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Suggested Distribution List

1. Presiding Commissioner
2. Eastern District Commissioner
3. Western District Commissioner
4. County Emergency Management Director
5. County Assessor
6. County Clerk
7. County Sheriff
8. Prosecuting Attorney
9. Mayors/City Council: Ozark, Nixa, Billings, Clever, Sparta, Highlandville, Fremont Hills

and Saddlebrook.

1. Fire Chiefs: Ozark FPD, Nixa FPD, Billings FPD, Clever FPD, Logan-Rogersville FPD, Highlandville FPD, Sparta FD, Chadwick FD.
2. Police Chiefs: Billings, Clever, Nixa, Ozark, Highlandville, and Sparta.
3. Emergency Management Directors: Nixa, Ozark, Sparta, Highlandville, Clever, Billings, Fremont Hills.
4. County Highway Department
5. Special Road and Bridge Districts
6. County Health Department
7. County Division of Family Services
8. Cox Paramedics-Christian County
9. Christian County Emergency Services
10. Greater Ozarks Chapter of the American Red Cross
11. County Coroner
12. Missouri State Highway Patrol, Troop D, Springfield
13. State Emergency Management Agency

# Record of Changes to the Emergency Operations Plan

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date of  Change | Change Made | Change Made by  (Signature) |
| August, 2011 | Basic Plan, changed terminology; Special Needs to Functional Needs |  |
| August, 2011 | Special Needs changed to Functional Needs in all areas |  |
| August 2011 | Total Update of Reception and Care |  |
| August 2011 | Update Terrorism with new  Homeland Security Advisory System |  |
| August 2011 | Update to Annex Q with new Census data. |  |
| August 2011 | Added Appendix 11 to Annex O |  |
| August 2011 | Update to Annex K for FEMA shelters. |  |
| January 2012 | Update to P& S Chart |  |
| January 2012 | Added City and County Ordinances to Authorities and References. |  |
| January 2012 | Fine Tuned Appendix 6 in Basic Plan |  |
| March 2014 | Added Fremont Hills lines of succession and PIO assignments |  |
| January 2015 | Added National Flood Worksheet Form Annex D Page 12 |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| January 2015 | Annex E  Included MOSCOPE Page 7 |  |
| January 2015 | Annex G  Included IS213RR Page 16 |  |
| January 2015 | Annex G  Included IS209 Sit. Status. Page 17 |  |
| January 2015 | Annex H  Included MOSCOPE  Reference |  |
| January 2015 | Annex M  Included MOSCOPE Reference |  |
| September 2015 | Basic Plan  Added appendix 12 |  |
| October 2015 | Removed Catastrophic annex and replaced it with MOSCOPE |  |
| July 2017 | Removed Annex N Terrorism |  |
| July 2017 | Updated Annex  C Page 18 |  |
| July 2017 | Updated Annex E  Page 1  Inclusion of Terrorism |  |
| July 2017 | Annex H  Updated |  |
| July 2017 | Annex K Updated  Page 6 |  |
| November 2019 | Basic Plan. Added 5 mission areas, deleted 4 phases |  |
| November 2019 | Basic Plan. Weather Spotters Procedures |  |
| September 2021 | Updated Annex S, page 2, appendices |  |

FOREWORD

This Emergency Operations Plan lays a framework that will allow Christian County to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property and the environment, preserve functioning civil government, ensure constituted authority, and maintain economic activities essential to the survival and recovery from natural and man-made disasters. It is not the intent of this plan to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the city and/or county agencies.

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

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

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

The Christian County EOP is a multi-hazard, functional plan, broken into three components; (1) a basic plan that serves as an overview of the jurisdiction’s approach to emergency management, (2) annexes that address specific activities critical to emergency response and recovery, and (3) appendices which support each annex and contain technical information, details, and methods for use in emergency operations.

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 EOP should be familiar with it. The annexes are to be used by the operational managers and the appendices are for disaster response personnel.

Every individual and agency that has a role in the response and recovery operations of Christian County must be familiar with, and understand, the contents of this plan for it to be effective. Thus, the Christian County Emergency Management Director 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.

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

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Presiding Commissioner Date

Christian County

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Commissioner, Eastern District Date

Christian County

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Commissioner, Western District Date

Christian County

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Emergency Management Agency Director Date

Christian County

Promulgation Statement Signature Page

Christian County Emergency Operations Plan

#### Municipalities

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Mayor, City of Ozark Date

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Mayor, City of Nixa Date

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Mayor, City of Clever Date

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Mayor, City of Highlandville Date

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Mayor, City of Billings Date

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Mayor, City of Sparta Date

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Mayor, City of Fremont Hills Date

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Mayor, City Saddlebrook Date

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

**ALS--Advanced Life Support**

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

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

**Alert:** A state of readiness. Agencies requested to be on Alert would increase their readiness in order aid neighboring agencies.

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

**ACS - Area Command Site**

**ARC – American Red Cross**

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

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

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

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

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

**Base Camp:** A term found in the Regional (VII) Response plan which is described as: “Designated location(s) under local or state control within the general incident are which is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping facilities, food, water, and sanitary services to response personnel. The U.S. Forest Service can provide support, if needed, to local or state entities in setting up and operation these facilities.”

**Bill of Lading** - A shipping paper for transportation by highway. This paper is typically the bill of sale and can give very valuable information about the enact weights and contents of containers and the shipper and consignee of the shipments.

**BLEVE -** **Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion**

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

**BW – Biological Warfare**

**CA- Capability Assessment:** A formal measurement of current capabilities against standards and criteria that have been established as necessary to perform basic emergency management functions.

**CAP – Civil Air Patrol**

**CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, & Explosive**

**CDC – Center for Disease Control and Prevention**

**CEM – Comprehensive Emergency Management:** Process of organizing for disaster response that requires participation by all agencies at all levels of government and the private sector. It also mandates consideration of all possible disasters.

**CERT – Community Emergency Response Team**

**CFR – Code of Federal Regulations**

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

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

**CHEMNET:**  A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors

**CHEMTREC**: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center.

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

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

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

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

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

**COAD – Community Organizations Active in Disaster**

**COG – Continuity of Government**

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

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

**County Purchasing Agent –** Individual employed by the commission to the purpose of purchasing all materials and supplies for the county.

**CSR – Code of State Regulations**

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**DA – Damage Assessment**

**DCE – Defense Coordination Officer:** Staff to support the Disaster coordinating Officer.

**DCO – Defense Coordinating Officer:** A senior military officer who represents the Department of Defense’s interests and coordinates DOD response activities with the FCO.

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

**DFO – Disaster Field Office:** An administrative office established by FEMA and staffed by appropriate Federal/State personnel following a disaster declaration by the President.

**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 disorders.

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

**Division:** The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

**DHS – Department of Homeland Security**

**DLR – Disaster Liaison Representative**

**DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team**

**DOC—Department Operations Center**

**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.

**EDP – Electronic Data Processing**

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

**EMAC—Emergency Management Assistance Compact**

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

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

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

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

**ERT-N – Emergency Response Team – National:** A Federal interagency team, consisting of the lead representatives from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibilities for an Emergency Support Function (ESF), and key members of the Federal Coordinating Officer’s (FCO) staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying our his/her responsibilities.

**ERT – A – Advance Element of the (Federal) Emergency Response Team:** That portion of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) which is the first Federal group deployed to the field to respond to a disaster incident.

**ESF – Emergency Support Function:** A designated functional area at both the state and federal levels designed to provide immediate response to local jurisdictions in times of disaster. The Federal Response Plan has 12 ESF’s and the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan lists 20 at the state level.

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

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

**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.

**FAST – Field Assessment Team**

**FCO – Federal Coordinating Officer:** A person appointed by the President to coordinate the federal response/recovery effort following a disaster declaration by the President.

**FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency:** An agency established in 1979, which consolidated emergency agencies and functions into one organization. It consolidated DCPA, FIA, FPA, FDAA, and NFA under one umbrella.

**FIA – Federal Insurance Administration:** Manages the flood insurance and hazards reduction programs (NFIP); now under FEMA.

**FRP- Federal Response Plan**

**FOG—Field Operations Guide**

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

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

**GIS—Geographic Information System**

**GAR – Governor’s Authorized Representative:** A person, usually the SEMA Director, appointed by the Governor to represent him following a declared disaster. Usually located in the DFO.

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

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

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

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

##### Haz-Mat – Hazardous Materials

**HSC – Homeland Security Council**

**HSPD-5—Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5**

**IA – Individual Assistance:** A federal disaster assistance program administered by SEMA to provide partial funding to individuals for damages to personal and real property as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster.

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

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

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

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

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

**IFGP – Individual and Family Grant Program:** A program administered by SEMA to provide partial funding to individual for damages to personal and real property as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster.

##### IMS – Incident Management System

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

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

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

**Initial Response:** Resources initially committed to an incident.

**Intelligence Officer:** The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to perform their missions effectively and safely.

**IND – Improvised Nuclear Device**

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

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

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

**LEOP – Local Emergency Operations Plan**

##### LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MC – Mobilization Center: When used in Federal terms, this is a designated location managed by the U.S. Forest Service under the auspices of Emergency Support Function Seven at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and pre-positioned for deployment to the Staging Area, as directed.**

**MCC – Mobile Command Center:** SEMA maintains a self-contained, operationally ready mobile communications vehicle in Jefferson City.

**MCI – Mass Casualty Incident**

**MDF – Missouri Disaster Fund**

**MERC – Missouri Emergency Response Commission**

**MERS – Mobile Emergency Response Support**

**MFDEA – Missouri Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association**

**MFDADRT – Missouri Funeral Directors Association Disaster Response Team**

**MOC – MERS Operations Center:** (Denton, Texas)

**MOU – Memorandum of Understanding**

**MSCA – Military Support to Civil Authorities:** A section within the Missouri Adjutant General’s office (National Guard) which coordinates all military support to state and local jurisdictions in time of disaster. It is directed by the Military Support Officer.

###### MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

**MULES – Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System:** A hard wire land lines, computer system where information such as weather, road conditions, hazardous material and train derailment incidents can be transmitted to all receiving points ( about 250 points in Mo.). Can communicate with all 50 states.

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

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

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

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

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

**NACA – National Agricultural Chemicals Association**

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

**NDMS – National Disaster Medical System:** A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

**NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program:** Flood insurance and hazard reduction programs administered by FEMA.

**NGO—Nongovernmental Organization**

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

**NFPA – National Fire Protection Agency**

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

**NPS – National Pharmaceutical Stockpile**

**NWS – National Weather Service:** An agency under the Commerce Department which provides to the population information regarding weather phenomena.

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

**NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission:** A federal agency which regulates and enforces peace time nuclear laws, materials, and power plants.

**ODP – Office for Domestic Preparedness**

**OHS – Office of Homeland Security**

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

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

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

**Planning Meeting:** A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

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

**POLREP—Pollution Report**

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

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

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

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

**PVO—Private Voluntary Organizations**

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

**PA – Public Assistance:** A federal disaster assistance program administered by SEMA to provide partial funding for the repair of publicly owned facilities damaged as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster.

**PAO – Public Assistance Officer:** A SEMA staff member responsible for administration of Public Assistance Program.

**PBX – Private Branch Exchange**

**PDA – Preliminary Damage Assessment**

**PDD – Presidential Disaster Declaration**

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

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

**POA – Point of Arrival:** Designated location(s) within or near the disaster-affected area, (typically an airport), where newly arrived staff, supplies and equipment can be initially directed. Upon arrival, resources are dispatched to the DFO, MC, SA, or directly to the disaster site.

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

**RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services**

**RESTAT—Resources Status**

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

**Recovery:** The development, coordination, and execution of service-and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

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

**R&D—Research and Development**

**RD – Regional Director**

**REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness**

**ROC – Regional Operations Center:** A temporary Federal operations facility for the coordination of the Federal response and recover activities, located at the FEMA Regional Office (or at the Federal Regional Center) and led by the FEMA Regional Director or Deputy Director until the DFO becomes Operational.

**ROSS—Resource Ordering and Status System**

**RRP – Regional Response Plan:** A Federal response plan at the regional level to address the potential effects of a catastrophic disaster in the FEMA Region VII geographic area of responsibility (Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SARA –** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1988

**SAVE Coalition –** Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation Coalition.

**SCM – Survivable Crisis Management**

**SCO – State Coordinating Officer:** Appointed by the Governor or Director of SEMA to coordinate disaster recovery efforts following a Presidential disaster declaration.

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**SDO—Standards Development Organizations**

**SEMA – State Emergency Management Agency:** Prepares and maintains state emergency operations plan, the state EOC and assists local government in developing and maintaining their operations plans and centers. It is also responsible Damage Assessment and Emergency Public Information.

**SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center**

**SEOP – State Emergency Operations Plan**

**SITREP – Situation Report**

**SOG – Standard Operating Guidelines**

**SOP – Standard Operating Procedures**

###### Standby-by: When agencies are instructed to “stand-by”, agencies will actually move to the requesting agencies district and handle their day-to-day operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**US&R—Urban Search and Rescue**

**Volunteer:** For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 552.101.

**VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster:** Coalition of noon-governmental Agencies, that actively participate in disaster response and recovery.

**WEB EOC:** is a web-enabled crisis information management system that provides real-time information sharing. It is web-based allowing for users to log on from any computer connected to the internet.

**WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction**

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY**

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

PURPOSE

This plan establishes the organization and procedures that allow the governments of Christian County and the cities therein to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property, preserve functioning civil government and maintain economic activities essential to Christian County's survival and recovery from natural, technological, terrorism and war-related disasters. It establishes the guidelines for conducting efficient, effective, coordinated emergency operations involving the use of all resources belonging to Christian County or available to it.

The Christian County Emergency Operations Plan is made up of the Basic Plan and its associated Annexes. This is a general outline of actions to be taken by local government officials and cooperating private organizations to: 1) prevent avoidable disasters and reduce the vulnerability of the residents to any disaster 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.

The County Emergency Management Office also maintains databases and procedures on file that contain more specific actions to be taken, confidential contact lists and sensitive information that need not be distributed to the general public. It contains specific actions to be taken by departments and agencies prior to, during and after a disaster occurs. Also included in these are: Critical Infrastructure information, specific call up rosters, contact lists, Hazardous Material locations, databases and other sensitive information.

References to the additional databases/plans will be throughout the basic plan and its annexes. The basic plan and all its annexes are public information, freely distributed. The additional databases and plans were written strictly with emergency responders in mind and lists critical information that should be kept confidential.

This plan does not attempt to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, nor is it concerned with events that do not cause widespread problems and can be handled routinely by city and/or county agencies. It does, however, attempt to deal with occurrences such as floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, etc., which create needs and cause suffering that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance. This Emergency Operations Plan is to be used as a tool to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster that requires the extraordinary commitment and coordination of all the resources available to Christian County.

If this plan is implemented in a timely manner, it will help to achieve the emergency management goals mentioned above (i.e., save lives, protect property, etc.) with a minimum of confusion and wasted effort.

1. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS
   1. Situation
      1. Christian County is located between Springfield and Branson in southwest Missouri. Counties that border Christian are: Taney to the south, Greene to the north, Douglas to the east, Stone to the southwest, and Lawrence to the west.
      2. Based on the 2020 Census, the land area of Christian County is 564 square miles with a population of about 88,842. The incorporated cities (including population) within the County are: Billings (1,084), Clever (2,918), Fremont Hills (1,049), Nixa (23,257), Ozark (21,284), Sparta (1,876), Saddlebrook (309) and Highlandville (963).
      3. Christian County is vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. The identified natural hazards include flooding, tornadoes, wildfire, drought, wildfires, earthquake and severe winter storms. Other technological disasters include dam failure, urban fire, terrorism, hazardous materials incidents, power failure, subsidence, and transportation accidents. There is also the threat of a war-related incident such as a nuclear attack.
      4. This plan was developed for Christian County and all its municipalities. Mutual aid agreements exist between the individual municipalities and the county commission. Each municipality has the responsibility to appoint an emergency management director for their respective jurisdiction.
      5. Christian County has capabilities/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 includes the utilization of private and volunteer organizations to the greatest extent possible.
      6. Mutual aid agreements, both verbal and written, exist between all the Fire Departments serving Christian County. Fire departments also have available the Statewide Mutual Aid System. A mutual aid agreement also exists with the Troop D Area Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Team, Logan Rogersville, Springfield, and Taney County Hazardous Materials Team. Verbal mutual aid exists between the Christian County Ambulance Service and the ambulances serving Greene, Stone, Taney and Douglas counties. Written mutual aid exists between the County Sheriff's Department and the Police Departments in all of the municipalities in Christian County.
      7. This emergency management plan is being developed and maintained pursuant to Missouri State Law, Chapter 44, RSMO, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance.
   2. 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 Christian 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 Christian 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.
      5. Although an attack on this country is considered unlikely, there is that possibility as long as the world's war-making capability exists. Should an attack occur, it would probably be after days or weeks of international tension that would allow such protective measures as evacuation and sheltering to be implemented.
      6. Depending on the magnitude of the emergency, Christian County may have to deal with the incident on its own. In light of recent tornado outbreaks, in which the damage was widespread, resources from neighboring communities and counties may not be available.
2. Concept of Operations
   1. General
      1. It is the responsibility of local government to provide for a comprehensive emergency management program that meets the essential 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 has overall responsibility for emergency management activities within the boundaries of the jurisdiction. The Presiding Commissioner of Christian County is responsible for those activities in the unincorporated areas of the county. The chief elected official of each municipality (i.e., Mayor) has a similar responsibility within their corporate boundaries. These officials can delegate their authority, but never their responsibility.
      3. To ensure cooperation, lessen the duplication of effort and provide for a uniform response, each municipality is encouraged adopt the county’s Emergency Operations Plan to use as their primary response plan. Each municipality will still need to have an Emergency Management Director (EMD) as outlined in state statutes. It is encouraged to appoint the County EMD as the city’s designee.
      4. All the municipalities that agree to use the county’s plan as their primary EOP should maintain mutual aid agreements or a written memorandum of understanding to outline responsibilities relating to cost reimbursements, duties, etc.
      5. If the individual municipality decides not to adopt the county’s EOP, that municipality shall devise and maintain their own plan, establish an exercise program and appoint an EMD.
      6. 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 cease to exist, or (3) empowered to do so by the governor under the authority of Chapter 44, RSMo.
      7. 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.
      8. 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.
      9. 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.
      10. 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.
   2. 5 Mission Areas
      1. This plan is concerned with all types of hazards that may develop in Christian 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. **Prevention**: Prevention includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. It is focused on ensuring we are optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States.
         2. **Protection**: Protection includes capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. It is focused on actions to protect the citizens, residents, visitors, and critical assets, systems, and networks against the greatest risks to our Nation in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
         3. **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.
         4. **Response--**A period of time during which activities are undertaken by individuals/departments to respond to an occurrence that threatens or harms people/property.
         5. **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.
3. Organization and Responsibilities
   1. Organization
      1. The emergency management organization in Christian County will be set up along the following functional lines:
         1. Direction and Control Annex A
         2. Communications and Warning Annex B
         3. Emergency Public Information Annex C
         4. Damage Assessment Annex D
         5. Law Enforcement Annex E
         6. Fire and Rescue Annex F
         7. Resource and Supply Annex G
         8. Hazardous Materials Response Annex H
         9. Public Works Annex I
         10. Evacuation Annex J
         11. In-Place Shelter Annex K
         12. Reception and Care Annex L
         13. Health and Medical Annex M
         14. MoScope Annex O
         15. Volunteer Labor Annex P
         16. Animals in Disaster Annex Q
         17. Debris Removal Annex R
         18. Animal Disease Emergencies Annex S
      2. Christian County and its municipalities should establish an organization and develop plans and procedures to perform the functions listed above using all available resources.
      3. A diagram of the Christian County Emergency Management structure by emergency  
         function is located in Appendix 1 to this Basic Plan.
   2. 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 or agency, while others to city agencies or a combination thereof. Assignments for Christian County and the municipalities are identified on charts in Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan.
      2. The tasks to be performed in each function are explained in detail in each annex. Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan contains a list of task assignments by function common to county and city organizations.
      3. It will be the responsibility of those agencies and individuals having primary and/or support assignments to develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs) and checklists which detail how their assigned tasks will be performed to implement the plan.
      4. Departments tasked with emergency responsibilities will address the requirements of functional needs groups (i.e., providing medical, transportation, and other emergency support for the handicapped, elderly, etc.).
4. Direction and Control
   1. The Presiding Commissioner of Christian County or the Mayor in each municipality (or their designated representative) is responsible for all emergency management activities. The chief elected officials will implement this plan and direct emergency response within their jurisdiction.
   2. The Emergency Management Director(s) will:
      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. Advice elected officials on courses of action available for major decisions.
      5. Insure proper functioning of the EOC and coordinate EOC operations during an emergency.
      6. Act as liaison with other local, state, and federal emergency management agencies.
      7. Disseminate warnings and other essential communications form State and Federal Agencies.
      8. Other duties as outlined in the local ordinances, court orders, and agreements.
      9. Coordinate with the municipal EMD’s on plan development, exercise program and other activities.
      10. Direction and control will originate from an Emergency Operations Center.
      11. The EOC will be staffed according to the level of emergency. See Appendix 3.
5. Continuity of Government
   1. Lines of Succession
   2. The line of succession for Christian County is from the Presiding Commissioner to the Western Commissioner and then to the Eastern District Commissioner as designated by the County Clerk.
   3. The line of succession for the Municipalities is listed in Appendix 11 to the Basic Plan.
   4. The line of succession for the Christian County Emergency Management Organization is from the Emergency Management Director to the Assistant Director and then to the Commissioners. This line of succession would also be similar to other individual jurisdictions having an emergency management organization.
   5. The individual or agency responsible for each annex (emergency function) must establish a line of succession and ensure that departmental personnel and the Emergency Management Director are informed of this line of succession. Current lists of the personnel and lines of succession should be sent to the Emergency Management Directors and kept up to date regularly.
   6. 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.
6. Preservation of Records
   1. Vital records for Christian County are written, microfilmed or stored electronically. Christian County also has electronic backups off site in the event of a cyber-attack. Essential records for the municipalities within Christian County 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, tax collector, tax assessor, etc., must be protected and preserved and backed up. These would include legal documents, property deeds, tax records, etc. The following guidelines will apply:
   3. 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.
   4. 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 development of secure and safe storage areas in Christian County.
   5. Each emergency support service (i.e., law enforcement, fire, public works, etc.) must establish procedures to protect records deemed essential for continuing government functions and the conduct of emergency operations.
   6. Further information on preservation of records can be obtained by contacting the Secretary of State's Office.
7. Administration and Logistics
   1. When possible, procurement of necessary resources will be accomplished using normal, day-to-day channels.
   2. 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. In the event of a disaster, the county emergency management director has the ability to expend funds up to 1% of the emergency fund appropriation for the current fiscal year as established by Section 50.540(4)RSMo.
   3. 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.
   4. 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 Christian 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.
   5. 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.
   6. Resource and supply matters have been addressed in Annex G***.*** The Resource and Supply Coordinator (emergency management director if one has not been appointed) has identified those resources available in Christian County and the municipalities. This list will be expanded to include critical resources and those available from neighboring jurisdictions, military installations, and the state and federal government.
   7. Procedures for inventory, storage, and maintenance of resources, including donations, services of the private sector, will be as specified in the appropriate annexes or SOPs.
   8. Christian County has also established a Citizen Corp Council. The Council will coordinate with the county and municipal emergency management agencies in disaster response and recovery. The Council has a vast array of resources available through its membership and networks.
8. Plan Development and Maintenance
   1. Review and written concurrence of this plan and its annexes will be accomplished as follows: Each agency/department of government, municipal Emergency Management Agency and private sector organizations assigned emergency responsibilities will review this plan. They will report their concurrence to the Christian County Emergency Management Director. The County Commissioners and/or Mayors will sign the promulgation document for all departments and organizations. A written Memorandum of Understanding will be kept up to date between Christian County Emergency Management and the Municipalities that state their intentions to update, review and recognize the County’s Emergency Operations Plan.
   2. The Christian County Emergency Management Director will instigate an annual review of the plan by all officials and agencies. The Director will ensure that necessary changes and revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed. The Director will provide a copy of the plan revisions to all organizations/agencies assigned responsibility for implementation of the plan.
   3. This plan will be activated in the form of a simulated emergencies, taking into account actual events in order to determine if revisions can be made that would improve disaster response and recovery operations. Christian County is designated as a Tier I participant in the State and Local Assistance Program. In keeping with these requirements, Christian County is required to do a tabletop exercise annually. Exercises also practical controlled operations experience to those who have EOC responsibilities.
9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES
   1. Federal Public Law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, as amended
   2. Federal Public Law 99-499, SARA, Title III
   3. FEMA’s Guide for State and Local All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning and Missouri’s All-Hazard Emergency Operations Guidance
   4. Revised Statutes of Missouri, Chapter 44, as amended
   5. Revised Statues of Missouri, 49.070
   6. Missouri Code of Regulations, Title II, Division 10 Chapter II
   7. State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan,
   8. SEMA’s Missouri Hazard Analysis,
   9. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) – 5, 8, 9, 17, 33
   10. Nixa City Ordinance , dated February, 2012
   11. Ozark City Ordinance, dated February 19. 2004
   12. Clever City Ordinance, dated October 12, 2012
   13. Billings City Ordinance, dated
   14. Sparta City Ordinance, dated Sparta 8, 2003
   15. Fremont Hills ordinance, dated June, 2012
   16. Christian County Ordinance, dated June 17th, 2019

# APPENDICES

1. Christian County Emergency Management Diagram by Emergency Function
2. Assignment of Responsibilities
   1. Attachment A - Functions & Responsibility Charts
      1. (County and Municipalities)
   2. Attachment B - Task Assignments by Function
3. Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedures
4. Procedures for Requesting Assistance
5. Christian County Hazard Analysis
6. Severe Weather Procedures
7. Storm Based Warning System
8. Security Levels
9. Facility Use Agreement Form
10. Local Emergency Declaration Statement
11. Municipality Specific procedures / assignments
12. LEOP Functional Annex and ESF Crosswalk
13. Christian County Ordinance, dated June 17th, 2019

Appendix 1 to the Basic Plan

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIAGRAM**

**BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION**

**Direction and Control**

Presiding Commissioner

Mayors

**Haz-Mat/WMD**

LR Fire / Springfield Fire

**Damage Assessment**

EMD, Road Districts

**Public Works**

City/County Road & Bridge

**Law Enforcement**

County Sheriff, City PD

**Communications and Warning**

County-Nixa E-911 Dispatch

**Resource/Supply**

EMD, Road Districts, ARC

**Reception and Care**

Red Cross/EMD’s

**Health-Medical**

**Bio-Terrorism**

County Health Dept, Coroner

**Emergency Public Info**

EMD’s, Chief elected officials,

Health Dept.

**Fire and Rescue**

City/Rural Fire Depts., CERT

**Animals**

EMD’s, County Health Dept.

**Terrorism**

EMD’s, Law Enforcement

County Health Dept. WMD Teams

**Volunteer Labor / CERT**

EM Directors

**Animal Diseases**

Univ. of Mo. Extension

**Debris Removal**

EMD, Road Dist, Commission

**In Place Shelter/Evacuation**

EMD / Health Dept

Appendix 2 to the Basic Plan

**ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. Functions and Responsibility Charts (Attachment A)
   1. These charts will assign specific agencies and/or individuals the responsibility to prepare for and to perform each of the thirteen identified emergency management functions, in addition to hazardous materials response, and also whether it is a primary or supporting role.
   2. There are two such charts, one for Christian County and one for the municipalities. These charts are general in nature and should not be considered all-inclusive.
2. Task Assignments by Function (Attachment B)
   1. Following the P & S Charts there is a basic list of tasks to be assigned to each function. These are only general lists that will be expanded in the various annexes.
   2. 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

**FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART** **CHRISTIAN COUNTY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FUNCTIONAL ANNEX | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S |
| P = Primary Responsibility  S = Support Responsibility  \* = Joint Responsibility  Department/Individual |  | Direction and Control | Communications | Emergency Public Information | Damage Assessment | Law Enforcement | Fire | Resource and Supply | Hazardous Materials | Public Works | Evacuation | Shelter in Place | Reception and Care | Health and Medical | Terrorism | Catastrophic Events | Volunteer Labor | Animals in Disaster | Debris Removal | Animal Emergencies |
| County Commission | | P | S | P | P | S | S | S | S | P | S | S | S | S | P | P | S | S | P | S |
| County Sheriff | | P | S | S | S | P |  | S | S | S | P | S | S |  | P | P | S |  | S | S |
| Common Road District Foremen | | S |  |  | P |  | S | P | S | P | S | S | S |  |  | S |  |  | P |  |
| City/Rural Fire Departments | | S | P | S | S | S | P | S | P | S | S | S | S | S | S |  | S | S |  |  |
| County Emergency Management Director | | S | S | P | P | S | S | P | S | S | P | P | P | S | P | P | P | P | P | S |
| County Health Department | | S | S | P | S | S |  | S | P |  | S | P | S | P | P | S | P |  | S | P |
| County Clerk / Purchasing Agent | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  | S | S | S | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County E-911 | | S | P | S | S |  |  |  |  |  | S | S | S |  |  |  |  | S |  | S |
| County Coroner | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  | P |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| County Assessor | | S |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |
| Greater Ozark Chapter of the Red Cross | | S |  |  | S |  |  | P |  |  | S | S | P | S |  | S | P | S |  |  |
| WMD Teams(Springfield-Logan Rogersville) | | S |  | S |  |  | S | S | P |  |  |  |  | S | P |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ministerial Alliance | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| Ambulance Services | | S |  |  |  |  | S | S | S |  |  |  |  | P |  | S | S |  |  |  |
| Special Road Districts | | S |  |  | P |  |  | S | S | P |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  | P |  |
| County Division of Family Services | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  | S | S | P | S |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| Local Emergency Planning Committee | | S |  | S |  |  | S | S | P |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| University of Missouri Ext. Office | |  |  | S | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S | S | S |
| Volunteer Coordinator / COAD | |  |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  | S |  | S |  |  | S | p | S |  |  |

**GENERAL FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITY CHART MUNICIPALITIES\* (see also appendix 10 for city specific charts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FUNCTIONAL ANNEX** | | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** | N | O | P | Q | R | S |
| P = Primary Responsibility    S = Support Responsibility    \* = Joint Responsibility  Department/Individual | U  N  C  T  I  O  N | Direction and Control | Communications | Emergency Public Information | Damage Assessment | Law Enforcement | Fire | Resource and Supply | Hazardous Materials | Public Works | Evacuation | Shelter in Place | Reception and Care | Health and Medical | Terrorism | Catastrophic Events | Volunteer Labor | Animals in Disaster | Debris Removal | Animal Emergencies |
| Mayor/Aldermen | | P |  | S | S |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  |  | P | P | S | S | P | S |
| Police Departments | | S | P | S | S | P |  | S | S |  | P | S | S |  | P | P |  |  | S | S |
| Water/Sewer/Street/Electric | | S |  |  | P |  | S | P | S | P |  | S | S |  | S | SS |  |  | P |  |
| Fire Department | | S | P | S | S | S | P | S | P |  | S | S | S | S | P | P | S | S |  |  |
| Ambulance Services | | S |  |  |  |  | S | S | S |  |  |  |  | P | S | S |  |  |  |  |
| Emergency Management Director | | S | P | P | P | S | S | P | S |  | P | P | P | S | P | P | P | P | P | S |
| County Health Department | | S | P | P | S |  |  | S | S |  |  | P | S | P | P | S |  |  | S | P |
| City Clerk | | S |  |  |  |  |  | P |  |  | S | S | S | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Coroner | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  | S | S | S |  |  |  |  |
| Ministerial Alliance | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  | S | S |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |
| Hospitals | | S |  |  |  |  | S | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Division of Family Services | | S |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  | S | S | P |  | S | S |  |  |  |  |
| Utility Companies | | S |  |  | P |  |  | S |  | P |  |  |  |  | S | S |  |  | P |  |
| Greater Ozark Chapter of the Red Cross | | S |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  | S | S | P | S | S | S | P |  |  |  |
| Volunteer Coordinator / COAD | |  |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  | S |  |  | S | S |  | P | S |  |  |

Attachment B to Appendix 2 of the Basic Plan

**TASK 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.

1. Direction and Control (Annex A)

Christian County -- County Commission

Municipalities -- 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. Coordinating emergency management activities
7. Maintain an exercise program
8. Supervise the emergency public information function
9. Secure funding for Emergency Management Activities
10. Communications and Warning (Annex B)

Christian County – E-911 Dispatch, Fire District Departments, County Health Dept. EMD’s

Municipalities -- Municipal 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.)
    1. Emergency Public Information (Annex C)

Christian County -- Presiding Commissioner, Emergency Management Director

Christian County Health Department

Municipalities -- Mayor, Emergency Management Director, Christian County Health Dept.

1. Pre-designate an information officer, which will be the point of contact for the media during disaster situations

2. Coordinate with the various departments concerning the release of public information. Establish a Joint Information Center

3. Develop procedures for rumor control and information authentication

4. Clear information with the chief executive 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)

Christian County -- County Commission, County Road Depts.,

Special Road Districts, Emergency Management Director

Municipalities -- City Emergency Management Director, Public Works/Utility Co’s, Utility Co.

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)

Christian County -- County Sheriff

Municipalities -- Municipal Police Departments

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

F. Fire Service (Annex F)

Christian County and Municipalities -- City/Rural Fire Departments/Districts

* 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. Provide radiological support, including decontamination
  7. Maintain/develop plans when required or conditions change

1. Conduct training courses in fire prevention techniques, fire prevention inspections.
2. Assist in Damage Assessment
3. Provide personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training

G. Resource Management (Annex G)

Christian County -- Emergency Management Director, Red Cross, Common Road Districts

Municipalities -- City Clerk, Public Works/Utility Companies

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 stocking of shelters

H. Hazardous Material Response (Annex H)

Christian County--Christian County LEPC, Christian County Health Dept., Regional WMD Teams

City/Rural Fire Departments

Municipalities—Public Works/Utility Companies

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 pubic warning
6. Establish an on-scene command post
7. Provide response personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training to assist Haz-Mat/WMD Teams.
8. Provide equipment (dozers, backhoes, etc) for Haz-Mat/WMD Teams
9. Maintain the inventory of radiological equipment from the state

I. Public Works (Annex I)

Christian County -- County Commissioners, County Road & Bridge, Special Road Districts

Municipalities -- Municipal Public Works/Utility Companies

1. Remove debris and dispose of garbage

2. Make emergency road and bridge repairs

3. Restore utility service, especially to critical facilities

4. Gather damage assessment information

5. Provide necessary support to other departments (i.e. heavy equipment, barricades, etc.)

6. Provide personnel with the appropriate level of hazardous materials training.

J. Evacuation (Annex J)

Christian County -- County Sheriff, Emergency Management Director

Municipalities -- Municipal Police Chief, Emergency Management Director

1. Verify evacuation routes and implement evacuation plans

2. Identify affected facilities or individuals with functional needs

3. Make arrangements to keep essential facilities operating

4. Maintain a continuous 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)

Christian County -- Emergency Management Director, Christian County Health Dept.

Municipalities -- Emergency Management Director, Christian County Health Dept.

1. Advise the public on what protective actions to take

2. Identify warning procedures

3. Maintain emergency public information materials

4. Assist with the movement of people to shelters if necessary

5. Provide protective shelter for the population in situations for which such action is appropriate. Coordinate with Reception and Care, Annex L.

6. Nuclear attack sheltering will require implementing special procedures (i.e. marking, stocking, and upgrading)

L. Reception and Care (Annex L)

Christian County -- County Emergency Management Director/American Red Cross, Family Support

Municipalities -- City Emergency Management Director/American Red Cross

1. Review list of designated temporary lodging and feeding facilities

2. Review procedures for the management of reception and care activities (feeding, registration, lodging)

3. Designate facilities for functional needs groups

4. Maintain supply of registration forms

5. Coordinate mass feeding operations with Resource and Supply

6. Develop procedures to assist evacuees with medical problems

M. Health and Medical (Annex M)

Christian County -- County Health Department, Cox Paramedics, Coroner

Municipalities -- County Health Department, Cox Paramedics

1. Provide for public health services during an emergency

2. Coordinate plans with representatives of private health

3. Implement plans for mass inoculation and vaccination

4. Review provisions for expanded mortuary services

5. Develop procedures to augment regular medical staff

6. Develop plans to provide medical care in shelters

O. MoScope (Annex O)

Christian County—Emergency Management, Sheriff, Commissioners, Red Cross,

Municipalities-----Mayor, Police Dept., Fire Dept., Emergency Management

1. Train personnel (full-time and supplementary)

2. Identify warning procedures

3. Provide for human services during an emergency

4. Monitor all emergency situations to insure proper response

5. Review list of designated temporary lodging and feeding facilities

6. Maintain and update resource lists of supplies and personnel for use in disaster situations

P. Volunteer Labor (Annex P)

Christian County – Emergency Management Director, Christian County COAD, Volunteer

Coordinator, American Red Cross

Municipalities –Emergency Management Director

1. Maintain a list of potential volunteers
2. Designate staging areas for assembly of volunteers
3. Maintain release forms and duty forms to keep track of volunteer labor hours.
4. Identify storage facilities for donated goods for use by volunteers.
5. Maintain a list of volunteer agencies (UMCOR, AMERICORPS, etc.)

Q. Animals in Disaster (Annex R)

Christian County – Emergency Management Director, Animals in Disaster Coordinator

Municipalities – Mayor, Animal Control Worker

1. Maintain an accurate list of Animal Shelters.
2. Maintain a list of available Veterinarians.
3. Maintain a list of medical supplies
4. Identify activation procedures.
5. Identify identification and documentation procedures.

R. Debris Removal

Christian County – Emergency Management Director, Common Road District Foremen, County

Commission, Special Road Districts

Municipalities – Mayor, Water/Sewer/Street/Electric, Emergency Management Director, Utility

Companies

1. Maintain a list of potential volunteers
2. Identify identification and documentation procedures.
3. Maintain an accurate list of pertinent resources
4. Designate facilities needed for debris removal activities.

S. Animal Emergencies

Christian County – Emergency Management Director, County Commission, County Health Department,

Law Enforcement,

Municipalities – Mayor, Emergency Management Director,

* + - 1. Identify identification and documentation procedures
      2. Maintain an accurate list of pertinent resources
      3. Maintain an accurate list of Animal Shelters.
      4. Maintain a list of available Veterinarians.
      5. Maintain a list of medical supplies

Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan

**EMERGENCY (DISASTER) CLASSIFICATION & CONTROL PROCEDURES**

1. PURPOSE

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

1. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION
   1. **Level 5 Emergency:**
      1. The Incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel
      2. Command and General Staff positions (other than the IC) are not activated.
      3. No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.
      4. The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within one hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene.
      5. **Examples:** vehicle fire, EMS call, police traffic stop.
      6. **Response:**
         1. No action needed by other agencies outside of the normal response.
   2. **Level 4 Emergency**
      1. Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated only if needed.
      2. Several resources are required to mitigate the incident.
      3. The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase
      4. The agency administrator may have briefings and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation of authority is updated.
      5. No IAP is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources.
      6. The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans with objectives and priorities.
      7. **Examples**: Large structure fires, large grass/wild land fires, bus crash, hazardous materials accidents, F-0 to F-1 tornados.
      8. **Response:**
         1. Notification to senior elected officials of the jurisdiction
         2. EOC may be partially activated with minimal staff
         3. Emergency Management may assist with onsite command post
   3. **Level 3 Emergency**
      1. When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit leader Level Positions.
      2. The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.
      3. A written IAP may be required for each operational period.
      4. **Examples:** Large apartment fires, large chemical spills with evacuations, moderately sized earthquake, school shooting, F-2 to F-3 tornado within 1 or more jurisdictions.
      5. **Response**:
         1. Senior elected officials (Mayor-Commissioners) and city administrators from affected jurisdictions report to EOC
         2. Representatives from each affected jurisdiction (Fire, EMS, Health, public works) reports to EOC.
         3. City Council members should report to City Hall.
         4. Agencies and departments from within affected jurisdictions should report to their normal reporting station. Once assembled, the supervisor should make contact with their City Hall with a status report. One person at city hall should be designated to receive these reports and charged with sending these reports to their EOC representative.
         5. Area Commands may be set up (usually at the fire district headquarters).
   4. **Level 2 Emergency**
      1. This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command and general staffing.
      2. Most or all of the command and general staff positions are filled.
      3. A written IAP is required for each operational period.
      4. Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.
      5. Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only).
      6. The agency administrator is responsible for the Incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings and the written delegation of authority.
      7. **Examples:** Large earthquake locally or within the state, F-4 tornado across multiple jurisdictions.
      8. **Response:**
         1. Full activation of County EOC
         2. All positions activated.
         3. Senior elected officials (Mayor-Commissioners) and city administrators from affected jurisdictions report to EOC
         4. Representatives from each affected jurisdiction (Fire, EMS, Health, public works) reports to EOC.
         5. City Council members should report to City Hall.
         6. Agencies and departments from within affected jurisdictions should report to their normal reporting station. Once assembled, the supervisor should make contact with their City Hall with a status report. One person at city hall should be designated to receive these reports and charged with sending these status reports to their EOC representative.
         7. Agencies within the county that are not affected should send status reports to the EOC: personnel and equipment available to be deployed.
         8. Area commands may be set up (usually at the fire district headquarters).
         9. All other elected officials report to local area command, ensure a representative is sent to County EOC.
   5. **Level 1 Emergency**
      1. This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
      2. All command and general staff positions are activated.
      3. Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
      4. Branches need to be established.
      5. The agency administrator will have briefings and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
      6. Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended.
      7. There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.
      8. **Examples:** F-5 tornado across multiple jurisdictions, local large earthquake.
      9. **Response:**
         1. Full activation of County EOC
         2. Senior elected officials (Mayor-Commissioners) and city administrators from affected jurisdictions report to EOC
         3. Representatives from each affected jurisdiction (Fire, EMS, Health, public works) reports to EOC.
         4. City Council members should report to City Hall.
         5. Agencies and departments from within affected jurisdictions should report to their normal reporting station, even if it is destroyed. Once assembled, the supervisor should make contact with their City Hall with a status report. One person at city hall should be designated to receive these reports and charged with sending these status reports to their EOC representative.
         6. Agencies within the county that are not affected should send status reports to the EOC: personnel and equipment available to be deployed.
         7. Area command may be set up.
2. RESPONSE PROCEDURES
   1. The dispatcher, upon notification of an emergency, shall notify the officer on duty to respond. (The term dispatcher when used in these procedures applies to the E-911 Dispatcher for Christian County.)
   2. 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. He/she will take charge as Incident Commander on-site, and will implement the Incident Management System. The Incident Commander will:
      1. Assess the Incident Priorities:
         1. Life Safety
         2. Incident Stabilization
         3. Property Conservation
      2. Implement an Incident Action Plan
      3. Develop an incident command structure
      4. Assess resource needs and orders needed resources
      5. Coordinates overall emergency activities.
   3. The Incident Commander will maintain radio contact with the dispatcher to advise of the situation and to alert additional response agencies as necessary.
   4. When it becomes apparent to the Incident Commander at the scene that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding agency(s) and the emergency has escalated from Level 5 to Level 4 or higher, the Incident Commander will instruct the dispatcher to notify the County Emergency Management Director of the seriousness of the disaster.
   5. The County Emergency Management Director will in turn, advice the chief elected official (i.e., Presiding Commissioner for Christian County, or Mayor of the involved municipality) of the situation, at which time a determination will be made as to whether or not the EOC should be activated and personnel assembled.
   6. Should it be decided to assemble the EOC staff, each member of the EOC Direction and Control staff will be contacted by the Emergency Management Director or dispatcher and advised to report to the EOC.
   7. After the EOC Direction and Control staff has assembled, it will be determined what personnel will be required to control operations. The officials present will make this determination.
3. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES
   1. It will be the responsibility of the dispatcher on duty and the Emergency Management Director to notify key government officials and emergency response organizations/ departments. The primary methods of communications will be through radio, pager and/or telephone or the Swift 911 system.
   2. The dispatcher will have available at the communications center the necessary call-up/notification lists which includes names and telephone numbers of individuals and organizations to contact. It is the responsibility of the dispatcher along with each organization/ department and the emergency management director to see that these lists are kept current.
   3. 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.
   4. Depending upon the type of emergency, the dispatcher will notify/warn special locations such as schools, nursing homes, industry, etc. A list of names and telephone numbers to contact is available with the dispatcher. On-duty personnel at the department and/or the Emergency Management Director will assist with this notification.
   5. It is the responsibility of the message clerk to keep a log of all messages received and sent (see Annex A for copies of message and log forms).
   6. Operational procedures/checklists will be established and utilized in so far as possible.
   7. Situations requiring notification that are not covered by these checklists will be handled on a case by case basis by the Emergency Management Director and his staff.

Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan

**PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING ASSISTANCE**

I STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

A. Assistance from State and/or Federal agencies such as the Department of Conservation, Department of Natural Resources, CORPS of Engineers, etc. can be requested directly by calling the appropriate agency. State and/or Federal assistance may also be requested through the State Emergency Management Agency Duty Officer.

B. **All resources requests should be relayed to the DMACC via WebEOC to ensure that local resources are utilized before state resources are requested.**

C. SEMA Notification

1. **SEMA has a 24-hour Telephone number to request assistance in a disaster or emergency: 573-526-9100. REGION D Coordinator 1-573-821-4683**

a. Working hours: personnel in the EOC will answer your call.

b. Non-working hours: Leave your name and a call back number. The Duty Officer will return your call.

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 F in Jefferson City by radio.

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. Requests should be made through The State Emergency Management Agency

B. Procedures

1. Analyze the situation to determine:
2. If threat to life or property still exists.
3. To insure all local resources are committed.
4. 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.

Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

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

*NATURAL HAZARDS*

Tornado Since Missouri lies in the heart of the nation's "tornado alley", its residents are particularly vulnerable to tornadoes. Seventy percent (70%) of Missouri's tornadoes occur during the months of March, April, May and June, but a tornado can occur at any time of the year. In past years Christian County has recorded several tornado touchdowns; consequently, Christian County is considered at risk to tornadoes. Any type of tornado touchdown in the county could prove to be disastrous.

Winter Although excessive snowfalls with prolonged severe cold, ice storms, or

Storms storms producing blizzard conditions are rare in Missouri, they do occur. Most snow usually falls during the months of December, January and February. Southern Missouri Counties average 8-12 inches of snow a year.

A large winter/ice storm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as, power failure, transportation incidents and fuel shortages. Also, transportation of critical systems employees to their jobs could be a problem. Persons in the medical fields, pubic works, and law enforcement might need help in getting to their respective jobs.

Floods The flooding potential in Christian County is limited. Waterways include the James and Finley River and various creeks and branches. Flooding could potentially occur anywhere in the County along these waterways. Most of the immediate danger is from flash flooding of low water bridges and crossings. Most of the sites in the county are marked with water depth indicators to warn citizens of the depth of the water.

Along with Christian County, the community of Nixa participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Christian County and the other communities have never been mapped.

Earthquake Although earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently then on the west coast, the threat of earthquake to Missouri residents is high. Persons in Christian County would feel some of the effects of a major earthquake in the New Madrid area. Some buildings may have slight foundation damage, things falling off shelves, etc. For more information, see Appendix 5 to this Basic Plan.

Other Additional natural hazards that could affect Christian County include: drought (prolonged period with no rain that can affect agricultural areas and impact water supply systems) and wildfire (uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or woodlands).

TECHNOLOGICAL/MANMADE HAZARDS

Hazardous Christian County is prone to hazardous materials incidents from both fixed

Materials containment sites and transportation accidents. There are numerous fixed facilities that store/use hazardous materials, several pipelines and one rail line also cross through the County (for additional information, see Annex H). There also several busy highways that run through the county that have are major corridors for the transportation of hazardous materials. Listed below are some of the highways and their average daily traffic counts.

Transportation This type of incident involves passenger air or rail travel that results in death

Accident or serious injury. There are no passenger rail lines in Christian County. There is one rail line that crosses a small portion of western Christian County in the Billings area. This rail line is considered to have moderate rates of travel and various hazardous chemicals are transported on this line. Although the nearest airport that provides passenger service is located in Springfield at the Springfield-Branson Regional Airport, Christian County is very vulnerable to an air traffic disaster. Christian County is situated in a way that a large number of fights come over the county on their approach to the airport. A significant air traffic disaster would require large numbers of responders trained in medical care, hazardous materials, fire fighting, Critical Incident Stress, etc. With the expected number of casualties, the coroner’s office will also be overwhelmed. Air traffic disasters always attract national news media attention. The Public Information Office may have to be staffed for weeks after the incident is stabilized. Highway incidents are usually excluded under this hazard and addressed under hazardous materials incident.

Dam There are three (3) dams located in Christian County (see Appendix 5 to

Failure Annex J). The partial or complete collapse of any of these structures has the potential to cause downstream flooding problems in the county.

Fire Fire is the primary cause of accidental death in the United States, surpassing floods, automobile accidents and other disasters (20 times more deaths are caused by fire than by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes combined.) Fires are by far the most frequent hazard that will affect Christian County. Most fire and rescue departments in the county have mutual aid agreements in place to deal with major fires. A large fire could possibly deplete water supply very rapidly. Public works departments should be notified in order to try and lessen the effects of a large volume of water being used.

Fires may be accidental (lightning) or intentional (arson) and have the potential to cause major conflagrations, leading to secondary hazards, such as a hazardous materials incident.

Power This type incident involves any interruption or loss of electrical service due

Failure to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, natural hazards, equipment failure or fuel shortage. A significant power failure would require the involvement of the emergency management organization to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, etc. Winter storms are the most likely cause of power failure. However, terrorism in the future could also pose a significant threat. The population most susceptible to harm from a power failure would be young children and the elderly. All but one of the county’s major nursing homes have a backup generator. Residents from the one that doesn’t could be moved to another home in the same city with a modest amount of effort. Or, if power was believed to be off for an extended period of time, a generator could be brought in temporarily. There are also a large number of private homes in the county that house people who have life support systems requiring power. The area Home Health Care agencies should prepare and update lists frequently and supply this information to county fire and rescue departments as well as the Emergency Management Office in case of power outage.

Most municipal water systems have backup power in case of an emergency. However, residences in the outlying areas rely on wells for their water sources. Many households in the county would be without potable water.

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

#### Mass Casualty

Events With the every increasing population come new types of disasters. Recently our country has experienced several mass casualty incidents that have overwhelmed local responders and have caused national and even international attention. School shootings and bombings just to name a few. Christian County can also be susceptible to these kinds of incidents. In the county we now have a ball stadium with a capacity of 4,500 persons, one area church that will seat 2,500 persons in their auditorium, area schools and other various large assembly establishments. An incident where there was a bomb or an armed intruder, local resources would be greatly stressed. Large numbers of medical responders would be necessary to deal with such a disaster. Fire department members should all be trained in triage and first aid to assist the ambulance personnel.

Terrorism/WMD Terrorism is defined as: “the unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) of two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” According to the FBI there are two types of terrorism: Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism. Terrorism and/or use of WMD can take place in various forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist group, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and the points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist/WMD actions include: bombings, airline attacks, nuclear/biological/chemical attacks, infrastructure attack, arson, and kidnappings/assassinations. Although this state has identified several different extremist groups operating here, there have been no indications of any specific terrorist activities. The potential does remain for some new extremist and/or terrorist group to move into the state. An open society such as ours, which is dependent upon technology for its continued smooth operation, remains a potential target for terrorists. Additional information on terrorism is found in Annex N

Public Health

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

In particular, two public health hazards have recently emerged as issues of great concern, with far reaching consequences. One would be the intentional release of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent, as a terrorist/WMD act of sabotage, to adversely impact a large number of people (see Annex N for more information). The second hazard would be a deadly flu outbreak (influenza pandemic) that could kill or sicken thousands of people across the country or around the globe, as in the case of the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918-19 (see Annex M and refer to the “Local Public Health Emergency Plan” on file in the EMD office). Such a pandemic could occur either by a natural means, or man-caused as a bio- terrorist activity.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Christian County - Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment | | | | | | | | |
| (THIRA) | | | | | | | | |
| Click on the boxes to the right of the threat/hazard and put an X in "(3) High", " (2) Medium", " (1) Low" or "(0) Not a Threat". | | | | | | | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Threat or Hazard | Probability | | | | Impact | | | |
|  | High 3 | Medium 2 | Low 1 | Not A Threat | High 3 | Medium 2 | Low 1 | Not A  Threat |
| Agriculture - Plant Disease Outbreak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EXAMPLE: Zombie Apocalypse |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |  |
| Animal Disease Outbreak | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Plant Disease Outbreak | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Drought | 1 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Earthquake | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Emerging Infectious Disease outbreak | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Flood (FLASH) | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Heat Wave | 3 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Landslide | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Loss of Water Supply | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sinkholes | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| Space Weather (Solar Flares) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Thunderstorm (wind, hail, lightening) | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Tornado | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wildfire | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Winter storm | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loss of Natural Gas | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Power failure | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Airplane crash | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Dam/levee failure | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Fire | 2 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Hazardous materials release | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Radiological release | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Train derailment | 0 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Transportation System Failure | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Active Shooter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armed Assault (Mumbai Style Attack) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| School violence | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Terrorist acts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biological Attack (Non-Food) | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Chemical Terrorism Attack (Non-Food) \* | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Improvised Explosive Devise Attack | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Improvised Nuclear Device Attack | 0 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Civil disturbance | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Cyber attack | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Special Event | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Urban conflagration (fire) | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Flood (Static/Slow) | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 |

**Attachment A**

**Appendix 5 Drought Plan**

1. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Christian County Drought Plan is to address the need for coordinated response and advanced emergency planning. It complements and supports the State Consolidated Plan and the State Emergency Operations Plan. Disaster response is often reactive. The drought plan outlines proactive strategic and tactical measures designed to better prepare Christian County for drought. It is a drought response plan and does not eliminate the need for long range strategic planning, which would address the bigger issue of drought impact avoidance.

1. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS
2. Situation
   1. In the event of a drought the drought plan will provide essential information and instructions to deal with the effects of the drought
   2. Christian County is susceptible to drought and has endured several damaging droughts in the past.
      1. Assumptions
         1. Christian County officials will determine the best option to ensure that the safety of the public.
         2. Christian County officials will advise the public on what water saving procedures need to be but into action.
         3. The County and its municipalities will participate in exercise and drills.
         4. Conduct public awareness programs.
            1. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
3. General
4. Action to be taken by Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation

* 1. Work with local officials to develop a comprehensive drought plan.
  2. Participate in drills and exercises.
  3. Prepare a system for educating the public on drought.
  4. Determine essential and unessential water uses.
  5. Determine degrees or phases of drought.

2. Preparedness

1. Formulate a Local Water Shortage Management Team (LWSMT).
2. Keep accurate records of water reservoirs levels at key times of the year.
3. Educate the public on the importance of water conservation.
4. Emergency Response
5. Recovery
   1. Continue to monitor water levels.
   2. Slowly release consumers from the mandatory compliances of water conservation.
   3. Prepare an after-drought report for release to the public.
   4. Conduct any other actions necessary to assist in returning the situation to normal.
6. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES
   * 1. The County has the primary responsibility for informing the public of any potential of drought and preparing to make any potential disaster run as smooth as possible. Some of these duties may include:
        1. Developing a system where drought is broken down into phases with certain essential duties that must be accomplished in each.
        2. Identify possible water suppliers in the event that the affected areas water consumption surpasses the water production.
        3. Develop a plan to ensure that all animals in the afflicted area are supplied water and pasture or transported to an area where there is water and pasture.
     2. The County PIO will be responsible for informing the public through media and public awareness methods.
     3. Reception and Care Coordinator will assist with shelter an feeding operations of any person(s) without water.
     4. Fire and Rescue Coordinator will assist in the evacuation of any person unable to evacuate themselves safely.
7. DIRECTION AND CONTROL
   * 1. A disaster or potential disaster that generates a requirement for protecting people from a harmful environment will activate the EOC.
     2. Situation analysis, planning, policy making, coordination, and ultimate direction and control for drought operations will be carried out from the EOC.
8. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS
   * 1. Procurement of necessary supplies will be accomplished through normal acquisition channels and coordinated with Resource and Supply when necessary.

Supplements to Attachment A / Appendix 5 Drought Plan

Supplement 1: Essential and Non-essential Water Usage

Supplement 2: Phases of Drought

**Supplement 1**

ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL WATER USES

1. **Class 1: Essential Water Uses** 
   * + 1. Domestic Use: Water in amounts reasonably needed to sustain human life, and t9 maintain reasonable standards of hygiene, cleanliness, and sanitation.
       2. Health Care Facilities: Patient care and rehabilitation
       3. Public Use: Firefighting -local authorities should institute a "burn ban" at this time, allowing no outside burning.
       4. Water that is necessary for health and public protection purposes, as specifically approved by the health official and the municipal governing body, should include public water supply and wastewater treatment.
       5. Water is necessary for the operation of electric power generation, essential for the operation of key military facilities the operation of telephone communications, water and wastewater systems and other health-related needs.
2. **Class 2: Socially and Economically suitable Uses of Water**
   * + 1. To the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use, socially or economically important uses of water include:

(a) Agricultural irrigation for the production of food and fiber and the maintenance of livestock;

(b) Watering by commercial nurseries at a stock;

(c) Water uses by arboretums and public gardens of national, state, or regional significance where necessary to preserve specimens;

(d) Water use by sod producers and the turf industry to a minimum level to maintain stock;

(e) Use of fresh water at a minimum rate necessary to implement re-vegetation following earth moving, where such re-vegetation is required pursuant to an erosion and sedimentation control plan adopted pursuant law or regulation;

(f) Commercial laundry mats;

(g) Restaurants, clubs and eating establishments.

(h) Commercial air conditioning, including refilling for start-up at the beginning of the cooling season, make up water during the cooling season, refilling specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body where the system has been drained for health, protection or repair purposes.

(i) Schools, churches, motels/hotels, .similar commercial establishments.

1. **Class 3: Non-Essential Uses of Water** 
   * + 1. Non-essential uses of water include:

(a) Outdoor commercial and non-commercial watering (public or private);

(b) Fountains, reflecting pools and artificial waterfalls used for ornamental purposes;

(c) Gardens, lawns, parks, playing fields and other recreational areas that do not have access to grey water supplies;

(d) Filling and operation of swimming pools (public or private);

(e) Watering of golf course greens to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water (e.g. such as grey water) are not available or feasible to use;

(f) Washing of all motor vehicles including commercial car and truck washes and private vehicles by owner except in cases involving recognized human health and safety concerns (e.g. ambulances, commercial vehicles that haul fresh produce, etc.);

(g) Use of fire hydrants and sprinkler caps for testing any fire apparatus and for fire department drills (unless specifically approved by the health officials of the municipality). In general, the use of fire hydrants for all purposes except for fire fighting, health protection or certain testing and drills by the fire department if it is in the interest of public safety and is approved by the governing body.

(h) Any flushing of sewers and hydrants except as needed to ensure public health and safety, and approved by health officials and the governing body;

(i) Air conditioning and refilling cooling towers after draining except for refilling for start-up at the beginning of the cooling season, makeup of water during the cooling season, refilling specifically approved by health officials and the governing body where the system has been drained for health protection or repair purposes.

Supplement

PHASES OF DROUGHT

1. **Phase** 1 - **Advisory Phase** 
   * + 1. During the Advisory Phase do the following:

(a) Issue a water shortage advisory as indicated by the DAC or as local conditions dictate and set conservation goals,

(b) Inform the public of the potential problem, and

(c) Request voluntary conservation.

* + - 1. When to declare an advisory:

(a) An advisory should be declared when conditions indicate the potential for serious water-supply shortages,

(b) When static water levels drop in wells, or when pumping rates decline, or when draw downs increase while pumping (measurements should be made weekly),

(c) When stream flow is abnormally low, or when demand is 20 to 40 percent of flow,

(d) When there are less than 240 but more than 180 supply days left in reservoirs and impoundments (supply should be reassessed weekly).

* + - 1. What to do in an advisory:

(a) Notify the affected public and request voluntary conservation expressed as a percentage of normal use or a specific gallon amount,

(b) Conduct an intensive public information campaign,

(c) Enlist support from the local Water Shortage Management Team because they are important to success,

(d) Allow for the fact that in most circumstances, voluntary measures only reduce water use by 5 to 15 percent,

(e) Develop action plans for alternate supply sources. The action plans would be constructed from plans developed as drought contingencies as approved by the local Water Shortage Management Teams.

(f) Establish water conservation ordinances that have enforceable measures for non-compliance. Recommended water conservation for specific uses should be activated at this point.

1. **Phase** 2 - **Drought Alert** 
   * + 1. During the Drought Alert do the following:

(a)Issue a water shortage alert as indicated by the CCEOP or as local conditions dictate,

(b) set more stringent conservation goals, which can include activities to educate utility owners and operators that unaccounted water (water lost in transmission) must be measured and reduced to a reasonable limit such as 10 to 15 percent,

{c) Restrict Class 3 non-essential uses,

(d) Inform the public of the problem,

(e) Request voluntary conservation of all water use, and

(f) Monitor and enforce compliance.

* + - 1. When to declare an alert:

(a) When there are visible or measurable signs that supplies are significantly lower than the seasonal norm and are diminishing,

(b) When there are signs of shortage in a well that are abnormally large or

there is a rapid increase in drawdown or a large decrease in the static water level,

{c) When the demand is 40 to 65 percent of flow of springs or streams, as determined from comparisons with historical records (the flow should be measured twice weekly. The alert can be removed when the demand is less than 40 percent for a 4-week period.

(d) When there are less than 180 but more than 120 days supply remaining in a reservoir impoundment.

* + - 1. What to do in an alert:

(a) Choose and implement voluntary measures and incorporate enforceable water use restrictions into a water conservation ordinance.

(b) Implement an education effort to encourage water conservation intensified to exceed 50 percent water conservation.

(c) Develop a firm commitment to alternate supply processes such as pipeline, hauling, and agreements with nearby water suppliers.

1. **Phase 3 - Conservation Phase** 
   * + 1. During the Conservation Phase:

(a) Issue a water shortage statement, with coordination from the DAC

(b) Set more stringent conservation goals,

(c) Ration Class 3 use, restrict Class 2 use,

(d) Inform the public,

(e) Enact conservation pricing, and

(f) monitor/enforce compliance/restrictions.

* + - 1. When to declare Phase 3:

(a) If the drawdown and static water level of a well continues to go down, a point should be chosen to declare an emergency situation based on prior knowledge of the well,

(b) If the demand on springs and streams is 65 to 75 percent of flow

(c) When there are less than 120 but more that 60 days available supply in reservoirs and impoundments.

* + - 1. What to do in Phase 3:

(a) Implement stringent conservation measures

(b) Enact pricing measures and additional mandatory restrictions

(c) Expanded educational efforts and explain pricing measures and restrictions

(d) Put water conservation ordinance in place

(e) Put alternate supply sources into service, and

(f) Assess penalties for non-compliance with the water conservation ordinance.

1. **Phase 4 - Drought Emergency (water rationing)** 
   * + 1. During the Water Rationing Emergency Phase:

(a) Begin mandatory allocation of water and advise SEMA of local emergency,

(b) Immediately reduce usage by 25 to 50 percent (local option),

(c) Inform the public,

(d) Practice stricter conservation pricing,

(e) set new conservation goals,

(f) Monitor all shortages and compliance,

(g) Enforce allocations as necessary, and

(h) Ban Class 2 and 3 uses.

* + - 1. When to declare water rationing:

(a) When the water supply is clearly inadequate to meet predicted demands, declare water shortage rationing on metered systems. Un-metered users must somehow be monitored. Efforts should be implemented to finance meters prior to drought.

(b) When the supply appears to be running out in water wells;

(c) When demand on springs and streams is 75 percent or more of their daily measured flow;

(d) When less than 60 day supply is available in reservoirs and impoundments.

* + - 1. What to do in rationing:

(a) Be fair and equitable,

(b) use the method most appropriate for your community (if you use flat percentages it penalizes conservation but if you use variable percent- ages it is better for small users),

(c) Penalty assessments established earlier are to be enforced, (d) set a maximum allowable usage,

(e) Allow maximum per capita use (rationing and pricing can reduce use of water by 30 to 70 percent).

Appendix 6 to Basic Plan

Severe Weather Procedures

1. PURPOSE

The ability of Christian County to warn the residents of severe weather threats is essential to saving lives and protecting property. Since severe weather can threaten life and property, it is essential to have an effective method of alerting key personnel and warning the public. This annex is developed to provide information and guidance concerning severe weather spotting procedures, alerting the public and the initial response in the event that extensive damage has occurred due to severe weather.

1. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS
   1. Situation
      1. Christian County has the ability to receive warning information from the following:
         1. MULESterminal located in the E-911 Dispatch Center
         2. National Weather Service office in Springfield by phone
         3. Missouri State Highway Patrol, Troop D by phone, radio, MoSWIN
         4. NOAA Weather Alert Radio in the Christian County EOC.
         5. GR Level3 and Internet Radar services.
         6. Various public and private internet warning services.
         7. Automated Rave Alert mass notification system
         8. Radio and Television stations.
         9. Amateur Radio equipment in the EOC.
      2. The primary communications and warning capabilities for Christian County are in the E-911 Dispatch Center. Communications frequencies for Christian County are kept on file in the Dispatch Center and at the various Police, Fire and Emergency Medical Services Stations throughout the county.
      3. Christian County E-911 is staffed 24 hours a day and maintains a central dispatch which covers all of Christian County and the municipalities. Christian County E-911 provides dispatching for each Fire District, Sheriff’s Department and each Police Department.
      4. The communities of Nixa, Billings, Clever, Sparta, Chadwick, and Highlandville have personnel trained as weather spotters through their fire departments.
      5. The Christian County Amateur Radio Emergency System and HAM radio organizations are available in Christian County. A HAM radio network is available in the County. Two repeaters are located in County. HAM Radio operators also serve as weather spotters
      6. The City of Ozark has 8 outdoor warning sirens, the City of Nixa has 6 sirens and the cities of Billings, Sparta and Clever each have one outdoor siren. These warning devices are activated by the police and fire departments in their respective cities, and tested approximately 4-6 times each year. There are no other outdoor warning devices in the rural parts of Christian County.
      7. All Christian County residents are urged to purchase NOAA Weather Alert Radios. This method of receiving warnings should be considered the best method. Campaigns for NOAA Weather Alert Radios should be implemented to raise awareness of the importance of weather alert radios.
      8. The County Sheriff's Office, with assistance from the City Police Departments, and the City and Rural Fire Departments can provide warning notification to special facilities out in the county by telephone, in person, etc.
      9. The County Emergency Management Director has the ability to activate the EAS System. A copy of the procedures is kept on file in the EOC.
      10. The primary EAS radio station for Christian County is KTTS 1260/AM 94.7 in Springfield. The primary EAS television stations are KSPR, Channel 33; KOLR, Channel 10; KYTV, Channel 3; KTOZ, Channel 21; and KDEB, Channel 27, all located in Springfield.
      11. Rave Alert System: a mass notification system housed in the Emergency Operations Center. Has the ability to notify large numbers of residents by geographical locations or by specific lists (schools, nursing homes, etc.) as well as itemized lists of public safety personnel, government personnel, law enforcement and other essential personnel in the county of severe weather watches, warnings and other emergencies.
2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   1. General
      1. When a severe weather situation occurs, all available systems will be used to alert and warn the public (private residences, schools, nursing homes, the hospital, etc.) Methods of warning include: tone alert monitors, outdoor warning sirens, and broadcast over radio/television stations, NOAA Weather Alert Radio, IRIS, and the internet. Tests and educational programs will be conducted regularly to ensure the public understands the various warnings
      2. Communication systems may become overloaded during emergency situations. Communications will be expanded by augmenting telephone services (implement line load control, prioritize service restoration, etc.) and utilizing amateur radio communication networks (i.e., HAM radio operators).
      3. The communications and warning operations for Christian County will be initiated by Christian County E-911.
      4. Hazardous Weather Outlooks are formulated by the National Weather Service daily at 6:00 am and 1:00 pm. Additional outlooks are posted at 8:00 pm should the threat of overnight storms become a possibility. These outlooks are designed to advise departments of impending severe weather. Department heads should monitor these reports to keep apprised of potentially hazardous weather.
   2. Activation of Spotters
      1. The determination to activate Spotters can and may come from several sources. The Emergency Management Director(s), county/city dispatch centers, advice from the National Weather Service or Fire District Chief.
      2. Occasionally, the National Weather Service will contact dispatch centers to advise them to alert spotters. Therefore, the responsibility to activate spotters or not to activate spotters must be made by local officials.
      3. If there are any questions or concerns whether or not to activate spotters, the National Weather Service should be contacted at 1-800-762-4363 for advice.
      4. The National Weather Service web page offers a spotter activation section that can aid in the activation determination at [www.crh.noaa.sgf](http://www.crh.noaa.sgf)
      5. Sometimes warning can come within minutes of an impending storm. Therefore, Emergency Managers, dispatch agencies, department heads should be prepared to activate spotters based on storm development, warnings and or reports from other spotters in “upstream” counties.
3. PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES
   1. Conduct training for personnel (full-time, part-time, auxiliary) in:
      1. Weather spotting
      2. Message flow when the EOC is activated
      3. Emergency classification
      4. Damage assessment
      5. Activation procedures of warning system
      6. Participate in tests and exercises.
   2. Promote the use of All-Hazards Radios thru Project Community Alert.
   3. Inspect and maintain all equipment regularly.
   4. Departments should ensure participation in the Rave Alert notification system.
   5. Coordinate communications with neighboring jurisdictions.
   6. Develop back-up procedures should equipment fail.
   7. Develop procedures to warn and/or communicate information to functional needs groups (hearing impaired persons, persons with visual impairments, non-English speaking groups, etc.
4. RESPONSE PROCEDURES
   1. Severe Thunderstorm Watch
      1. Definition: A severe thunderstorm watch means that conditions are favorable for the development of thunderstorms in the watch area.
      2. Actions to be Taken:
         1. Christian County Emergency Management will send out ICS 202’s to area departments by E-mail in advance of the potential severe weather conditions
         2. A Rave Alert will be sent out to Public Safety Personnel and the general public that have signed up for the alert.
         3. All Department Heads and Emergency Managers should be on a heightened state of awareness and monitor weather radio or other weather source for announcements.
   2. Tornado Watch
      1. Definition: A tornado watch means that conditions are favorable for the development of tornados within the watch area.
      2. Actions to Be Taken:
         1. E-911 dispatch center will page area departments advising them of the Tornado Watch.
         2. All Department Heads and Emergency Managers should be on a heightened state of awareness and monitor weather radio or other weather source for announcements.
         3. Initiate personnel call-up as necessary, based on the potential of the situation.
         4. Run equipment readiness checks
   3. Severe Thunderstorm Warning with a Tornado Watch Issued
      1. Definition: Is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area
      2. Actions to Be Taken:
         1. E-911 dispatch center will page area departments advising them of warning.
         2. A determination will be made by the EMA Director or designee on which agencies to activate In the absence of the County EMA Director, the assistant EMD, or the Dispatch Center will advise the agencies on whether or not to activate spotters.
         3. After activation, each department will advise E-911 Dispatch of their status and who is the Incident Commander for this event.
         4. Each agency will utilize the Incident Management System.
   4. Tornado Warning
      1. Definition:The National Weather Service has issued a tornado warning for a particular area. Departments should already be at their posts at this time. Tornado warnings can be issued from several different sources.
         1. Weather Service sees rotation on Doppler radar.
         2. Weather Service gets a report from a trained Weather Spotters
         3. Reports of damage, actual sightings from citizens.
         4. Or a combination of all the above.
      2. Actions to be Taken:
         1. The E-911 Dispatch will advise all departments of the Tornado Warning via normal paging procedures. E-911 dispatch will also advise of the path of the storm and cities affected by this warning. See appendix 7 to this annex. Swift 911 message will also be sent.
         2. Departments sound warning sirens based on NWS warning polygon. See appendix 7 to this annex.
         3. IC will notify spotters of the Tornado Warning.
         4. Spotters posted at assembly areas and safe rooms will notify facility supervisors of the Tornado Warning.
         5. Departments and facilities execute their normal Tornado Drill Procedures.
         6. Community Warning Sirens: Again, siren activation is responsibility the individual community. Each community that has sirens should develop and maintain procedures for sounding the sirens and maintain lists of persons who are responsible for sounding the siren. Siren activation should be in accordance with the National Weather Service’s storm-based warning model. See appendix 7 to this annex.
      3. All Clear Signal: An all clear signal should be transmitted by the dispatch centers after the threat of the storm is passed. This should be on a department by department basis. As in some instances, not all departments will be in the clear. This all clear determination should come from several different sources, i.e. Weather Service, spotters, etc. The Incident Commander, Emergency Manager should agree whether an all clear should be given. At which time the Incident Commander of each department thinks his/her department is in the clear, the dispatch center/EMA Director should be contacted and a determination made.
      4. Communications
         1. Upon spotter activation, each department should assemble at their respective stations. There, an Incident Commander should be designated and that designation relayed to the dispatch center.
         2. Units should be dispatched or assigned to the pre-designated posts.
         3. Upon all posts being assigned, Incident Commander should notify dispatch that all spotters are at their posts.
         4. A communications plan should be developed by each department to ensure that traffic is kept to a minimum on main dispatch channels. Departments should utilize private or talk around channels to communicate within their agency.
         5. Incident Commander should be the only person to communicate with the dispatch center.
         6. The Incident Commander should only relay pertinent information and pertinent storm related reports to the dispatch center. See section below for reporting procedures.
      5. Storm Reporting Procedures (reporting to dispatch)
         1. The Incident Commander should relay the following information to the dispatch center.
            1. Hail greater than ½ inch
            2. Rain greater that 1 inch per hour
            3. Rotating Wall Cloud
            4. Funnel Cloud
            5. Tornado with/without debris
            6. Wind greater that 50mph
            7. Flooding, especially low water crossings
            8. Damage to structures, trees, roads, power lines
         2. The dispatch center, as well as the Emergency Managers, should relay storm reports to the National Weather Service. Using the criteria in the above section, reporter can be accomplished by phone, e-mail, NWS Chat or the E-Spotter Program.
      6. Spotter Post Locations
         1. Each department should submit a spotter post location map to the Emergency Management Office to be kept on file.
         2. If posts are changed, deleted or added, the Emergency Management Office should be updated.
5. DAMAGE OCCURS
   1. Make a quick check of the following and notify the Dispatch Center of any problems.
   2. Condition of Personnel, how many available?
   3. Apparatus condition
   4. Structure condition
   5. Utilities
   6. Telephone operation
   7. Station security
   8. Start a journal or log of activities for the first 24-hours. Keep the log on the apparatus.
   9. Perform a Damage Assessment/Survey Report to the EOC.
   10. Roads/streets that are open or closed (see street priority checklist Appendix 6).
   11. Number of building fires.
   12. Number of collapsed structures.
   13. Critical facilities or target hazards.
   14. Status of rest homes and nursing homes (see attachment V)
   15. Condition of school sites, public and private (see attachment V)
       1. Note: An officer from each Fire Department should be responsible for preparing current lists of target hazard/critical facilities that must be surveyed during the initial stage of an emergency.
6. RECOVERY
   1. Participate in after-action reports and critiques.
   2. Provide communication support to Damage Assessment
   3. Make repairs and inventory equipment and supplies. Report status to EOC staff
7. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES
   1. The organizational chart for the communications and warning function in Christian County is provided in Appendix 1 to this Annex.
   2. Assignment of Responsibilities
      1. Overall coordination of communications and warning in Christian County is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Office. The Christian County E-911 Dispatch Center will:
         1. Assist in activating spotters
         2. Issue statements concerning watches and warnings.
         3. Keep spotter apprised of the current situation / hazards
         4. Relay Storm Based Warning polygon information to the departments.
         5. Receive weather and damage reports and relay those reports to the EMD or EOC.
      2. The Christian County E-911 Dispatch Center will activate sirens in the cities of Nixa and Ozark. The cities of Billings, Clever and Sparta will each activate their own sirens.
      3. The County Emergency Management Director will assist in warning notifications.
      4. Each department will be responsible for communications within their own agency.
      5. Each department should develop a communication plan, spotter post locations and procedures for activating warning devices.
      6. Each department should also have the means to monitor the National Weather Service thru various methods, i.e. internet, All-hazards radio, VHF radio, etc.
      7. The County Emergency Management Director should keep local officials apprised of the potential for severe weather threats by utilizing the following:
         1. Dissemination of the Hazardous Weather Outlooks by ICS 202’s vis email.
         2. Dissemination of Warning Information by RAVE Alert system
      8. Each department will compile damage assessment figures.
      9. Each department will tabulate expenditure data for the emergency situation.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Fire Department Field Operations

Attachment 2 Station Check List

Attachment 3 Preliminary Survey Report

Attachment 4 Mobilization and Assignment Chart

Attachment 5 Street Priority Checklist

Attachment 6 Nursing Homes/Schools Checklist

Attachment 7 Glossary of terms – watch-warning definitions

Attachment 8 Emergency Contacts

*Suggested Additional Annexes for Individual Department Use:*

Contacts

Resources

Equipment

Manpower

Vehicles

Shelter Locations

Siren Activation Procedures

Fire department personnel

Maps

Spotter Locations

Attachment 1

Fire Department Field Operations

* + 1. Upon cessation of a tornado all company officers will survey the condition of personnel, apparatus and Fire Department structures and move apparatus and personnel from structures to open areas
    2. Complete station checklist.
    3. Preliminary Survey Report.
    4. Street priority checklist.
    5. Damage Assessment Report Form.
    6. Nursing Home/Schools Status Checklist.
    7. If communication with the Dispatcher is impossible, fire personnel will have to operate independently. Immediately establishing radio communications with the Dispatcher, Fire Department, and EOC is essential.
       1. The primary response will be fire suppression and rescue of victims in life threatening environments.
       2. If no immediate fire or rescues are obvious, companies will begin surveying their districts. They will also continue efforts to contact the Dispatcher.
    8. The Incident Management System shall be used. All field personnel shall utilize their fire department “private” radio channels if available. The only radio traffic on “main” channels will emanate from the Operations officers and Incident Commander to the EOC or Dispatch Center. Every effort should be made to keep clear main fire department dispatch channels.
    9. In the event of a large-scale disaster, the site should be divided up in to sectors, groups, divisions. A Staging area for mutual aid companies should also be established. Each of these should operate on a different radio channel. Ideally, each branch would operate on a separate channel. But, due to lack of available frequencies and department constraints, this is impossible. Every effort should be made, however, to separate these divisions, groups and sectors to the best of our ability.

Attachment 2

Station Check List

Make a quick check of the following and notify the EOC of any problems.

* 1. Condition of Personnel, how many available?
  2. Apparatus condition

a. Damaged

b. Movable

c. Radios

* 1. Structure condition
  2. Utilities
  3. Telephone operation
  4. Station security
  5. Start a journal or log of activities for the first 24-hours. Keep the log on the apparatus

Attachment 3

Preliminary Survey Report

Make a Preliminary Damage Assessment or Survey Report for the EOC.

* 1. Roads/streets that are open or closed (see street priority checklist Attachment III).
  2. Number of building fires.
  3. Number of collapsed structures.
  4. Critical facilities or target hazards.
  5. Status of rest homes and nursing homes (see attachment V)
  6. Condition of school sites, public and private (see attachment V)

Note: An officer from each Fire Department should be responsible for preparing current lists of target hazard/critical facilities that must be surveyed during the initial stage of an emergency.

Attachment 4

Mobilization and Assignment Chart

Command Staff and Suppression Personnel

Personnel Mobilization Area Assignments

Fire Chief EOC EOC

Ass’t Chief Fire Station Operations

Safety Officer Fire Station Operations

Chaplain Fire Station Fire Station

Administrative Aide EOC Aide to Chief

Fire Suppression Fire Station Fire/Rescue

NOTE: Assignments may change and other duties assigned.

*Possible assignments:*

* Communications Center
* Emergency Operations Center
* Damage assessment
* Staging Area
* Nursing homes/Schools
* Transportation Duties
* Rehab
* Search and Rescue
* Traffic control
* Evacuation
* Site entry control
* Media Staging Area

Attachment 5

Street Priority Checklist

If there are no immediate fire or rescue problems, fire companies should begin to survey their assigned areas. This list of streets in intended to set up some pre-determined priorities. Any blockages or disruption of travel should be forwarded to the Incident Commander and the EOC.

1. Ozark
   1. Jackson St.
   2. 3rd Street
   3. South S.
   4. N Highway
   5. CC Highway
   6. 14 Highway East
   7. 14 Highway West
   8. 65 Highway
   9. Riverside Rd.
   10. McCracken
   11. W Highway
   12. F Highway
   13. JJ Highway
   14. Fremont Hills
       1. Interlochen
       2. Winged Food Dr.
2. Nixa
   1. Mt. Vernon
   2. Highway 160
   3. Nicholas Road
   4. Gregg Road
   5. Tracker Road
   6. CC Highway
   7. 14 Highway West
   8. 14 Highway East
   9. Northview St.
   10. AA Highway
3. Billings
   1. Highway 60
   2. 14 Highway East
   3. Pine St.
   4. Mt. Vernon Rd.
   5. Main St.
   6. Jefferson Ave.
   7. 14 Highway West
4. Clever
   1. Public Ave.
   2. Clarke St.
   3. K Highway
   4. Elm Ave.
   5. 14 Highway East
   6. 14 Highway West
   7. P Highway
   8. ZZ Highway
   9. N Highway

10. M Highway

1. Sparta
   1. Highway 14
   2. Highway PP
   3. Division St.
   4. Highway 125
   5. Highway DD
   6. Highway Z
2. Highlandville
   1. Highway 160
   2. Highway EE
   3. Glossip Ave.
   4. Highlandville Rd.
   5. Steinart Rd.
   6. Highway OO
   7. Highway HH
   8. Highway V
   9. Highway 176 East
   10. Highway 176 West
3. Chadwick
   1. Highway 125
   2. Chadwick Rd.
   3. Highway H
   4. Fairview Rd.
   5. Highway UU
   6. Highway T

Attachment 6

Nursing Homes/Schools Checklist

1. Ozark
   1. Nursing Homes
      1. Ozark Nursing and Care Center
      2. The Baptist Home
      3. Century Pines
      4. Ozarks Country Village
      5. Ozark Residential Care
      6. Ozark Riverview Manor
   2. Schools
      1. Ozark High School
      2. Ozark Jr. High
      3. Ozark South Elementary
      4. Ozark North Elementary
      5. Ozark Upper Elementary
      6. Ozark East Elementary
      7. Ozark West Elementary
      8. Finley River School
2. Nixa
   1. Nursing Homes
      1. Christian Health Care
      2. Christian Residential Care
      3. James River Lodge
      4. Life Enhancement Village of the Ozarks
      5. Life Enhancement Village-Bldg 1 and 2
      6. Nixa Residential Care Center
      7. Noble Oaks Adult Care
   2. Schools
      1. John Thomas Elementary
      2. Nixa Jr. High
      3. Nixa High School
      4. Matthews Elementary
      5. Espy Elementary
      6. Century Elementary
      7. Inman Elementary
      8. Main St. Building
      9. SCORE Building
      10. High Pointe Elementary
3. Billings
   1. Nursing Homes
   2. Schools
      1. Billings Elementary
      2. Billings High
4. Clever
   1. Nursing Homes
      1. Senior Citizens Housing (Elm St.)
   2. Schools
      1. Clever Elementary, Middle & High School
5. Highlandville
   1. Nursing Homes
   2. Schools
      1. Highlandville Elementary
6. Spokane
   1. Nursing Homes
   2. Schools
      1. Spokane Elementary
      2. Spokane High
7. Sparta
   1. Nursing Homes
   2. Schools
      1. Sparta High
      2. Sparta Elementary and Middle School
8. Chadwick
   1. Nursing Homes
   2. Schools
      1. Chadwick Schools

Attachment 7

Glossary of terms

* **Debris Cloud** - A rotating "cloud" of dust or debris, near or on the ground, often appearing beneath a condensation funnel and surrounding the base of a tornado.
* **Doppler Radar** - Radar that can measure radial velocity, the instantaneous component of motion parallel to the radar beam
* **Downburst** - A strong downdraft resulting in an outward burst of damaging winds on or near the ground. Downburst winds can produce damage similar to a strong tornado. Although usually associated with thunderstorms, downbursts can occur with showers too weak to produce thunder.
* **Funnel Cloud** - A condensation funnel extending from the base of a towering cumulus or [Cb](http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/severewx/glossary2.php#Cb#Cb), associated with a rotating column of air that is *not* in contact with the ground (and hence different from a tornado). A condensation funnel is a tornado, *not* a funnel cloud, if either a) it is in contact with the ground or b) a debris cloud or dust whirl is visible beneath it.
* **Enhanced Fujita Scale** (or EF Scale) - A scale of wind *damage* intensity in which wind speeds are inferred from an analysis of wind damage:
  + F0 (weak): 65-85 mph, light damage.
  + F1 (weak): 86-109 mph, moderate damage.
  + F2 (strong): 110-137 mph, considerable damage.
  + F3 (strong): 138-167 mph, severe damage.
  + F4 (violent): 168-199 mph, devastating damage.
  + F5 (violent): over 200 mph, (rare) incredible damage.
* **Gust Front** - The leading edge of gusty surface winds from thunderstorm downdrafts; sometimes associated with a shelf cloud or roll cloud.
* **Hazardous Weather Outlook** - Issued at least twice daily at 6 AM and 1 PM to alert you of potential weather hazards.  An additional outlook is issued at 8:00pm is overnight storms are expected.
* **Hook** (or Hook Echo) - A radar reflectivity pattern characterized by a hook-shaped extension of a thunderstorm echo, usually in the right-rear part of the storm (relative to its direction of motion). A hook often is associated with a mesocyclone, and indicates favorable conditions for tornado development.
* **Instability** - The tendency for air parcels to accelerate when they are displaced from their original position; especially, the tendency to accelerate upward after being lifted. Instability is a prerequisite for severe weather - the greater the instability, the greater the potential for severe thunderstorms
* **Jet Stream** - Relatively strong winds concentrated in a narrow stream in the atmosphere, normally referring to horizontal, high-altitude winds. The position and orientation of jet streams vary from day to day. General weather patterns (hot/cold, wet/dry) are related closely to the position, strength and orientation of the jet stream (or jet streams). A jet stream at low levels is known as a low-level jet.
* **Mesocyclone** - A storm-scale region of rotation, typically around 2-6 miles in diameter and often found in the right rear flank of a supercell (or often on the eastern, or front, flank of an HP storm). The circulation of a mesocyclone covers an area much larger than the tornado that may develop within it.
* **Severe Thunderstorm** - A thunderstorm which produces tornadoes, hail 0.75 inches or more in diameter, or winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or more. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm.
* **Severe Thunderstorm Watch**: A severe thunderstorm watch means that conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms within the watch area.
* **Severe Thunderstorm Warning**: A severe thunderstorm is approaching our area. Weather Service has determined that this storm is severe with damaging winds and large hail. Issued when severe weather (3/4" hail or larger and/or winds in excess of 58 mph) is imminent.
* **Squall Line** - A solid or nearly solid line or band of active thunderstorms.
* **Supercell** - A thunderstorm with a persistent rotating updraft. Supercells are rare, but are responsible for a remarkably high percentage of severe weather events - especially tornadoes, extremely large hail and damaging straight-line winds.
* **Tornado** - A violently rotating column of air in contact with the ground and extending from the base of a thunderstorm. A condensation funnel *does not need to reach to the ground* for a tornado to be present; a debris cloud beneath a thunderstorm is all that is needed to confirm the presence of a tornado, even in the total absence of a condensation funnel.
* **Tornado Watch**: A tornado watch means that conditions are favorable for the development of tornados within the watch area.
* **Tornado Warning**: The National Weather Service has will issue a Tornado warnings from any of the following criteria:

Weather Service sees rotation on Doppler Radar.

Weather Service gets a report from a trained Weather Spotter.

Reports of damage, actual sightings from citizens.

Or a combination of all the above.

* **Updraft** - A small-scale current of rising air. If the air is sufficiently moist, then the moisture condenses to become a cumulus cloud or an individual tower of a towering cumulus.
* **Wall Cloud** - A localized, persistent, often abrupt lowering from a rain-free base. Wall clouds can range from a fraction of a mile up to nearly five miles in diameter, and normally are found on the south or southwest (inflow) side of the thunderstorm. When seen from within several miles, many wall clouds exhibit rapid upward motion and cyclonic rotation. However, not all wall clouds rotate. Rotating wall clouds usually develop before strong or violent tornadoes, by anywhere from a few minutes up to nearly an hour. Wall clouds should be monitored visually for signs of *persistent, sustained* rotation and/or rapid vertical motion.

Attachment 8

Storm-Based Warning Procedures

Many questions arise from citizens in Christian County about the policies and procedures regarding Storm Siren Activation. This memorandum is intended to introduce you to the Storm Based Warning Model employed by the National Weather Service. It is our hope, that this standard be adopted by agencies that are charged with storm siren activation. Adoption of this policy will, we think, enhance the public’s confidence in the local decision-making process by eliminating false alarms and un-needed warnings. This model somewhat confines the warning area by defining the storms path and therefore reduces our instances of the “Crying Wolf” syndrome.

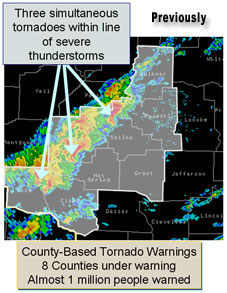
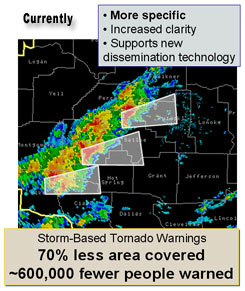
To effectively use this model, activation mangers will need to have access to the most up to the minute information directly from the National Weather Service (NWS). This includes internet access (both fixed and mobile to ensure 24 hour access from any location) to view and access the various NWS products, cell phone to directly contact NWS / EMA office and up to date contact listings of all necessary agencies. In order to properly, timely and effectively warn the citizens, a well-informed decision has to be made. A well-informed decision can only be made from a manager that has all the available tools at his/her disposal.

Introduction from the National Weather Service:

**On October 1st, 2007, the National Weather Service introduced Storm Based Warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, flash floods, and marine hazards, which are more specific and accurate for short-duration weather events. With this new warning system, the National Weather Service can specify areas within a county and refer to commonly known landmarks like roads or rivers, which could be affected by severe weather**

The NWS previously issued and disseminated warnings for tornado, severe thunderstorm, flood and marine hazards using geopolitical boundaries (counties). Realizing the continuing need to improve the specificity and accuracy of warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, floods and marine hazards, the NWS currently implements **Storm-Based Warnings** (as of October 1, 2007).

**Storm-Based Warnings (threat-based polygon warnings)**, are essential to effectively warn for severe weather. **Storm-Based Warnings** show the specific meteorological or hydrological threat area and are not restricted to geopolitical boundaries



Why Storm Based Warnings?

* Storm Based (Polygon) Warnings focus on the true threat area, which are not restricted to geopolitical boundaries such as state and county lines.
* Polygon warnings are easily displayed by the media to the public showing areas of maximum threat to severe weather and better shows who is at risk.
* They significantly reduce the warning area to the approaching severe weather event.
* Reduced cost due to polygon warnings is around $100 million each year, if the typical polygon warning is 1/4 the size of a typical warned county.
* Emergency Managers and Services can make better decisions on what resources are required and in which locations.
* Schools and businesses can more accurately determine if/what safety procedures are required to ensure the safety of students and workers alike.
* This warning system in partnership with the private sector will soon be able to support a wider warning distribution area through cell phone alerts, pagers, and web-enabled PDAs.

In conclusion, having access to this information can help you to make a more informed decision on whether or not to sound your sirens. Making better decisions will, in the long run, help saves lives.



**Appendix 7**

**STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT FOR**

**THE USE** **OF FACILITIES**

**This agreement is made and entered into between the Commission of Christian**

**County and the governing board of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**RECITALS**

Christian County Government provides emergency services in behalf of individuals and families who are victims of disaster. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is authorized to permit Christian County Government to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s buildings, grounds and equipment required in the conduct of Christian County Government’s Disaster Service activities, and wishes to cooperate with Christian County Government for such purposes.

The parties hereto mutually desire to reach an understanding that will result in making the aforesaid facilities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ available to Christian County Government for the aforesaid use.

**Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed between the parties as follows:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agrees that, after meeting its responsibilities to pupils/ parishioners/ members/ clients it will permit, to the extent of its ability and upon request by Christian County Government the use of its physical facilities to assist the victims of disasters.

Check one of the following below:

🞎 The Christian County Government agrees that it shall exercise reasonable care in the conduct of its activities in such facilities and further agrees to replace or reimburse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for any food or supplies that may be used by the Christian County Government in the conduct of its aforesaid activities in said facility and have use of the facility free of charge.

🞎 The Christian County Government agrees that it will pay said facility $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per day for use of the facility and will also reimburse said facility for costs that are incurred by facility that is over and above normal operating costs for the facility. The facility agrees to furnish copies of current and previous utility bills, phone bills, trash bills, etc. that may be needed to ascertain the increased burden that The Christian County Government has placed upon facility during this disaster.

🞎 The Christian County Government agrees that it will pay said facility $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per day for use of the facility and will not reimburse said facility for costs that are incurred by facility that is over and above normal operating costs for the facility

In witness thereof, the governing board of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has caused this agreement to be executed by the President of its governing body, and that Christian County Government has caused this agreement to be executed by the Presiding Commissioner, said agreement to become effect and operative upon the fixing of the last signature hereto.

**Signature to the Agreement**

Christian County Presiding Commissioner / President / Board President / CEO /

Emergency Management Director / School District/Church/Other Organization

Date Date

Intended Use of Facility\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**For Specific Disaster use below**

Hours of Use: Between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(am/pm) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (am/pm)

Dates of Use: Between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rooms / Buildings to be used: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Appendix 8**

**DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY**

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Christian County Presiding Commissioner, I hereby find that:

Christian County is experiencing the results of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event on

Describe Event

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date

A large part of the county was hit with a ***severe ice storm, causing extensive damage to power lines, homes and trees (replace with description).***

The magnitude of these conditions is such that the emergency is likely to become beyond the control of the normal services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the regularly constituted branches and departments of the County government; and

NOW THEREFORE, I hereby declare the existence of a local emergency and direct the Emergency Operations Organization (EOO) to be immediately activated to take such steps that are necessary for the protection of life and property in the affected area.

I FURTHER REQUEST that the Governor of the State of Missouri declare a State of Emergency for the Christian County.

I THEREFORE DIRECT that the Declaration of Local Emergency shall take effect immediately and that widespread publicity and notice shall be given said declaration through the most feasible and adequate means of disseminating such notice throughout Christian County

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Presiding Commissioner, Christian County

Time: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_PM, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_

Filed with the County Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

County Clerk of Christian County

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Appendix 9**

**Line of Succession for the City of Nixa**

In the event of a disaster or major emergency, the line of succession for the Mayor will be as follows:

1. Mayor
2. Mayor Pro-tem
3. City Council, in order of seniority.
4. Police Chief
5. City Administrator

**Public Information Officer / City of Nixa**

For Disasters or Emergencies that have occurred within the City Limits of Nixa, the PIO will be designated

according to the emergency situation as follows:

* Law Enforcement: Police Chief→Communications Director
* Fire: Board of Directors→Chief→Assistant Chief
* Flood, Tornado: Mayor→Communications Director→City Administrator
* Earthquake - Mayor→Communications Director→City Administrator
* All other – Mayor→Communications Director→City Administrator

To ensure the coordination of public information when more than one jurisdiction is involved, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established; otherwise, the Communications Director will handle the local jurisdiction. Using the JIC as a central location, information can be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions and agencies, and among all government partners, the private sector, and nongovernmental agencies.

**Line of Succession for the City of Clever**

In the event of a disaster or major emergency, the line of succession for the Mayor will be as follows:

1. Mayor
2. Mayor Pro-tem
3. City Council, in order of seniority.
4. Police Chief
5. City Clerk

**Public Information Officer / City of Clever**

For Disasters or Emergencies that have occurred within the City Limits of Nixa, the PIO will be designated

according to the emergency situation as follows:

* Law Enforcement: Police Chief
* Fire: Chief→Assistant Chief
* Flood, Tornado: Mayor→ City Clerk
* Earthquake - Mayor→ City Clerk
* All other – Mayor→ City Clerk

To ensure the coordination of public information when more than one jurisdiction is involved, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established; otherwise, the Communications Director will handle the local jurisdiction. Using the JIC as a central location, information can be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions and agencies, and among all government partners, the private sector, and nongovernmental agencies.

**Line of Succession for the City of Ozark**

In the event of a disaster or major emergency, the line of succession for the Mayor will be as follows:

1. Mayor
2. Mayor Pro-tem
3. Board of Aldermen / City Council in order of seniority
4. City Administrator

**Line of Succession for the City of Fremont Hills**

In the event of a disaster or major emergency, the line of succession for the Mayor will be as follows:

1. Mayor
2. Mayor Pro-tem
3. Board of Aldermen / City Council in order of seniority
4. Deputy City Clerk

**Public Information Officer / City of Fremont Hills**

For Disasters or Emergencies that have occurred within the City Limits of Nixa, the PIO will be designated

according to the emergency situation as follows:

* Law Enforcement: Mayor → County Sheriff
* Fire: Chief→Assistant Chief (Ozark Fire District)
* Flood, Tornado: Mayor → Project Manager
* Earthquake - Mayor → Project Manager
* All other – Mayor → Project Manager

**Appendix 10**

**Local Emergency Operations Plan**

**Functional Annex and ESF Crosswalk**

**Functional Annex** **Emergency Support Function (ESF)**

A – Direction & Control #5 – Emergency Management

B – Communications & Warning #2 – Communications

C – Emergency Public Information #15 – External Affair

D – Damage Assessment #5 – Emergency Management

#14 – Long-Term Community Recovery

E – Law Enforcement #13 – Public Safety and Security

F – Fire & Rescue #4 – Firefighting

#9 – Search and Rescue

G – Resource & Supply #7 – Resource Support

H – Hazardous Materials #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

#12 – Energy

I – Public Works #1 - Transportation

#3 – Public Works and Engineering

#12 - Energy

J – Evacuation N/A \*

K – In-place Shelter N/A \*

L – Reception & Care #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance,

Housing and Human Services

#11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

M – Health & Medical #8 – Public Health and Medical Services

N – Terrorism #5 – Emergency Management

#10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

#13 – Public Safety and Security

O – Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) All ESFs

\* No corresponding ESF.

**Appendix 11**

**State EOC Activation Levels**

**Class I Emergency:**  An incident that requires the response and commitment of nearly all State departments.  This is the highest type of emergency classification.  Federal assistance will be requested to protect the health and safety of Missouri citizens.

**Class II Emergency:**  An occurrence that requires a major response and significant commitment from several agencies outside local jurisdiction but is still within the capabilities of State and local resources to control.  Note:  This is the lowest class of emergency at which federal disaster assistance can be requested.

**Class III Emergency (Control Room Activation):**  An event that requires or has the potential to require the commitment of resources from more than one agency outside local jurisdiction to bring the situation under control.  A Class III Emergency may or may not have the potential to escalate to the next emergency classification

**Appendix 12**

**Order Regarding Emergency Management**

**For Christian County, Missouri**

**WHEREAS**, the Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 44.080 gives authority for organization of local emergency management agencies to be organized and perform emergency management functions; and

**WHEREAS**, to protect the health and safety of persons and property during an emergency or disaster resulting from man-made or natural causes.

There is hereby created within and for the territory of Christian County, Missouri, an emergency management agency to be known as the Christian County Office of Emergency Management.

**Section 1. Regulations Continued in Effect**

All ordinances, resolutions, motions, and orders pertaining to civil defense, emergency management, and disaster relief, which are not in conflict with this chapter, are continued in full force and effect. Such ordinances, etc., are on file in the office of the County Clerk.

**Section 2. Emergency Management and Response Powers**

I) Departmental Standards

A) ***Functions of the Office of Emergency Management***. The Christian County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) shall perform emergency management functions as directed by local procedural standards, orders, and ordinances as directed by the County Commission.

B) ***Membership of the Office of Emergency Management.*** The Christian County OEM shall consist of a director and additional members sufficient to carry out departmental duties. These additional members will be appointed by the director.

C) ***Oath***. No person shall be employed or associated, in any capacity, with the Christian County OEM who advocates or has advocated a change by force or violence in the constitutional form of the government of the United States or in this state or the overthrow of any government in the United States by force or violence. No person shall be employed or associated with the Christian County OEM who has been convicted of or is under indictment or information charging any subversive act against the United States. Each person who is appointed to serve in a capacity with the Christian County OEM shall, before entering upon his/her duties, take an oath, in writing, before the Clerk of Christian County. The oath shall be substantially as follows:

*I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter. And I do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of a political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this state by force or violence; and that during such a time as I am a member of the Christian County Office of Emergency Management, I will not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this state by force or violence.*

D) ***Appointment and Duties of the Emergency Management Director***. The Director of the Christian County OEM will be appointed by the Christian County Commission. Duties of the Director include, but are not limited to:

1) Coordinate daily community mitigation and preparedness activities, localized emergency response activities, recovery coordination efforts, and the participation in regional emergency management activities.

2) Direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of all local emergency management activities and coordination of those activities with all county departments.

3) Develop and promulgate emergency plans for the County, including planning for joint action with municipalities consistent with the state plan of emergency management.

4) Coordinate and assist in the development of joint action municipal emergency management plans within the County and integrate such plans with the County plan.

5) Direct the County and joint action municipality emergency management planning programs.

6) Coordinate the County and joint action municipalities emergency actions and coordinate the non-joint action municipal emergency actions within the County.

7) Maintain all relevant disaster preparedness planning documents for the community.

8) Activate the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), as deemed necessary for the community-wide coordination of resources in the event of a threatened or actual incident.

9) Maintain continual state of readiness of the central disaster community coordination center known as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

10) Activate the EOC as deemed necessary for the community-wide coordination of resource in the event of a threatened or actual incident.

11) Maintain liaison and cooperate with emergency management agencies and organizations both governmental and non-governmental in other cities, counties, states, and the federal government.

12) Maintain records and the accounting for the use and disposal of all equipment placed under the jurisdiction of the Christian County OEM.

13) Maintain records and the accounting of grants placed under the jurisdiction of the Christian County OEM.

14) Serve as the County Coordinator for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which is the federal system to coordinate emergency preparedness and response for all levels of government.

15) Perform such other duties related to emergency management as may be required by the Christian County Commission or any municipality acting under a joint action municipal emergency management ordinance which has appointed the County’s emergency management director as its Director of Emergency Management.

E) ***Declaration of Local Emergency***

*1) Grant of Authority*. In the event of a threatened or actual disaster or emergency, which may result in the large-scale loss of life, injury, property damage or destruction, or major disruption of the routine community affairs, businesses, or governmental operations in Christian County, and which is sufficient in severity and magnitude to warrant extraordinary assistance by federal, state, and/or local departments and agencies to supplement the efforts of available public and private resources the Presiding Commissioner or designee may declare a local emergency for Christian County, Missouri. The form of the declaration shall be similar to that provided in subsection (2C) of this document.

*2) Commission Line of Succession*. In the event that the Presiding Commissioner is unavailable or incapacitated by the emergency event, the Associate Commissioners, in order of seniority, shall serve as the designee. If both Associate Commissioners are available, the declaration will be made in concurrence from both Associate Commissioners. If there are no Commissioners available to make a local emergency declaration, the responsibility will be that of the Sheriff. If there are no Commissioners or Sheriff available to make a local emergency declaration, then the responsibility will be that of the Director of the Christian County Office of Emergency Management.

*3) Request for State Assistance*. Consistent with a declaration of local emergency, the Presiding Commissioner or designee may request the Governor to provide assistance. This may be done provided the disaster or emergency is beyond the capacity of the County to adequately meet and State assistance is necessary to supplement local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

*4) Continuance*. The declaration of local emergency shall continue until the Presiding Commissioner or designee finds that emergency conditions no longer exist. No state of local emergency shall continue for longer than 30 days, unless renewed by the Presiding Commissioner or designee. The County Commission may end a state of local emergency at any time.

*5) Effect of Declaration of Local Emergency*

*(a) County Business*. Upon declaration of an emergency or disaster by the Presiding Commissioner, the affairs and business of the county may be conducted at places other than the regular location, when it is not prudent, expedient, or possible to conduct business at the regular location.

In accordance with Missouri Revised Statutes 610.020, if the incident prevents posting notice 24 hours in advance or prevents the meeting from being held at a convenient time or in a place reasonably accessible to the public, the reasons should be stated in the meeting’s minutes. When such meetings occur, all actions taken by the County Commission shall be as valid and binding as if performed at or during regular proceedings. Such meetings may be called by the Presiding Commissioner or any two members of the County Commission.

*(b) Purchasing*. Upon declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the Presiding Commissioner or if there exists a threat to life, property, public health or public safety as determined by the Presiding Commissioner or if sufficient time does not permit the Presiding Commissioner to make such determination, then in that event the Director of the Christian County Office of Emergency Management may determine that the immediate expenditure of County funds is necessary for repairs to County property, to maintain public health and safety or minimize serious disruption in County services. In such instances, the County Commission may waive the requirement of competitive bid or proposals for supplies or services when the immediate expenditure is necessary in accordance with Section 50.780, RSMo. The Director of the Christian County Office of Emergency Management shall be permitted to make emergency procurements of goods of services without the requirement of competitive bid or proposals for supplies when immediate expenditure is necessary, provided the amount of such emergency procurements does not exceed one percent (1%) of the emergency fund appropriation for the current fiscal year as established by Section 50.540(4), RSMo. Emergency procurements shall be made with as much competition as practical during the emergency incident. As soon as possible, a record of each emergency procurement, either by the County Commission or the Director of the Office of Emergency Management shall be made and include the contractor’s name, the amount and type of the contract, and a listing of the item(s) procured under the contract, the nature of the emergency and the vote approving the procurement shall be noted in the minutes of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Christian County Commission.

*(c) Code Enforcement*. Upon declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the Presiding Commissioner, the County Commission may temporarily suspend the enforcement of the orders of the county, or any portion thereof, where the emergency is of such nature that immediate action outside the code is required, such suspension is consistent with the protection of the public health, safety and welfare, and such suspension is not contradictory with any deferral or state statutes or regulations.

*(d) Fees.* Upon declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the Presiding Commissioner, the County Commission may temporarily reduce or suspend any permit fees, application fees, or other rate structures as necessary to encourage the rebuilding of the areas impacted by the disaster or emergency. The term “fees” include fees or rates charged by the county for building permits, land disturbance permits, zoning applications, special land use permits, temporary land use permits, and other fees relating to the reconstruction, repair, and clean up the areas impacted by the disaster or emergency. The term “fees” does not include fees collected by the county on behalf of the state or federal government of fees charged by the county pursuant to a state or federal statute or regulation.

*(e) Temporary Dwellings*. Upon the declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the Presiding Commissioner, the county or its designees may issue temporary permits for a mobile home, trailer, recreational vehicle, or other temporary dwelling structures in any zoning district, even though not otherwise permitted by county regulations, while the primary dwelling is being repaired. The temporary permit shall not exceed six months in duration. Upon expiration of the temporary permit and/or extension, the temporary dwelling must be removed.

*(f) Emergency Management Director*. Following a declaration of emergency, the Emergency Management Director or designee is authorized to have and may exercise for such period as the declared emergency exists or continues, the following additional emergency powers:

* Coordinate the County and joint action Municipalities emergency actions and coordinate the non-joint action municipal emergency actions within the County.
* To implement local emergency measure which protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control. In exercising this authority, the Emergency Management Director or designee may cause to become effective the authorities of this order as appropriate.

* To activate the local EOP and shall be the authority for the deployment of personnel and use of any forces to which the plan applies and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available pursuant to Chapter 44, RSMo., or any other laws, orders, or ordinances applicable to emergencies or disasters.
* To enter at a reasonable time upon any property, for the purpose of damage assessment and inspecting sites involved in or damaged by a declared disaster.
* To arrange agreements to use property for the purposes of emergency management activities on behalf of the County; however, any such document shall be later presented for ratification by the County Commission.
* To direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area, for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.
* To prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connections with evacuation.
* To make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing, emergency shelters, and/or emergency medical shelters.
* To transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of any county departments and agencies, or units thereof, for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.
* To utilize all available resources of the county and subordinate agencies over which the county has budgetary control as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster.
* To obtain or utilize public or private property when necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster of when there is compelling necessity for the protection of lives, health and welfare, and/or the property of citizens.
* To suspend any order, code provision, or regulation prescribing the procedures for conduct of county business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any county agency, if strict compliance with any ordinance, resolution, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster, provided that such suspension shall provide for the minimum deviation from the requirements under the circumstances and further provided that, when possible, specialists shall be assigned to avoid adverse effects resulting from such suspension.
* To provide welfare benefits to citizens upon execution of an intergovernmental agreement for grants to meet disaster-related, necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by an emergency or disaster in cases where the individuals or families are unable to meet the expenses or needs from other means, provided that such grants are authorized only when matching state or federal funds are available for such purposes.
* To perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as may be deemed necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population, including individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster of emergency.

II) Form of Declaration

Upon the declaration of local emergency, an official “Declaration of Local Emergency,” in substantially the same form set forth below, shall be signed and filed in the office of the County Clerk and shall be communicated to the citizens of the affected area using the most effective and efficient means available. The Declaration shall state the nature of the emergency or disaster and the conditions that require the Declaration.

**Declaration Of Local Emergency**

**WHEREAS**, the County of Christian, State of Missouri has experienced an event of critical significance as a result of [Description of Event] on [Date]; and

**WHEREAS**, in the judgment of the Presiding Commissioner of the County of Christian, there exists emergency circumstances located in [Describe Geographic Location] requiring extraordinary and immediate corrective actions for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the County of Christian, including individuals with household pets and service animals; and

**WHEREAS**, to prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property resulting from this event.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, pursuant to the authority vested in my by local and state law.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

1) That the local Emergency Operations Plan is hereby activated;

2) That all necessary sections of the County of Christian Emergency Management Order will be implemented; and

1. That the following measures also be implemented: [If deemed appropriate, add items.]

ENTERED at [Time] on [Date].

[Signed]

Presiding Commissioner, County of Christian, State of Missouri or designee

III) Contracts with Local Government

In addition to the normal agreements embodied in the local EOP for mutual emergency assistance, municipalities within Christian County may adopt joint action emergency management ordinances for the administration of a joint action emergency plan and response with Christian County’s Office of Emergency Management.

**Section 3. Closed or Restricted Areas and Curfews During an Emergency**

1. To preserve, protect, and sustain the life, health, welfare, or safety of persons, or their property, within a designated area under a declaration of emergency, it shall be unlawful for any person to travel, loiter, wander, or stroll in or upon the public streets, highways, roads, lanes, parks, or other public grounds, public places, public buildings, places of amusement, eating places, vacant lots, or any other place during a declared emergency between hours specified by the Presiding Commissioner until curfew is lifted.

1. To promote order, protect lives, minimized the potential for looting and other crimes, and facilitate recovery operations during an emergency, the Presiding Commissioner shall have discretion to impose re-entry restrictions on certain areas. The Presiding Commissioner shall exercise such discretion in accordance with the local EOP, which shall be followed during emergencies.
2. The provisions of the section shall not apply to persons acting in the following capacities:

A) Authorized and essential law enforcement personnel;

B) Authorized and essential health care providers;

C) Authorized and essential personnel of the County as approved by the County Commission or Emergency Management Director;

D) Authorized National Guard or federal military personnel;

E) Authorized and essential firefighters;

F) Authorized and essential emergency response personnel;

G) Authorized and essential personnel or volunteers working with or through an Emergency Management Agency;

H) Authorized and essential utility repair crews;

1. Other authorized and essential persons as designated on a list compiled by the Christian County OEM.

**Section 4. Special Events**

1. Definition

Special events are defined as an event, or series of related events, of cultural, civic, economic, social, recreational, or educational in nature, sponsored by an individual or individuals, a non-profit organization or community group, charitable organization of for-profit organization or group, that is (1) held wholly or partially on property owned or maintained by the County; or (2) held on any other property, and that requires, for its successful execution, the partial or complete closure of streets of sidewalks or the provision and coordination of government services to a degree over and above the level that the County normally provides. Special events also include any other organized activity that involves the use of, or has a direct or indirect impact on, public property or facilities or that can reasonably be foreseen to have such an impact on, or to require a higher level of public safety services or other municipal services, including advance planning services, that are normally provided by the County.

II) Authority of the Office of Emergency Management

Any special event, as defined above, shall require the OEM to conduct an evaluation of the need for coordinated planning and the potential for on-site public safety coordination operations during such and event organizational authority is mandated to participate and utilize the following:

A) Pre-event planning, to include but not limited to meetings and planning sessions.

B) On-site public safety resource coordination during the duration of the event as determined by the pre-event planning process.

C) Post-event after action planning.

III) Funding Reimbursement

All activities related to planning, coordination, and response to the special event may be changed (using established departmental cost specifications) to the event organizational authority to be reimbursed to appropriate Christian County departmental budgets.

**Section 5. Registration of Building and Repair Services**

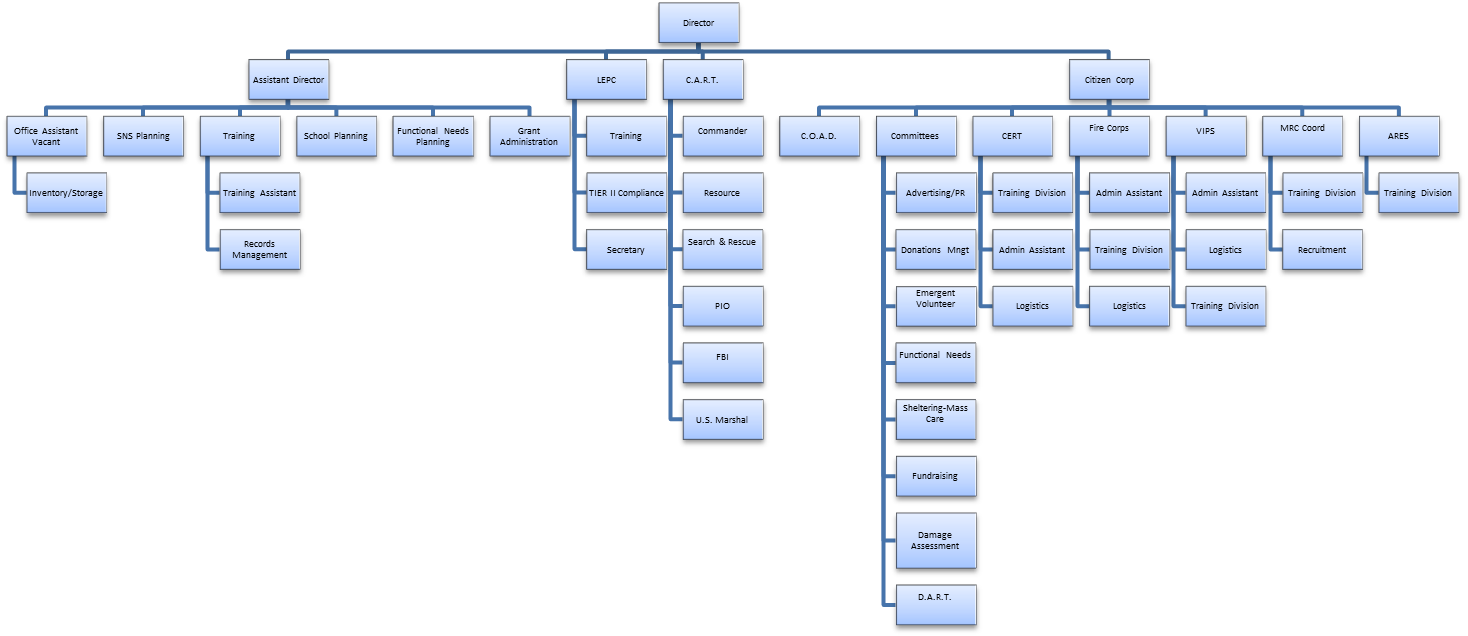
In accordance with County regulations, before building, constructing, repairing, renovating, or making improvements to any real property, including dwellings, homes, buildings, structures, or fixtures within an area in the county designated in a declared emergency or disaster, any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity must follow County protocols and regulations.

BE IT FURTHER ORDERED that is this document shall become effective upon its approval.

SO ORDERED this 6th day of June, 2019 County of Christian, State of Missouri.

Appendix 13

Emergency Management Office Organizational Chart



Appendix 14

Training Plan

1. Purpose
   1. The purpose of this document is to outline the basic training needs for public safety personnel in Christian County. Using this training plan as a guide will facilitate a better informed and trained workforce in Christian County.
   2. This plan was made with only the minimum standards in mind. Each discipline should have a jurisdictional specific training that addresses a more in-depth approach to training.
2. Scope
   1. This training plan will address the minimum priority training needs of the public safety audience in Christian county.
3. Objectives
   1. Training undertaken by public safety staff will increase the number of public safety workers that are competent and prepared to fulfill their roles and responsibilities as outlined in their job descriptions and increase the overall capacity of the public safety system. In addition, training opportunities will assist departments in retaining a high-quality workforce.
4. Roles and Responsibilities
   1. A part of Christian County Emergency Management’s mission is to assist in arranging, preparing and facilitating quality training to increase and enhance the knowledge, skills and abilities of local emergency responders, volunteers and our community partners.
   2. Christian County Emergency Management will periodically schedule drills, tabletop exercises and full-scale exercises to evaluate and observe performance.
   3. Consequently, assisting the entire county with disaster preparedness, training volunteers and all of the other mission critical roles that the agency undertakes, it is impossible to track and maintain records pertinent to each responder in the county.
   4. Therefore, each jurisdiction should at a minimum provide the following:
      1. Offer and arrange jurisdiction specific training to its staff.
      2. Maintain a personnel file to include the following:
         1. personal information
         2. training history
         3. test scores
         4. performance tests
         5. promotions
         6. drug screenings / background checks
         7. document all training
      3. Training Officer
         1. over-see individual training records
         2. ensure all personnel has the required courses
         3. ensure NIMS compliance.
      4. Evaluation of training program / Measure Improvement
         1. administer written, oral and performance tests to ensure that the training is effective and that learning has occurred
         2. complete exercises and drills to observe performance.
5. Provide Incentives
   1. Providing support for employees who pursue additional training and education is critical to their success. Incentives may include promotions, pay increases, or special recognition by the district board or the local media for reaching training milestones.
6. Suggested Resources for Training in Christian County
   1. **DHS/FEMA’s Emergency Management Institut**e. The majority of the courses provided by EMI are, with a few exceptions, awareness courses. Awareness courses provide the knowledge responders need to maintain sharpen their skills.
      1. National Incident Management System & Incident Command System Program:
      2. Available online at <http://training.fema.gov/IS/>.
         1. Introduction to NIMS, IS700
         2. Introduction to the National Response Framework, IS800
         3. ICS 100 and ICS 200 also available online
         4. Over 100 additional courses aimed at the awareness level.
   2. **SEMA (State Emergency Management Agency).** SEMA provides a wide variety of courses geared to responding to large scale emergencies, including natural and manmade disasters. Courses are generally free of cost, all classroom oriented and are offered around the state.
      1. ICS 300 and 400 courses are available for classroom delivery. ICS 300/400 courses may be requested through SEMA. Courses are limited.
      2. Training schedule at: <http://www.sema.dps.mo.gov/semapage.htm>
   3. **University of Mo, Fire and Rescue Training Institute**. Also a wide variety of courses available to all disciplines in the public safety field. Courses can be requested locally for a small fee through the Institute or students can attend region “fire schools” as well as the Winter Fire School and Summer Fire School held each year.
   4. **LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee).** The Christian County LEPC offers Hazardous Materials Training. These courses are taught by local instructors and follow industry standards set forth by DOT, Missouri Emergency Response Commission and the University of Mo, Fire and Rescue Training Institute.
      1. Hazardous Materials: Awareness Level. Provided by the LEPC at no cost.
      2. Hazardous Materials: Operations Level. Provided by the LEPC at no cost.
   5. **Christian County Emergency Management** also provides free of cost, training to public safety personnel as well as individual citizens.
      1. CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)
      2. Intro to Emergency Management
      3. Intro to the EOC
      4. Weather Spotters Class
      5. Mass Vaccination Planning
      6. First Responder
      7. CPR
   6. **Cox Paramedics, Christian County**
      1. First Responder Training
      2. EMT-B Training
      3. CPR - AED
   7. **American Heart Association**
      1. CPR - AED
   8. **American Red Cross**
      1. CPR – AED
      2. First Aid
      3. Mass Care
      4. Sheltering
   9. **National Domestic Preparedness Courses**: The National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) is the principal vehicle through which FEMA/DHS identifies, develop, tests, and delivers training to state and local emergency responders. The NDPC membership includes FEMA’s Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) in Anniston, Alabama, the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT), Louisiana State University (LSU), Texas A&M University (TEEX), the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site (NTS) and FEMA’s National Emergency Training Center/Emergency Management Institute.
      1. Each provider conducts training free of charge for local government responders. Training is offered online, at the provider home site, or for classroom delivery in Missouri. You must check each provider website to download an application to attend at an NDPC site. Completed applications are then forwarded to SEMA for approval and submission.
      2. If you are interested in participating in of any of the NDPC courses, please make sure you look on the web site for the following information:
         1. Specific courses which are available for local delivery
         2. The course requirements for min. number of participants
         3. The course requirements for space, and/or equipment
      3. Requests for all NDPC courses (local delivery or onsite at the Consortium facility) are made through SEMA The course providers and course descriptions are as follows.
   10. **Center for Domestic Preparedness (**[**http://cdp.dhs.gov**](http://cdp.dhs.gov)**)** The CDP provides hand-son specialized training to state and local emergency responders in the management and remediation of WMD incidents. Located at the former home of the U.S. Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, the CDP conducts live chemical agent training for the nation's civilian emergency response community. The training emergency responders receive at the CDP provides a valid method for ensuring high levels of confidence in equipment, procedures, and individual capabilities.
       1. WMD Respiratory Protection (16 hours)
       2. WMD HazMat Evidence Collection (16 hours)
       3. WMD Incident Complexities, Clinician & Responder levels (8 hours each level)
       4. WMD Crime Scene Management for First Responders (8 hours)
       5. WMD Law Enforcement Protective Measures (8 hours)
       6. WMD Law Enforcement Response Actions (8 hours)
       7. Command & WMD Response (8 hours)
       8. Managing Civil Actions in Threat Incidents (MCATI) Courses – 24 hours each course
          1. Basic
          2. Command
          3. Protestor Devices
       9. Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning & Response Actions – 24 hours
   11. **New Mexico Tech/Energetic Materials Research & Testing Center** ([www.emrtc.nmt.edu](http://www.emrtc.nmt.edu)) NMIMT/EMRTC offers live explosive training including the use of field exercises and classroom instruction. NMIMT is the lead NDPC partner for explosives and firearms, live explosives, and incendiary devices training.
       1. Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings – 5 hours
       2. Prevention & Response to Suicide Bombing Incidents – 4hours
       3. Managing Terrorist Bombing Incidents
       4. Understanding and Planning for School Bombing Incidents
   12. **Texas Engineering Extension Service/National Emergency Response and Rescue Training** **Center** ([www.teexwmdcampus.com](http://www.teexwmdcampus.com)) Texas A&M delivers a set of courses to prepare state and local officials for the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. Courses are developed and designed to provide each specific segment of the emergency response community with the tools needed to accomplish its role in the event of a WMD incident. Additionally, Texas A&M has developed an Interactive Internet WMD Awareness Course for emergency responders. Texas A&M also provides technical assistance to state and local jurisdictions in the development of WMD assessment plans.
       1. EMS Operations and Planning for Weapons of Mass Destruction – 24 hours
       2. Public Works Planning for and Responding to a Terrorism/WMD Incident -24 hours
       3. Crisis Leadership & Decision Making for Elected Officials – 4 hours
       4. Senior Officials Workshop – 16 hours
       5. Mayoral Institute Seminar for All Hazards Preparedness – 6 hours
       6. Public Information in WMD/Terrorism Incident – 16 hours
       7. Bioterrorism: Mass Prophylaxis Preparedness & Planning – 16 hours
       8. Terrorism Incident Defensive Operations – 24 hours
       9. Development of a Regional CBRNE Task Force – 24 hours
       10. Enhanced Threat and Risk Assessment – 16 hour
       11. Enhanced Incident/Unified Command – 28 hours
       12. Incident Command/Unified Command – 24 hours
       13. WMD Threat & Risk Assessment – 24 hours
   13. **National Emergency Training Center/Emergency Management Institute** (<http://training.fema.gov/>) EMI offers a wide variety of emergency management training courses for the general public (online courses) and for the emergency management community (campus delivery and state delivery). EMI courses are provided free of charge and EMI campus courses include lodging, meals and reimbursement of travel expenses.
7. **National Fire Academy** <https://www.usfa.dhs.gov/index.shtm> The National Fire Academy offers courses targeted at fire service personnel. However, some courses may be appropriate for other emergency management personnel. NFA courses are delivered on campus or by the fire service training agency in each state.

