communications and Warning Coordinator is responsible for communications between the reception and care facilities and the EOC.
- H. The Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for providing security in the reception and care facilities.
- I. The Fire and Rescue Coordinator is responsible for providing fire protection in the reception and care facilities.
- J. The Public Works Coordinator is responsible for inspecting reception and care facilities after a disaster has occurred.
- K. The Evacuation Coordinator will coordinate evacuation operations with the Reception and Care Coordinators.
- L. Clerical support for compiling reception and care data will be provided by the Emergency Management organization.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Reception and Care operations will be coordinated from the primary EOC or the alternate EOC,

should it become necessary.

- B. The shelter managers will manage their own shelters, but will coordinate all actions with the EOC.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. The following forms should be developed with the cooperation of the Reception and Care Coordinator and the Emergency Management Director:

1. Registration forms (sample is located in Appendix 2 to this annex)
2. Inventory log forms
3. Shelter inspection forms

These forms will be compiled at the EOC.

- B. Records should be kept on the following:

1. Shelters used (including name of owner/operator)
2. Meals served
3. Supplies ordered and used (receipts for all goods obtained)
4. Number of people sheltered
5. Public information releases
6. Any damage to shelters

- C. If possible, procurement of necessary supplies will be accomplished through normal acquisition channels.

- D. During unusual or life-threatening situations, normal purchasing procedures may be set aside and emergency procedures as set forth in County Court orders and/or City ordinances will be implemented.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The lines of succession will be as stipulated by the local Red Cross Administrator

- B. Vital records, such as billing files, should be duplicated and stored at another location from the originals.

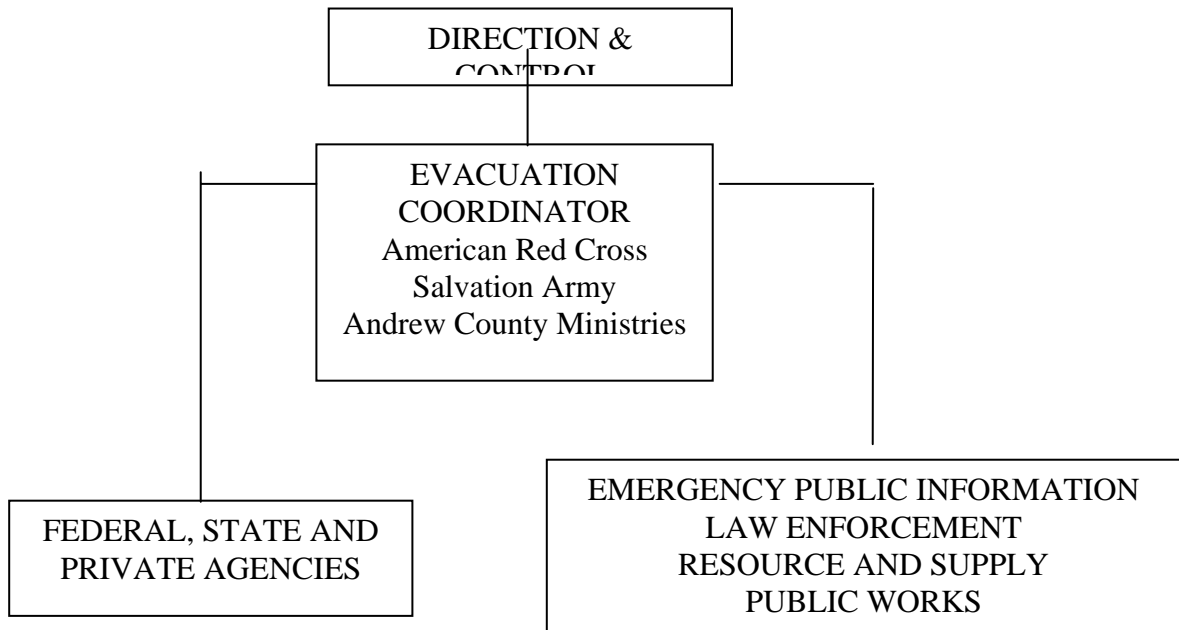
VIII. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A review and update of this annex will be completed annually by the County Red Cross Chapter (Reception and Care Coordinator) in cooperation with the Andrew County Emergency Management Director.

APPENDICES

1. Reception and Care Functional Diagram
2. Sample Registration Form
3. Potential Reception and Care Facilities

RECEPTION AND CARE FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex L

SAMPLE REGISTRATION FORM

<p>FAMILY NAME _____</p> <p>HOME ADDRESS _____</p>					
FIRST NAMES	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	OTHER SKILLS	DISABILITIES
1. Head of family					
2.Others					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6					
7.					
8					
9.					
10.					
<p>ASSIGNED SHELTER _____</p>					

Appendix 3 to Annex L

POTENTIAL RECEPTION AND CARE FACILITIES

The following facilities are available as potential lodging and feeding sites if reception and care operations are implemented in Gentry County.

American Red Cross (Greater K. C. Chapter)		816-931-8400
	FAX	816-531-7306
American Red Cross Midland Empire Chapter		816-232-8439
401 N. 12 th St.		
St. Joseph, MO		
Salvation Army		816-471-4337
	Pager	816-840-2404

Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MOVOAD)
 SEMA Statewide Volunteer Coordinator.....573-526-9132

FACILITY & LOCATION	CAPACITY
AMAZONIA	
1. Amazonia Elementary School, Amazonia MO,	816-475-2161 60
AVENUE CITY	
1. Avenue City Elementary School, 18069 Hwy 169, Cosby ,MO	816-662-2305 60
COUNTRY CLUB VILLAGE	
1. John Glenn Elementary School, 12401 County Rd, 438	816-279-4533 60
HELENA	
1. Helena Elementary School, St Rt V, Helena, MO	816-369-2865 40

ROSENDALE	CAPACITY
------------------	-----------------

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|----|
| 1. | North Andrew R-6 School, 9120 State Hwy 48, Rosendale, MO | 816-567-2525 | 60 |
|----|---|--------------|----|

SAVANNAH

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|-----|
| 1. | Savannah Senior High School, 701 William, Savannah, MO | 816-324-3128 | 100 |
| 2. | Savannah Middle School, 701 W. Chestnut, Savannah, MO | 816-324-3126 | 60 |
| 3. | Minnie Cline Elementary, 808 W. Price, Savannah, MO | 816-324-3918 | 60 |

CHURCHES AND CENTERS

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|-----|
| 1. | Amazonia Lions Hall, Amazonia, MO | | 40 |
| 2. | First Baptist Church, Savannah, MO, 500 E Pawnee, Savannah, MO | 816-324-3314 | 100 |
| 3. | First Christian Church, 511 W. Market, Savannah, MO | 816-324-3322 | 100 |
| 4. | Rosendale Christian Church, 9976 State Hwy 48, Rosendale, MO | 816-526-2105 | 60 |
| 5. | United Methodist Church, 103 N 4 th , Savannah, MO | 816-324-4226 | 100 |
| 6. | Andrew County Senior Center, 101 S 4 th , Savannah, MO | 816-324-4916 | 60 |

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|----|
| 1. | A & G Steak House, 403 W Main, Savannah | 816-324-7170 | 50 |
| 2. | Pizza Hut Restaurant, 404 S Hwy 71, Savannah | 816-324-3434 | 55 |
| 3. | Dairy Queen, 108 S Hwy 71, Savannah | 816-324-5012 | 40 |
| 4. | Subway, 501 N Hwy 71, Savannah | 816-324-4975 | 25 |
| 5. | Pizza Shoppe, 410 Court St. Savannah | 816-324-3434 | 40 |
| 6. | Gambinos Pizza, 107 N Hwy 71, Savannah | 816-324-5454 | 25 |
| 7. | Tea Room on the Square | | 40 |

Animal Care

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1. | M'Shoogy's Animal Rescue, 11519 St Hwy C, Savannah, MO | 816-324-5824 |
| 2. | Savannah Veterinary Clinic, 1302 Business Hwy 71, Savannah, MO | 816-324-4838 |
| | | 816-324-5888 |

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ANNEX M

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

I. PURPOSE

This annex was developed to establish an organization and procedures to provide needed health and medical services following a disaster of any type.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Andrew County has no hospital located within the county.
2. Public Health for Andrew County is the responsibility of the Andrew County Health Department located in Savannah. They deal with problems, such as, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, inoculations, vector control and other health matters.
3. Andrew County Ambulance District provides ambulance service for Andrew County.
4. Mental health services can be obtained from area hospitals or local counseling services.
5. The Andrew County has adopted the Andrew County Public Health Emergency Response Plan. The Andrew County Public Health Emergency Response Guide, a multi-hazard, functional document is on file with this Annex.
6. Should the local organization become overtaxed or rendered inoperable, resources are available from the state and surrounding counties to help alleviate the situation

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. First responder emergency medical care will be supplied by Andrew County Ambulance Service and trained first responders throughout the county.

2. Other support, if needed, will come from the fire and rescue services within Andrew County.
3. When an ambulance service is at the scene of an emergency/disaster, and a part of their duty is to conduct the components of incident command (i.e., command, triage, staging, safety, treatment area, etc.), basic life support (BLS) personnel will assume leadership duties. When Advanced Life Support (ALS) personnel arrive at the scene, they will be informed of the incident status so they can assume these leadership roles.
4. All medical units responding to an emergency/disaster will be dispatched as described above in the Situation and Assumptions Section.
5. Requests for outside medical assistance (EMS mutual aid, medical assistance, other mutual aid) will go through the EOC.
6. Immediately following the initial emergency medical care, public health and mortuary services will have priority on the resources.

B. Actions to be taken by Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Review the identified hazards (Basic Plan, Situation and Assumptions) to determine all types of disasters that could occur in the county. Provide realistic training for the types of situations that could arise. Review the Basic Plan Hazard Analysis in the TCH ERG.
- b. Develop and conduct programs for the public on first-aid and public health practices.
- c. Develop Emergency Mortuary Plans and coordinate these plans with the Missouri Funeral Directors Association and the Emergency Management Director (see Appendix 5 to this Annex).
- d. Locate and contact storage places of public health supplies to augment and/or satisfy expanded medical needs.
- e. Train health and medical personnel and volunteer augmentees in special procedures (i.e., radiological and chemical contamination).
- f. Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with local health and medical services to ensure proper coordination during emergency operations.
- g. Exercise regularly with area hospitals to see that their emergency plans are up-to-date.
- h. Identify medical facilities that have the capability to decontaminate injured individuals that have been radiologically or chemically contaminated.
- i. Identify hospitals, nursing homes, and other facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.

- j. Participate in tests and exercises of the Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - k. Become familiar with the TCH ERG which contains guidelines that include, but are not limited to: Mass Fatalities, Nuclear and Chemical Incident, Food & Waterborne Incident, Mass vaccination and prophylactic treatment and Investigation. (see Appendix 4 to this annex).
 - l. Support the Andrew County Public Health Department location of storage sites of public health supplies to augment and/or satisfy expanded medical needs.
 - m. Identify medical facilities that have the capability to decontaminate injured individuals (radiological or chemical contamination).
 - n. Identify facilities such as schools and churches that could be used as sites to administer mass vaccinations or prophylactic treatment to exposed or potentially vulnerable populations
2. Preparedness
- a. Analyze pending situation for potential health problems. in cooperation with the Andrew County Public Health Department including procedures for isolation and/or quarantine of individuals at risk to themselves or others.
 - b. Alert personnel and begin locating supplies and equipment, checking for availability.
 - c. Report on status to EOC.
 - d. Begin reducing patient population in the hospital, nursing homes and other health care facilities if evacuation becomes necessary. Continue medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.
 - e. Begin augmentation of health/medical personnel such as nurses, nurses aides, EMT's, paramedics, Red Cross personnel, and other trained volunteers.
 - f. Establish contact with hospitals in neighboring cities and counties.
 - g. Review plans for the inoculation of individuals to prevent the spread of disease.
3. Response
- a. Respond on a priority basis as established by the EOC, activating all necessary personnel.
 - b. Perform triage as necessary (see "A" General under Concept of Operations of this Annex).
 - c. Begin instituting public health measures in reception centers, public shelters and at the disaster scene.

- d. Activate emergency mortuary plans as needed. (Refer to Andrew County Emergency Operations Plan - Mortuary Services Annex).
 - e. 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.)
 - f. Provide public health information to the County and/or City PIO for dissemination to the public.
 - g. Report to the EOC regularly on the medical situation.
 - h. Assist in the emergency distribution of food and water and in setting up emergency sanitation facilities.
 - i. Distribute antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc. to shelters.
 - j. Track patients that have been injured (i.e., hospital, clinic, shelter, etc.).
 - k. Maintain this operational level until the medical situation has lessened.
 - l. Assure assistance in providing for security issues for quarantined or isolation orders imposed by the Director of the TCHD.
4. Recovery
- a. Conduct patient care as necessary.
 - b. Continue to survey community for public health problems.
 - c. Provide list of deceased to EOC.
 - d. Follow the Mortuary Services Annex as provided by the Office of the Coroner, Andrew County.
 - e. Perform tasks as required to return situation to normal.
 - f. Inoculate individuals if warranted by the threat of disease.
 - g. Participate in cleanup and recovery operations.
 - h. Assisting the TCPHC in the inoculation of individuals if warranted by the threat of disease.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The health and medical functional diagram is located in Appendix 1 to this annex.
- B. The Health and Medical Coordinator for Andrew County will be responsibility of the Andrew County Health Administrator. The Health and Medical Coordinator is also responsible for the following:
 - 1. Obtain the necessary protective respiratory devices, clothing, equipment, and antidotes for personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
 - 2. Assist in the establishment of decontamination procedures for victims, response personnel, and equipment.
 - 3. Protect health and medical records, when possible.
 - 4. Negotiate, coordinate, and prepare mutual aid agreements.
 - 5. Support cleanup and recovery operations, as necessary.
 - 6. Train personnel in emergency operations procedures.
 - 7. Provide health and medical services in shelters, including the distribution of antidotes, vaccines, etc.
 - 8. Identify existing medical facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.
 - 9. Identify sources of supply to augment expanded medical needs.
 - 10. Maintain and update recall rosters for all health and medical services.
 - 11. Coordinate health and medical activities with state and federal teams, if deployed.
 - 12. Develop a triage coding system for disaster victims.
 - 13. The Director of the Andrew County Public Health Department will be responsible for public health matters, to include health education and imposition of quarantine and or/isolation orders and or recommending to the highest elected official of the need to secure the services from the appropriate source to assure that transmission of any disease or condition is limited.
- C. The ambulance service will be responsible for first responder medical care, as well as patient transport.
- D. The surrounding hospitals will provide patient care.
- E. The Andrew County Health Department Administrator is responsible for public health,

including the inoculation of individuals to prevent the threat of disease, water purification, and insect control.

- F. The Andrew County Coroner will be responsible for the expansion of mortuary services in a mass casualty incident.
- G. The Missouri Department of Mental Health can provide crisis counseling for emergency workers and disaster victims.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Health and Medical Coordinator will coordinate operations from the EOC.
- B. The EOC will not interfere with the internal operations of the health and medical services, but will monitor dispatches and provide support as needed.
- C. Decisions to evacuate the nursing homes will be made by the institution's staff and will be controlled from the EOC.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the Health and Medical Coordinators will be according to the SOG for the Andrew County Public Health Department.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Statistics of various types will be very important during a disaster. Some of those which should be kept and reported to the EOC include:
 - 1. deaths
 - 2. injuries
 - 3. inoculations given
 - 4. blood supply
 - 5. incidence of disease
 - 6. hospital census
 - 7. potential numbers of those exposed to the disease or element

- 8. medical equipment and supplies received and distributed from state and federal resources.
- B. Records of hours worked and supplies used must be reported to the EOC for use in determining the total cost of the disaster.
- C. Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels as much as possible, but will be made through the EOC when necessary.
- D. 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.
- E. 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, the Resources and Supply Section (Annex G) will be available to assist with supply matters.
- F. Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels as much as possible, but will be made through the EOC when necessary.

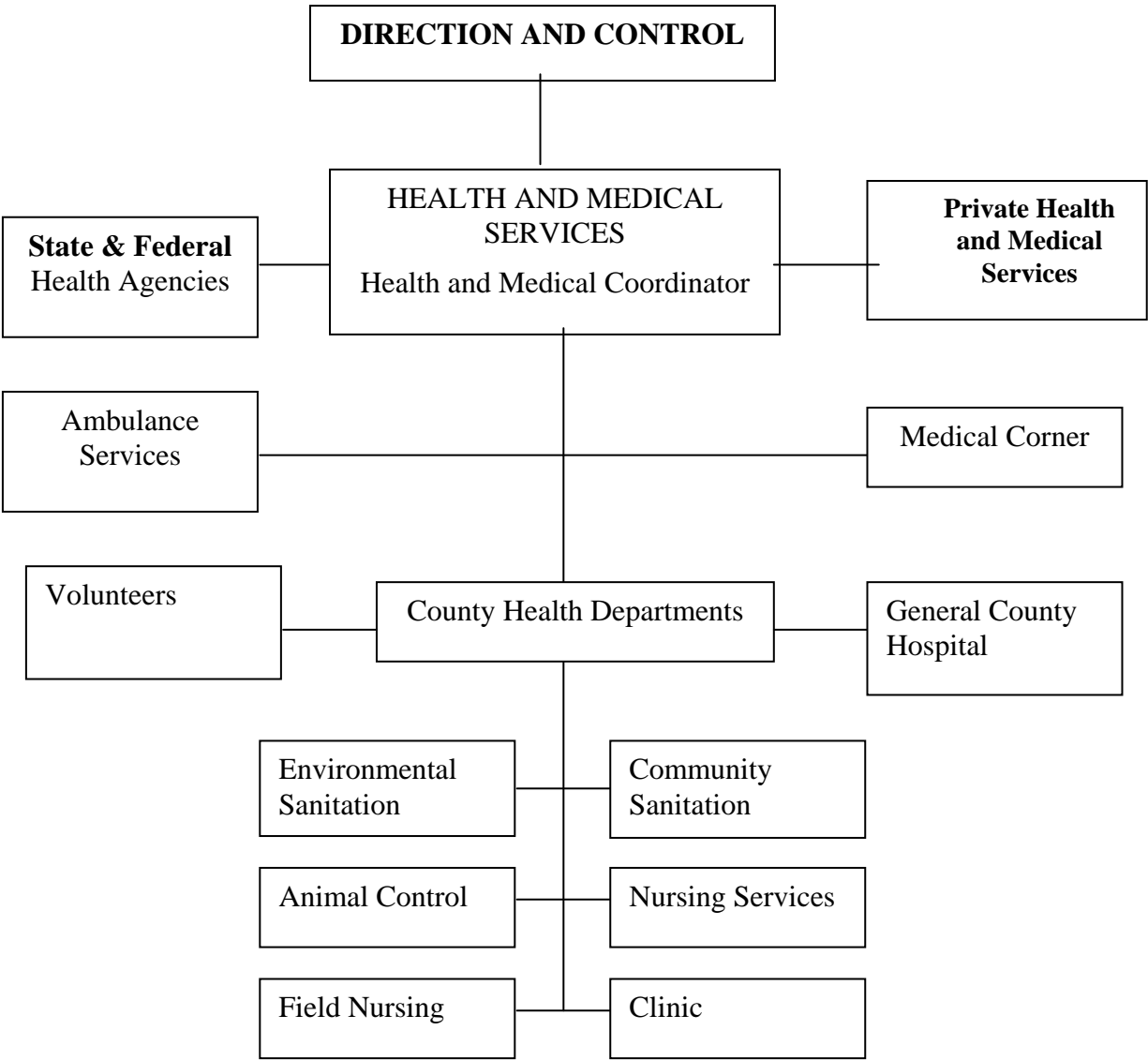
VIII. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This annex and its supporting documents will be maintained by the Health and Medical Coordinator.
- B. An annual review and update will be initiated by the Gentry County Emergency Management Director.
- C. Each medical department/agency will update and maintain its own SOGs.

APPENDICES

1. Health and Medical Functional Diagram
2. Health and Medical Capabilities
3. Andrew County Mortuary Plan
4. Andrew County Public Health Department Emergency Response Guide – separate cover

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 to Annex M
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CAPABILITIES

Hospitals

Heartland Hospital East, 5325 Faraon, St. Joseph, MO	816-271-6000
Service: Level II Trauma	
Beds: 246 acute care beds	
St. Francis Hospital & Health Svc, 2016 Main, Maryville, MO	660-562-2600
Service: General Medical-Surgical	
Beds: 81 Licensed & Staffed	

Clinics

Savannah Medical Clinic, 803 Business Hwy 71, Savannah, MO	816-324-3121
--	--------------

Health Services

Andrew County Health Department, S 5 th , Savannah, MO	816-324-3139
Northwest Health Services, 3110 Karnes Rd, St. Joseph, MO	816-232-2690
St. Joseph Health Department, 904 S 10 th , St Joseph, MO	816-271-4725

Mortuary Services

Dean Snow.....	816-776-2255
Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team Region VII	
Breit, Hawkins & Gladden, Funeral Home, 1010 S, Business 71 Hwy, Savannah....	816-324-3166
Gibson Funeral Home King City, MO	660-535-4321

Ambulance Services

Andrew County Ambulance Service, 206 N 3 rd , Savannah, MO.....	816-324-3580
Heartland Regional Medical Center, 5325 Faraon, St. Joseph, MO.....	816-271-6000
Grand River Ambulance, 130 W 1 st , Stanberry, MO	660-726-3726
Nodaway County Ambulance District, 103 W Carefree Dr, Maryville, MO	660-582-3311

Appendix 3 to Annex M

GENTRY COUNTY MORTUARY PLAN

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

To establish means and methods for the most reasonable and proper care and handling of the dead in multi-death disaster situations. The Mortuary Disaster Response Team is responsible for aiding the Gentry County Coroner in the recovery, evacuation, identification, sanitation and preservation (such as embalming if necessary), notification of the next of kin and facilitating means for release of the identified dead to the next of kin or their agent.

COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES:

Upon the event of a disaster of any nature, which has caused multiple deaths the following persons should be notified immediately. Preferably in the order shown below but not limited to this order of priority:

1. Andrew County Coroner , Ron Crouse, 1206 W Park, Savannah, MO 816-324-3828
2. Andrew County Emergency Management Director, Roger L. Latham 816-324-3511
3. Alternate contact is through the Andrew County Sheriff

One of the above persons will immediately notify the Certified Disaster Coordinator listed below:

MFDA Disaster Response Team --(MFDA: Missouri Funeral Directors Association)

Missouri Funeral Directors Association (MFDA)
P. O. Box 104688
Jefferson City, Missouri 65110
1-573-635-1661 (24 hour phone number)

This Coordinator has been trained at the national level by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and by the National Funeral Directors Association. This individual will go immediately to the site to lend their expertise and to act as liaison between the Missouri Funeral Directors Disaster Teams and the National Association should the scope of the disaster require supplies or personnel beyond our resources.

The Disaster Coordinator will notify the Missouri State Funeral Directors Association and will from time to time as conditions will permit issue briefings to the MFDA office with regard to additional supplies and as to progress with the mission.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMISSION OF DISASTER WORKERS INTO DISASTER SITE

All disaster workers must have in their possession the necessary identification card or pass, etc., as developed by the Emergency Management Director or responsible official to gain admission into the immediate disaster site area. These workers and members of the Mortuary Disaster Response Team will be required to register their name and address at the EOC or area designated for such purpose.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS GUIDELINES:

1. None of the dead shall be moved or touched by workers until approval has been given by the Coroner.
2. Operations will be coordinated by the Coroner and MFDA Disaster Response Team Coordinator.
3. A survey and assessment of the situation will be made by the Coroner and Mortuary Disaster Response Team Coordinator. They will note the approximate number of dead, equipment and personnel needed.
4. Once workers have reported to the scene a briefing will be held, assignments will be given at this time, and workers will be divided into teams if necessary.
5. Photos or a sketch will be made of the disaster site, and if desired the scene will be divided into sections with the recovery teams assigned to particular sections.
6. Suitable stakes or markings will be placed at the location of each body and numbers will be assigned to each body.
7. Bodies will be tagged and records kept noting the location in which the body was found. (This tag numbering system will be developed by the County Coroner.)
8. Personal effects of the dead will be tagged and data recorded noting location found.
9. When necessary, bodies will be placed in a body pouch and a tag with corresponding numbers will be placed on the pouch.
10. Valuables such as wallets, attached jewelry, etc. will not be removed at the disaster site. These will remain on the body.
11. Bodies will be removed from immediate disaster site via litter or stretcher into the evacuation area.
12. The major support group for this recovery task will be members of the MFDA Disaster Response Team.

BODY EVACUATION OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES:

1. Evacuation operations will be coordinated by the Coroner and the MFDA Disaster Response Team Coordinator.
2. A survey and assessment of the situation will be made by the Coroner and Mortuary Disaster Response Team Coordinator. They will note the approximate number of dead, type of terrain, necessary personnel and equipment needed.
3. Before operations begin, a briefing will be held, assignments given and teams formed if desired.
4. Bodies will be covered when transported.
5. All vehicles used for transport will be covered except when not possible.
6. Vehicles should travel the same route from disaster site to morgue site. This route will be established in coordination with local traffic control agencies.
7. Vehicles should travel at a moderate pace and in convoy style.
8. Records will be kept noting vehicle ID and body tag number, as well as driver ID.
9. Evacuation teams will take care not to overload the morgue site with incoming bodies.
10. The major support group for this task will be the MFDA Disaster Response Team.

MORGUE SITE:

1. A list of possible morgue sites will be maintained for use in the event of a disaster.
2. Once a morgue site has been selected the Coroner and the MFDA Disaster Response Team Coordinator will organize its operations and assign personnel to some or all of the following job titles:

(Uniformed Guards, information clerks, counselors, interviewers, telephone communicators, admissions clerk, general supervisor, ID personnel, orderlies, personal effects custodian, embalming supervisor, embalmers, secretaries, inventory clerk, distribution clerk, etc.)
3. The morgue site will be used for the storage, identification, sanitation, preservation if desired, as well as the distribution point for release of the dead to their next of kin or their agent.
4. Refrigeration units will be utilized as necessary.
5. Bodies admitted to the morgue will be logged and necessary information gathered and recorded about each body.
6. Personal effects will be recorded and placed in a secure area.

7. Should embalming be necessary the Coroner will rely on the MFDA Disaster Response Team to organize the operations, equipment, supplies, and personnel needed.
8. An area will be designated for the press.
9. Counselors such as members of the clergy will be present in waiting areas to assist persons visiting the morgue.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEAD:

The Coroner will arrange for the necessary equipment and staff to accomplish this task. The members of the MFDA Disaster Response Team will be at his/her disposal to be of assistance where needed.

NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN:

The Coroner, with the assistance of the MFDA Disaster Response Team, will determine the most practical method to be utilized in contacting the next of kin. Every effort will be made to lessen the extreme psychological impact on the families of the deceased. The nature and scope of the disaster will determine what methods will be used.

COUNSELING OF SURVIVORS:

The Coroner and the MFDA Disaster Response Team will keep listings of local clergy and/or responsible persons trained in counseling with grieving survivors. These personnel will be asked to report to the waiting area of the morgue site to assist families that visit the morgue site. Phone counselors will also assist persons calling the morgue site. Efforts will be made to keep the families of the dead posted as to what is taking place and information will be released to them as best possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEAD:

Once the body has been positively identified the next of kin will be contacted with this confirmation. At this point the Coroner or MFDA Disaster Response Team personnel will coordinate the release of the body to the next of kin or their agent. All efforts will be made to cooperate with the receiving agent or family. However, the nature and scope of the disaster may require policies that may appear unfair or delayed. These policies may be necessary for the smooth flow of operations at the morgue site. All policies will be made or approved by the Coroner before implemented.

In situations where there are UNIDENTIFIED dead, the Coroner will make the decision about their disposition. Mass burial may be necessary and location of burial sites will be determined at the time. It is suggested, however, that cremation not be utilized as later identification and exhumation may be practical and necessary. Records will be kept of burial locations and body tag number will be interred with the body to make later efforts of identification easier.

TERMINATION PROCEDURES:

After the disaster clean-up operations are completed efforts will be made to return donated equipment and supplies. Cleaning and sanitizing of the morgue site will be necessary. Records compiled during the operations will be arranged in some type of systematic order and efforts will be made to preserve and store these records for future use if necessary.

MORTUARY RESOURCES:

Resource lists pertaining to mortuary services will be compiled by the County Coroner. This information will be furnished to the Emergency Management Director who will incorporate it into the County resource file.

Appendix 4 of Annex M

Local Public Health Emergency Plan Executive Summary

The Local Public Health Emergency Plan (LPHEP) outlines the actions to be taken by the Local Public Health Agency (LPHA), in conjunction with local government officials and cooperating private and volunteer organizations. A local public health emergency can best be described as an event, which threatens the safety and well being of a number of people in an area, i.e. bio-terrorism incident, anthrax, smallpox, pandemic influenza, etc. To work towards a safer environment the plan has been developed to:

1. Reduce the vulnerability of citizens to any disasters that creates a local public health emergency.
2. Establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of a local public health emergency.
3. Respond effectively to the actual occurrence of disasters, and;
4. Provide for recovery in the aftermath of any local public health emergency.

The Gentry County LPHEP is a multi-hazard, functional plan that has three components:

1. A Basic Plan that serves as an overview of the LPHA's approach to a local public health emergency.
2. Annexes that address specific activities critical to emergency response and recovery, and;
3. Appendices which support each annex and contain technical information, details and methods for use in emergency operations.

In the Basic Plan you will find the Primary & support Responsibilities for the local health department as well as a Hazard Analysis for quick references. Some of the Annexes & Appendices not normally found in an Emergency Plan are: Homeland Security Advisory System, DHSS Activities Corresponding to the Homeland Security Threat Levels, Personnel Specialized in Bioterrorism Training, Mass Patient Care, Mass Fatality Management, Nuclear & Chemical Incident, Food & Water Borne Outbreaks and a major enclosure concerning the Smallpox Response Plan.

The importance of understanding the contents of the plan can not be underestimated. All individuals who may have any involvement with the plan must be briefed and understand their roles in it's implementation. Staff members of the LPHA will be responsible for maintenance, training, updating and developing exercises to improve the plan.

The entire LPHEP can be found in the LPHA or with the Emergency Management Coordinator.

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ANNEX N

TERRORISM

I. **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this annex is to establish a unified approach for emergency response agencies of Andrew County to respond to and recover from a threat or act of terrorism. Also, to establish a terrorism response system that prescribes responsibilities and actions required to respond to and recover from a terrorist event.

II. **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

A. Situation:

1. Andrew County has assets that could be targets for terrorist activities. These include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Federal, state, county and municipal government facilities and structures.
 - b. Military installations.
 - c. HAZMAT Facilities.
 - d. Medical facilities.
 - e. Religious facilities.
 - f. Businesses and manufacturing centers.
 - g. Airports, railroads, highways and navigable rivers.
 - h. Pipelines; power plants; public utilities; landmarks; and large public gatherings.
 - i. Agriculture.
2. Terrorism takes many forms: bombings, arson, infrastructure attacks (on water, electric, gas, or telecommunications systems), mass shootings, cyberspace failure or disruption transportation attacks (hijacking, bombing, sabotage), and common law torts
 - a. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Any weapon designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or

poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life (18 USC 2332a).

- b. **Chemical Agent.** A chemical substance intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (including munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. A chemical agent attack might release a chemical warfare agent (such as a nerve or blister agent) or an industrial chemical that may have serious consequences. Whether an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical causes an outbreak may not be obvious early in an investigation; however, most chemical attacks are localized, and their effects become evident within a few minutes. Different chemical agents can be persistent or nonpersistent. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Nonpersistent agents may have high evaporation rates, be lighter than air, or disperse rapidly; therefore the ability to cause casualties is significantly reduced over a relatively short period of time (although they may persist longer in small unventilated areas).
- c. **Biological Agents.** Living organisms or materials derived from them that cause disease; harm humans, animals, or plants; or deteriorate materials. Recognition of a biological hazard can occur by: identifying it as a credible threat; discovering bioterrorism evidence (devices, agents, clandestine labs); diagnosing a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bioterrorism agent; or gathering and interpreting public health surveillance data. People exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox may not know they have been exposed, and those infected or subsequently infected may not feel sick for some time. Infectious diseases typically progress with a delay between exposure and onset of illness -the incubation period. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, direct patient care providers and the public health community are likely to first detect a biological attack on civilians. (See Annex M and/or LPHA ERP) Terrorists also could use biological agents to affect agricultural commodities (agro terrorism). These agents include wheat rust or viruses could devastate the local or even national economy.
- d. **Radiological/Nuclear.** High-energy particles or gamma rays emitted by an atom undergoing radioactive decay. Emitted particles can be charged alpha or beta particles, or neutral neutrons, or gamma rays. The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. Also, involvement of radioactive materials in an explosion may or may not be obvious; depending on what explosive device was used. The presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain unless the responders have the proper detection equipment and the training to use it. Most of the many detection devices available are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation -they are not appropriate for measuring or

ruling out the presence of all possible radiological hazards. Terrorists may use the following delivery methods:

- An improvised nuclear device (IND) is any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices, depending on the trigger. While “weapons-grade” material increases the efficiency of a device, materials of less than weapons grade can still be used.
 - A radiological dispersal device (RDD) is any explosive device that spreads radioactive material when detonated. A RDD includes an improvised explosive device that could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material. A RDD also includes devices identified as “dirty bombs”.
 - A simple RDD spreads radiological material nonexplosively (for example, medical isotopes or waste).
- e. Explosives. Conventional explosive devices or improvised bombs used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as explosive or incendiary -using high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are inexpensive and easily constructed. They are not technologically sophisticated. Of all weapons, these are the easiest to obtain and use. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions for constructing these devices. They are the likeliest terrorist weapons.
- f. Cyber Terrorism. “Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation’s critical infrastructures ... in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population ... in furtherance of political or social objectives. “
3. Homeland Security Response Teams: SEMA Homeland Security Response Teams Map shows the locations of existing Homeland Security Response Teams for the State of Missouri.
- Several of these teams include hazardous materials response teams with enhanced capabilities for response to WMD incidents, including incidents involving nuclear or radiological materials, and biological and chemical agents. The following provides a general overview of their locations, number of teams and capabilities:
- a. There are currently twenty eight (28) Homeland Security Response Teams located throughout the State of Missouri. (see appendix 1 to annex N)
 - b. Many of the existing teams are continuing to develop their heavy and light search and rescue capabilities, acquire latest technology detection equipment, expand decontamination capability and address logistical support requirements and issues.
 - c. For all terrorist response operations, the Unified Command System will be used for

Direction and Control.

4. Request for Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT):

- a. In order to deal with a terrorist event, a network of resources must already be in place (personnel, equipment and supplies). The current situation will determine the type of resources needed and techniques to be employed.
- b. Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) are an asset of the State of Missouri. These teams will be mobilized and deployed by SEMA to support local jurisdiction response and recovery operations. (See Appendix 3 to this Annex)
- c. Local jurisdictions must request support from SEMA. Call the SEMA Duty Officer at (573) 751-2748 (Day/Night) to report or request assistance.
- d. If a terrorist attack should occur in Gentry County, which has neither a Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) nor a Forward Regional Response Team (FRRT) and will require support in responding to the terrorist incident, it is the local jurisdiction's responsibility to contact SEMA and request support.

B. Assumptions:

1. Andrew County recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, and the need of a plan to set forth guidelines to deal with terrorism, and the need to exercise the procedures, policies, and guidelines set forth in this Annex.
2. Proper implementation of this Annex can reduce the effects a Terrorist attack and limit related exposure to the public.
3. No single agency at the Local, State, or Federal level possesses the authority and/or the expertise to act unilaterally on the many difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD is involved.
4. Should a terrorist incident be identified, Andrew County could be acting alone pending mobilization and deployment of other local, State and Federal assets.
5. An act of terrorism involving WMD in Andrew County that could immediately overwhelm the local response capabilities.
6. Counter terrorism efforts including intelligence gathering and appropriate response training may reduce some incident potential, but incidents can occur with little or no warning.
7. If appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is not readily available, entry into the contaminated area (hot zone) may be delayed until the arrival of trained and equipped emergency response personnel. Responders must also be aware of secondary devices

targeting first responders.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General:

Upon authorization by SEMA, the Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) and/or the Forward Regional Response Team (FRRT) will be able to respond to any terrorism incident that will occur in their region and will be funded/supplied through State and Federal aid/grants. This includes the necessary equipment as well as the training to fulfill any need of the terrorist incident. See Appendix 1 for locations HSRT.

B. Primary Objectives in Response to a Terrorist Act:

1. Protect the lives and safety of the citizens and first responders.
2. Isolate, contain, and/or limit the spread of any cyber, nuclear, biological, chemical, incendiary, or explosive device.
3. Identify the type of agent or devices used.
4. Identify and establish control zones for suspected agent used.
5. Identify appropriate decontamination procedure and/or treatment.
6. Ensure that responders have appropriate equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).
7. Notify emergency personnel, including medical facilities of the danger and anticipated casualties.
8. Notify appropriate state and Federal agencies.
9. Provide accurate and timely public information.
10. Preserve as much evidence as possible to aid investigations.
11. Protect critical infrastructure.

C. Operational Time Frames:

1. Mitigation:

- a. Develop a method for processing information.

- b. Analyze potential threats, targets, and potential hazards for the jurisdiction. Disseminate on a need to know basis when appropriate.
 - c. Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources necessary to support a terrorist incident response.
 - d. When ever possible, training exercises conducted by local jurisdictions should include terrorism (WMD) and the use of the HSRT. The purpose is to provide a training opportunity, and to exercise HSRT capabilities as required by the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP).
 - e. Review and become familiar with the SEOP.
2. Preparedness: Andrew County will take the appropriate security measures. See Appendix 2 of this Annex for Federal and State Homeland Security Advisory System threat guidelines.
- a. Develop and review Plans and SOGs for response to a terrorist incident. Open and prepare the EOC for possible full activation.
 - b. Advise key personnel of the potential risk.
 - c. Make recommendation as to a possible course of action.
 - d. Maintain increased readiness status until the situation escalates or the decision to discontinue operations is given. Train personnel and maintain inventory of equipment and supplies.
3. Response:
- a. Any individual who receives notification of a terrorist incident or who is responsible for making notifications must assure that every effort is made to contact primary and support personnel as identified in the Basic Plan and to immediately notify SEMA.
 - b. Once a terrorism incident is suspected, local law enforcement will report and request assistance from the state using existing operating guidelines and/or procedures.
 - c. Each Emergency Response agency shall report to the EOC upon arrival and may be required to provide a representative to the on-scene Unified Command.
 - d. Local government departments will provide assistance to the EOC as dictated by the current situation.
 - e. Designated local jurisdiction Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate all public information releases. (See Annex C)
4. Recovery:

- a. Determine the extent of damages, prepare a damage assessment report and request assistance.
- b. Test, check, and exercise equipment to identify its serviceability.
- c. Restore essential public services to critical facilities.
- d. Inventory and replace supplies as necessary.
- e. Restore all public service to the general population.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization:

A response organization for a terrorism incident will be under the Direction and Control of the Chief elected official or a designated representative. The response will be conducted from the EOC. The primary responders for terrorism are normally the County Sheriff, fire, and the Andrew County Public Health Department. All other departments are considered to be support. Each jurisdiction should prepare an SOG and functional check list for response to a terrorism incident as defined in the Basic Plan (P&S Chart). All participating agencies must comply with training requirements set-forth by SEMA. In addition, an up-to-date list of emergency response personnel will be maintained and available. The following provides a breakdown by functional areas:

B. Assignment of Responsibilities:

1. EOC Function: (See Basic Plan and appropriate Annex's for additional Information).
 - a. The Federal Government is responsible to determine the Nations threat level. See Appendix 2 to Annex N for HOMELAND SECURITY TERRORIST WARNING SYSTEM CHART. However, it is up to the local jurisdiction to determine their appropriate threat level based upon their current situation.
 - b. If notification of a terrorist incident is received, the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator will immediately contact the Presiding Commissioner and primary and support agencies as identified in the P & S Charts.
 - c. If notification of an incident is received by other than the Emergency Management

Office, the individual receiving the notification will contact the Emergency Management Office and/or the Chief elected official immediately.

- d. The Emergency Management Office is responsible to contact SEMA Staff Duty Officer and inform them of their current situation and threat. Other local departments will follow their respective SOGs for notifications.
- e. Activate the EOC at either the primary or alternate location. The EOC serves as the clearing house for local jurisdiction to collect, discuss, and disseminate information in regard to a particular event occurring within their jurisdiction. The EOC is responsible to maintain contact with appropriate State and Federal Agencies throughout the incident period.
- f. Review EOP and determine if pre-designated staging areas, mobilizations and reception centers are far enough away from the actual scene so that safety is guaranteed.
- g. If necessary, a Joint Operation Center (JOC) will be established by the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) and will be under the operational control of the Federal on Scene Commander (OSC). The JOC is the focal point and is responsible for coordinating requests from the State. The on Scene Commander may request that a representative from the impacted jurisdiction be assigned to the JOC.

2. Emergency Management:

- a. Direction and Control will originate from the EOC.
- b. Ensure the alternate EOCs are operationally ready in the event that the primary EOC is not available.
- c. The EOC will be staffed in accordance with the Basic Plan.
- d. Coordinate with SEMA and other Federal, State or Local Agency's EOCs as necessary.
- e. Prepare and distribute Situations Reports (SITREPS).
- f. Coordinate response and recovery operations.
- g. Identify and coordinate resource requirements.

3. Local Law Enforcement:

- a. Manage the incident scene. Set-up IMS to manage/coordinate with other departments and agencies using the Unified Command System.
- b. Respond to requests for support/assistance from other departments; local, state, and

federal.

- c. Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the terrorist incident scene.
- d. Assist in evacuation/in place protection notification of the affected area as requested by the EOC or the on scene incident commander.
- e. Develop and maintain SOGs of duties, roles and responsibilities for any terrorism incidents involving CBRNE.
- f. Ensure Scene Security and evidence preservation pending arrival of the FBI, and assist the FBI and other investigative authorities in determining responsibility.
- g. Establish access control into and out of crime scene.
- h. Provide security for Command Post and EOC.
- i. Manage crowd control when necessary.

4. Fire Department:

- a. Respond to all reports of terrorist incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
- b. Provide a representative to the EOC and coordinate with the Gentry County Sheriff's Department and other agencies for support and resource requirements.
- c. Establish site security areas and hazard exclusion zones in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.
- d. Determine the nature of the incident.
- e. Provide information on hazardous material/evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
- f. Develop and maintain internal guidelines to identify specific roles and responsibilities of fire service personnel in each of the major terrorism incidents.
- g. Keep the EOC informed.

5. Health Department:

- a. Provide personnel safety information to the EOC.

- b. Provide an environmental analysis, with help from the MO Dept. of Health and Senior Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coordinate with the Tri-County Health Coordinator on all health issues. The County Health Coordinator is responsible to determine the health risk, and recommend epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with public health issues involved in a terrorist incident. (See Annex M)
 - c. Monitor response personnel and general public exposure to chemical, biological, and radiological agents.
 - d. Monitor and track potential victims.
 - e. Provide information regarding exposure and treatment to potential victims and workers.
 - f. The Tri-County Health and Medical Coordinator or a designated representative will assist the PIO on Health and Medical issues and in broadcasts concerning public and individual health issues.
 - g. Keep the EOC informed.
6. Public Works:
- a. Respond to emergency requests from the EOC by providing trucks, earth moving equipment and other needed assets/materials along with operators to reduce hazards, minimizing secondary damage.
 - b. Provide barricades to assist in evacuation and/or scene security.
 - c. Assist in providing temporary storage of equipment and materials until appropriate locations can be located.
 - d. Coordinate with the EOC and the on scene commander to insure the area is safe to enter. Do not enter any area if it has not been cleared and declared safe for reentry.

7. Emergency Medical Services

The Chief of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is primarily responsible for directing the medical response and on scene operation within the impacted area. The EMS is responsible for identifying and anticipating resource requirements and allocates resources accordingly. EMS coordinates mutual aid in conjunction with the Tri-County Health Officer.

8. PIO (Public Information Officer) will follow established procedures in Annex C to this plan.

V. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. Initial response operations are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction. The FBI is the Lead Federal Agency for all terrorist attacks and will establish a JOC for Direction and Control if one is needed. The MSHP has primary responsibility for coordinating with the state level response with the FBI.
- B. Local Public Information Operations will be coordinated from the EOC.
Note: FEMA/FBI may establish a JIC.
- C. Response and Recovery operations are the responsibility of the local jurisdiction. When making a formal request to SEMA for assistance, the local jurisdiction must have exhausted its capabilities and resources.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. Line of Succession for terrorism:

- 1. Andrew County
 - a. County Sheriff
 - b. Emergency Management Agency Director
 - c. Presiding Commissioner
- 2. All local departments listed above, are required to maintain a line of succession of at least three persons. See Basic Plan or appropriate annex for names and/or positions.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration:

- 1. To implement Annex N, an incident must be designated a suspected or actual terrorist threat or incident by the Presiding Commissioner.
- 2. Procedure for dealing with expenses incurred and liability for actions and injuries are outlined in local ordinances, mutual aid agreements and this plan.
- 3. A post incident report and critique shall be the responsibility of the lead agencies with input from all involved agencies. This will be used for plan modifications and training exercises.

B. Logistics:

- 1. On Hand stockpiles of Critical Essential materials and supplies should be inventoried and

updated annually to ensure its operational readiness or serviceability.

2. Emergency purchasing authority maybe authorized by the chief elected official if a terrorist incident has occurred.
3. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contaminated materials will be handled with the same care that was used during the incident. The MO Department of Natural Resources and the US Environmental Protection Agency may provide; assistance in removal, disposal oversight, technical considerations, and funding.

APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1 To Annex N
Homeland Security Response Teams Map

1. Appendix 2 To Annex N
Homeland Security Advisory System

3. Appendix 3 To Annex N
Homeland Security Response Teams and Forward Regional Response Teams

Attachment 1 to Appendix 3 To Annex N
HSRT & FRRT Team Structure

4. Appendix 4 to Annex N
General Terrorism Guidelines

Attachment A Potential Targets
Attachment B Terrorism Resources

Appendix 1 To Annex N Homeland Security Response Teams

HazMat Teams (Enhance WMD HazMat Teams)

Troop A -
Kansas City Fire Dept
Northland Fire Chiefs Assoc. (NFCA)
Lee's Summit Fire Dept
Sedalia/Pettis Co.

Troop B -
Kirksville Fire Dept
Hannibal Fire Dept (Support Team)

Troop C -
St. Charles/Warren Co.
St. Louis County
St. Louis City
Jefferson Co.
Franklin Co.

Troop D -
Springfield/Logan-Rogersville
Joplin Fire Dept
Nevada Fire Dept (Support Team)
Taney Co./Branson

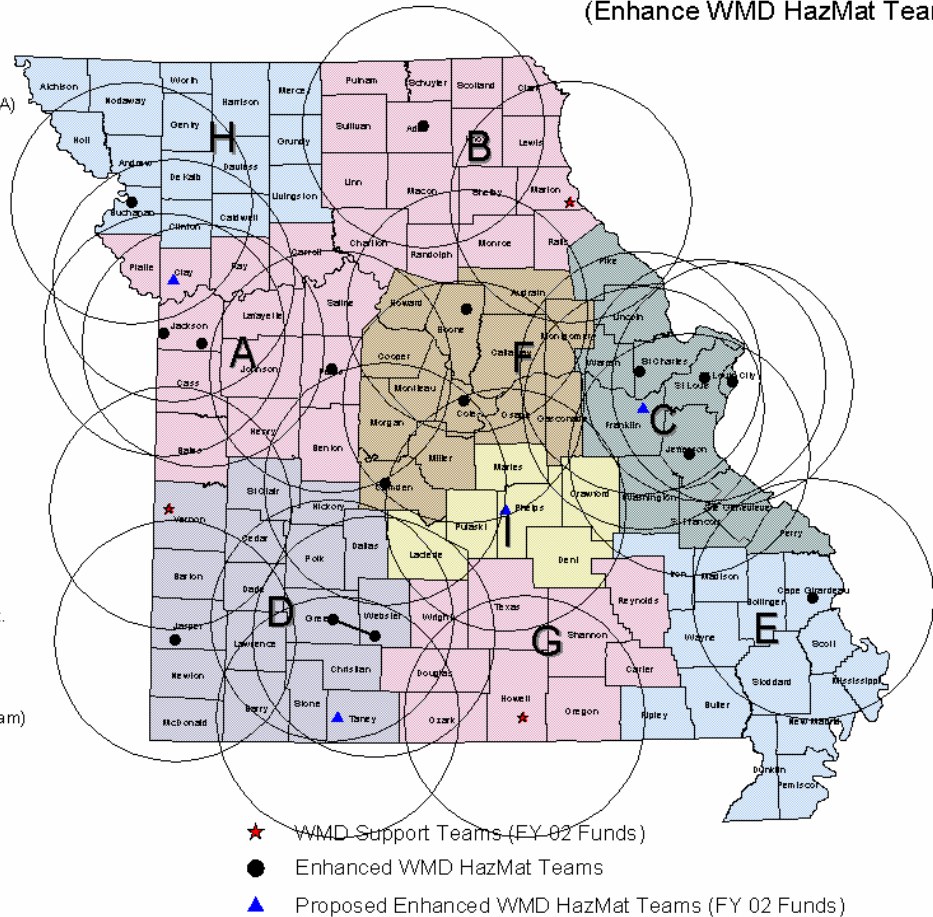
Troop E -
SEMO HazMat Team

Troop F -
Columbia/Boone Co. Fire Prot. Dist.
Camden Co. HazMat Team
Cole Co. HazMat Team

Troop G -
West Plains Fire Dept (Support Team)

Troop H -
Northwest Mo. HazMat Team

Troop I -
Rolla/Phelps Co.



Appendix 2 To Annex N

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

Because of the potential for future terrorist-related incidents, a national security alert system was developed to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local governments and to the American people. This system, known as the Homeland Security Advisory System (HAAS), is based on five color-coded threat conditions, which are summarized in the bellow table.

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM COLOR CODES

RED: Signifies <i>severe risk</i> of attack and may require the pre-positioning of especially trained teams, closing public and government facilities and monitoring transportation systems.
ORANGE: Signifies a <i>high risk</i> of attack, meaning the government should coordinate necessary security efforts with armed forces or law enforcement agencies and take additional precautions at public events.
YELLOW: Signifies an <i>elevated condition</i> meaning there is a significant risk of attack. Increased surveillance of critical locations and implementing some emergency response plans are called for
BLUE: Signifies a <i>general risk</i> , and agencies are asked to review and update emergency response procedures
GREEN: Signifies a <i>low risk</i> of terrorist attack.

NOTE: The Chief elected official will determine the appropriate Threat Level based on the current situation and recommendations from SEMA.

Appendix 3 to Annex N

HOMELAND SECURITY RESPONSE TEAMS AND FORWARD REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS

Homeland Security and Forward Regional Response Teams (HSRT and FRRT) were developed and trained locally. SEMA is the coordinating agency for the Department of Justice – Equipment Program which provides grant funds to the state to purchase protective equipment, decontamination equipment, detection equipment and communications equipment for designated Fire / HAZMAT, EMS and Law Enforcement agencies statewide. The program is designed to assist communities development of a local WMD response capability identified in the three year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategy. Participation in the program is based upon several criteria including existing HAZMAT team capability, desire and willingness to participate. The state currently has 28 teams. Any future expansion will be based upon the results of the statewide Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program.

The HSRT is a more robust team, which generally enjoys some capabilities beyond what would normally be found in a FRRT. For example, some of our HSRT's have an urban search and rescue capability and will, in most cases, have been involved in the grant program for a longer period of time than a typical FRRT. HSRT's typically have a more sophisticated detection capability and greater decontamination capacity than a FRRT (see attachment 1). Of the 28 total HSRT's and FRRT's in the state, the vast majority are HSRT's, see map in Appendix 1.

HSRT's and FRRT's are designed to operate on a regional basis and the aim is to have at least one team no more than 50 miles from any location in the state. Teams will be directed to respond to a terrorist or suspected terrorist incident by SEMA and the cost of deploying the team or teams will be absorbed by the state, provided the Governor declares a state of emergency. All of these teams are also capable of responding to a Hazardous Material or HAZMAT incident through the fire mutual aid provisions of Revised Missouri Statutes, Chapter 44. In the event that a HAZMAT response is provided as described above, the funding support would be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.

Training levels, equipment and technology are constantly being improved to add an even more robust capability to respond to a terrorist incident or accident involving hazardous materials. Additional information regarding availability of training, status or management of grants, general equipment lists common to all teams is available through the Operations Branch of SEMA or through the SEMA web page.

Attachment 1
Appendix 3 to Annex N
HSRT & FRRT Team Structure

HSRT - Trained and equipped, fully capable HAZMAT Team recognized by the State Fire Marshal's office for day-to-day HAZMAT operations and includes:

- 12 HAZMAT Personnel
- 12 Emergency Medical Service Personnel
- 20 Law Enforcement Personnel

The grant program managed by SEMA provided an expanded capability to respond to a WMD event.

FRRT - Team has a core of at least 6 HAZMAT technicians that can respond locally (within a 50 mile radius) or as tasked by the state and includes at least:

- 6 HAZMAT Personnel
- 8 Emergency Medical Service Personnel
- 10 Law Enforcement Personnel

The FRRT is trained and equipped to respond and identify the problem, contain the event and await further support. They do not have a day-to-day- HAZMAT response capability.

Appendix 4 to Annex N GENERAL TERRORISM GUIDELINES

Terrorist Legislation

Presidential Decision Directive 39

In May 1995, President signed the Presidential Decision Directive 39. This directive establishes policy to reduce the United State's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorism.

This directive is of particular importance to planning purposes as it establishes how the response and recovery of a terrorist incident will be managed. Two new terms to emergency management have evolved from this directive: law enforcement operations management and disaster recovery operations management.

Law Enforcement Operations Management-includes those measures used to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The federal government has the primary authority to prevent, preempt, and terminate threats or acts of terrorism and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators. State and local governments support this effort by providing assistance as required. Since Law Enforcement Operations Management is primarily a law enforcement effort, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has been assigned the lead federal agency. The FBI will support the Gentry County Sheriff's Office, along with the various other local and state law enforcement agencies.

Disaster Recovery Operations Management -includes those measures that protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. Since law enforcement is generally a multifunction response coordinated by emergency management, the Gentry County Emergency Management Coordinator is assigned the lead responsibility. The Emergency Management Coordinator will be assisted by the other functional coordinators in the same manner as they would for any other hazard.

The Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5

This was signed in February 2003, to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single comprehensive national incident management system. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on State and local authorities. The Federal Government will assist State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when Federal interests are involved.

Concept of Operations

The FBI is the lead federal agency (LFA) a terrorist situation and coordinates closely with local and state law enforcement authorities to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve the terrorist threat or occurrence.

A list of specialized resources available to assist in a terrorist incident can be found in Attachment B to this appendix.

Mitigation

In this phase of emergency management, prevention is the key. Identifying potential targets (threat assessment), surveying them for any weaknesses, and “beefing-up” security are ways in which we can mitigate against a terrorist attack. Terrorists are less likely to tamper with a facility that has hardened itself against such an attack. (See Attachment A to this appendix for a list of potential targets and ways to harden facilities.)

Preparedness

Intelligence gathering is a critical activity during this time. It is important to become familiar with potential and known terrorist groups that could affect your jurisdiction and sharing this information between law enforcement agencies.

Response

- a. Maintain public trust and prevent panic
- b. Evaluate safety considerations for responders.
- c. Isolate agent
- d. Identify agent
- e. Notify of incident (If the incident involves any WMD, notify the State Emergency Management Agency as quickly as possible, so that the state and federal response can begin immediately.
- f. Ensure safety and health of public
- g. Reconnaissance of area
- h. Contain released agent
- i. Rescue injured
- j. Recover victims
- k. Preserve Evidence
- l. Remediate necessary areas (removal, disinfection, neutralization)
- m. Document all aspects of the response

Recovery

Assist in after-action reports.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

- 1 Once a terrorism incident is suspected, local law enforcement officials (i.e., the Gentry County Sheriff's Department) will be in charge of the incident, until the FBI team arrives. Once the FBI arrives, a Joint Operations Center (JOC) will be established by the FBI, with all law enforcement agencies involved coordinating to perform Law Enforcement Operations Management activities. FEMA is the Lead Federal Agency for the disaster recovery operations management activities.
- 2 The Sheriff's Department will provide a representative to the JOC.
- 3 The Missouri Department of Health (MDOH) and the FBI has signed a memorandum of understanding (dated October 28, 1999) for analyzing suspected chemical or biological agents. In this agreement, should MDOH suspect one of these agents, they can use the fastest law enforcement means to transport this agent to the MDOH lab in Jefferson City, while maintaining the "chain of custody," should it become evidence.

POTENTIAL TARGETS FOR TERRORISM

Terrorists choose their targets for the shock value and the impact it will have on the public. This impact can include number of people killed, injured, or impacted through the incident.

Types of assets that could be targets of terrorist activities are listed on page N-1 of this Annex.

Once a particular facility/area has been identified by local officials as a potential target, it is important to take extra measures to harden that facility against such an attack. Increasing security either through high fencing, erecting gates, installing video surveillance equipment, and just making the target harder to access will go a long way to safeguarding the potential target. Also, removing containers, such as trash cans, mail depositories, and other large containers, and relocating them away from the building will also help deter a terrorist, as these are excellent hiding places for bombs and other weapons.

When identifying potential targets, the NERRTC suggests paying close attention to any building with at least 200 people inside. Also, ensure parking areas are at least 300 feet from the building and its entrances, when possible.

TERRORISM RESOURCES

For a CHEMICAL incident call:

1-800-424-8803
(National Response Center)

For a BIOLOGICAL incident call:

1-888-872-7443
(Medical Research Institute of
Infectious Diseases)

Local Resources

Haz-Mat Team –closest hazardous materials response team is with the NW Missouri Region [H] Haz Mat Response Team Chief of Operations.....

State Resources

DNR Environmental Emergency Response Office	24-hour	573-634-2436
	FAX	573-526-3350

DNR Drinking Water	Office hours	573-751-4988
	After hours	573-634-2436

State Fire Marshall's Explosives Canine Unit (Bomb sniffing dogs)	800-392-7766
Jim Wilson pager	800-462-6023
Dave Owens pager	800-272-9826

Missouri State Highway Patrol Bomb Retrieval and Disposal Unit	573-751-3313
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Department of Health Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology	
	Office hours 573-751-6160
	Or contact Gary McNutt by pager 800-443-7243 (#069460)

SEMA Duty Officer (will contact other state and federal agencies) 573-751-2748

Federal Resources

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)	Kansas City Office 24-hour	816-221-6100
Urban Search and Rescue Team		402-441-8371
	FAX	402-441-7098

