JOPLIN/JASPER COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

And

JOPLIN-JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

And

JASPER COUNTY OFFICIALS

And

CITY OF JOPLIN OFFICIALS

October 2023

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Officials of Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Agency, in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Agency, have developed an emergency operation 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.

John Bartosh, Presiding Commissioner — 01-02-2024 Date

Darius Adams, Western Commissioner — 01-02-2024 Date

Tom Flanigan, Eastern Commissioner — 01-02-2024 Date

Doug Lawson, Mayor City of Joplin — 01-02-2024 Date

Nick Edwards, City Manager, City of Joplin — 7-25-24 Date

David Holden, Joplin / Jasper Emergency Coordinator — 01-04-2024 Date

JOPLIN-JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

DISTRIBUTION LIST-October 2023

Ambulance Districts (METS, NCAD, Carthage)
County Fire Departments (Carl Junction, Carthage, Duenweg, Webb City)
Joplin Fire Department
Hospitals (Freeman, McCune Brooks, Mercy)
County Commissioners
Jasper County 9-1-1
Jasper County Health Department
Jasper County Sheriff Department
Joplin City Manager
Joplin Director ofIS Department
Joplin Human Resources
Joplin City Clerk's Office (Mayor)
Joplin PIO Office
Zoning & Planning
Joplin Director of Public Works
Joplin Director of Parks Department
Joplin Director Health Department.
State Regional Planner
Joplin Emergency Dispatch Center
Joplin Police
Joplin Finance Department
Red Cross
Salvation Army
SEMA
MERC
Joplin Emergency Management
Joplin Emergency Mana
Liberty Utilities
Airport Manager
School District
Newton County Health Department
MSSU

This page intentionally left blank.

This page was intentionally left blank.

FOREWORD

A. This Emergency Operations Plan lays a framework that will allow Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Agency 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.

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

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

D. This plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Coordinator, other governmental and private entities throughout Joplin-Jasper 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.

E. The Joplin-Jasper 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.

F. The Basic Plan is to be used primarily by the chief executive and public policy officials of ajurisdiction, but all individuals/agencies involved in the EOP should be familiar with it. The annexes are to be used by the operational managers and the appendices are for disaster response personnel.

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ARES: Amateur Radio Emergency Services

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

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

CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear, and Explosive (weapons)

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

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

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

DHS: Department of Homeland Security. This newly formed Department of the Federal Government was established after the Terrorist attack on the World Trade Center Towers in New York on September 11, 2001. It encompasses various other federal departments including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Its purpose is to provide assistance in time of natural and Terrorist disasters and to provide warning of these potential disasters as well as training and equipment to effectively support these functions.

DNR: Department of Natural Resources

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

EOC: Emergency Operations Center. A centralized location where direction and control are unified, information collection is evaluated and displayed, response agencies are coordinated, and resources are managed.

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

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 five types of exercises: Orientation, Drill, Tabletop, Functional, and Full Scale.

FBI: Federal Bureau oflnvestigation

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

HSPD: Homeland Security Public Directive

IMS: Incident Management System

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

LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Committee

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

JOC: Joint Operations Center (FEMA)

MARS: Military Affiliate Radio System

MERC: Missouri Emergency Response Commission

MULES: Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement Systems. A hard wire land line computer system where information, such as weather, road conditions, hazardous materials incidents, and train derailments can be transmitted to all receiving points (about 250 in state).

ERG: Emergency Response Guidebook

NAWAS: National ,Warning System. A land line network for transmitting and receiving emergency information to federal, state, and local agencies who have NAWAS drops.

NBC: Nuclear, Biological or Chemical (weapons)

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NRC: National Response Center

NRP: National Response System

PIO: Public Information Officer

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

RADIATION (NUCLEAR): High-energy particles or gamma rays emitted by an atom undergoing radioactive decay. Emitted particles can be charged alpha or beta particles, or neutral neutron's.

SARA: Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (Title III). Reauthorization of the Superfund Act of 1980, which includes requirements for emergency planning.

SAVE: Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation coalition

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

SEMA: State Emergency Management Agency

SOG: Standard Operating Guides. A ready and continuous reference to those guides/procedures which are unique to a situation, and which are used for accomplishing specialized functions.

SPD: Homeland Security Public Directive

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

TERRORISM: 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."

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

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction.

NIMS Definitions and Acronyms

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

Agency: A division of govermnent 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 govermnent agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency Operations Centers (EOC): 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. EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi- agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOC), 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 res, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

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

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

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

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types ofresources); qualification 'and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups 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 ajurisdiction or area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the effects of future incidents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be place 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 oflong-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

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

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

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

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

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

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a goverrnnent by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 213 5 (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 ofresources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualification.

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

Unified Command: An application ofICS 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.

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

Acronyms

ALS	Advance Life Support
DOC	Department Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
FOG	Field Operations Guide
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IC or UC	Incident Command or Unified Command
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIS	Joint Information System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LNO	Liaison Officer
MFDEA	Missouri Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System

NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
POLREP	Pollution Report
PIO	Public Information Officer
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
R&D	Research and Development
RESTAT	Resources Status
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue

This page intentionally left blank.

JOPLIN-JASPER COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX
Distribution List..... P-1
Promulgation Statement..... P-5
Forward P-7
Glossary of Terms and Acronyms P-9
NIMS Definitions and Acronyms P-12
Table of Contents P-27

BASIC PLAN BP-1
APPENDIX 1 - Emergency Management Organization Charts by Function..... BP-14
APPENDIX 2 - Assignment of Responsibilities BP-16
Attachment A - Primary & Support Responsibilities Chart-Joplin BP-17
Primary & Support Responsibilities Chart-Jasper County BP-18
Attachment B - Task Assignments by Function BP-19
APPENDIX 3 - Disaster Classification & Control Procedure BP-28
APPENDIX 4 - Procedures for Requesting State & Federal Assistance BP-31
APPENDIX 5 - Federal, State & Local Agencies BP-32
APPENDIX 6 - Jasper County Hazard Analysis BP-33
APPENDIX 7 - NIMS Implementation Plan BP-37
APPENDIX 8 -Resolution BP-41
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL..... A-1
APPENDIX 1 - Direction and Control Organizational Chart..... A-11
APPENDIX 2 - EOC Notification List. A-12
APPENDIX 3 - Message Handling Procedures & Forms..... A-14
Attachment A - Message Form A-15
Attachment B - Events Log A-16
APPENDIX 4 - Joplin-Jasper County EOC Floor Plan..... A-17
APPENDIX 5 - Emergency Operating Center SOG..... A-18
APPENDIX 6 - Operations of Emergency Standby Equipment.. ..... A-19
APPENDIX 7 - Incident Command System..... A-20
APPENDIX 8 - Expense Form A-21

ANNEX B - COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING B-1
APPENDIX 1 - Communications & Warning Charts..... B-10
APPENDIX 2 - Joplin and Jasper Co. Communications & Warning Capabilities..... B-11
Attachment A - NAWAS & Outdoor Sirens..... :..... B-13
Attachment B - Locations of warning Devices (Maps)..... ..... B-16

APPENDIX 3 - Weather Watch & Alert Procedures B-19
APPENDIX 4 - Message Handling Procedures B-21
Attachment D - Message Center Log B-23
Attachment E- Communication Log B-24

ANNEX C - EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION C-1
APPENDIX 1 - Emergency Public Information (EPI) Organizational Chart C-11
APPENDIX 2 - Format and Procedures for News Releases C-12
APPENDIX 3 - Log Forms for News Releases and Disaster Related Occurrences ... C-13
APPENDIX 4 - Local News Media & Points of Contact C-17
APPENDIX 5 - Prepared News Releases & Related Emergency Instructions/Info ... C-19
Attachment A - Sample Radio Message C-20
Attachment B - Sample Summary Statement for Media C-21
Attachment C - Sample Radio/TV Message C-22
APPENDIX 6 - Disaster Response Media Guidelines C-23

ANNEX D - DAMAGE ASSESSMENT D-1
APPENDIX 1 - Damage Assessment Organizational Chart D-10
APPENDIX 2 - SAVE Volunteers D-11
APPENDIX 3 - Damage Assessment Forms D-13

ANNEX E - LAW ENFORCEMENT E-1
APPENDIX I– Law Enforcement Organizational Chart E-9
APPENDIX 2 - Relocation of Prisoners E-10
APPENDIX 3 - Law Enforcement Call-Up List E-11

ANNEX F - FIRE AND RESCUE F-1
APPENDIX 1 - Fire and Rescue Organizational Chart F-9
APPENDIX 2 - Fire Departments and Resource Lists F-10
APPENDIX 3 - State-wide Fire Mutual Aid F-11

ANNEX G - RESOURCE AND SUPPLY G-1
APPENDIX 1 - Resource and Supply Organizational Chart G-8
APPENDIX 2 - Resource Lists G-9
APPENDIX 3 - Management of Donated Goods G-10
APPENDIX 4 - Inventory Tracking Form G-11
APPENDIX 5 - Resource Request G-12

ANNEX H - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS H-1
APPENDIX 1 - Jasper Co. Hazardous Materials Response Organizational Chart ... H-17
APPENDIX 2 - LEPC Members H-18
APPENDIX 3 - Response Agencies H-19
APPENDIX 4 - Primary Transportation Routes H-22

APPENDIX 5 - Fixed Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances H-23
APPENDIX 6 - Fixed Facilities with Hazardous Substances H-24
APPENDIX 7 - Chemical Emergency Proliferation Report H-25
APPENDIX 8 - Checklist of Actions by Operating Time Frame H-27
APPENDIX 9 - Radiological Incidents H-29
APPENDIX 10 - Proposed Exercise Schedule H-35
APPENDIX 11 -Detailed HazMat Plan H-36

ANNEX I - PUBLIC WORKS I-1
APPENDIX 1 - Public Works Organizational Chart I-8
APPENDIX 2 - SOP for Emergency Repairs I-9
APPENDIX 3 -Utilities I-10
APPENDIX 4 - Jasper County Road Districts (Map) I-11

ANNEX J -EVACUATION J-1
APPENDIX 1 - Evacuation Organizational Chart J-8
APPENDIX 2 - Special Facilities J-9
APPENDIX 3 - Staging Areas J-10
APPENDIX 4 - Hazardous Materials Evacuation J-11
APPENDIX 5 - Flood Evacuation J-13
APPENDIX 6 - Record of Evacuation Form J-16
APPENDIX 7 - Dam Failure J-17

ANNEX K - IN-PLACE SHELTER K-1
APPENDIX 1 - In-Place Shelter Organization Chart K-7
APPENDIX ? - All Hazard In-Place Protective Shelter Planning K-8

ANNEX L - RECEPTION AND CARE L-1
APPENDIX 1 - Reception and Care Organizational Chart L-15
APPENDIX 2 - Reception and Care Facilities & Resources L-16
APPENDIX 3 - Shelter Registration Form L-18
APPENDIX 4 -Pets in Disaster. L-19

ANNEX M - HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES M-1
APPENDIX 1 - Health and Medical Services Organizational Chart M-19
APPENDIX 2 - Health and Medical Services M-20
APPENDIX 3 - County Medical Disaster Plan M-22
APPENDIX 4 - Emergency Mortuary SOG M-23
Attachment A - Mortuary Resource List M-28
Attachment B - Summary of Mortuary Resources M-30
APPENDIX 5 - Public Health Services M-31
APPENDIX 6 - Mental Health Services M-32
APPENDIX 7 - Local Public Health Emergency Plan-Executive Summary M-33
APPENDIX 8 - Mass Patient Care M-35

APPENDIX 9 - List of Hospital Bed Capacities M-39
APPENDIX 10 -Non-Hospital Overflow Medical Facilities M-40
APPENDIX 11 Jasper/Newton EHC M-42
APPENDIX 12 Plan/Process for Requesting CHEMPACK Medications.....M-48

ANNEX N – TERRORISM N-1
APPENDIX 1 -National Terrorism Advisory System..... N-14
APPENDIX 2 -Homeland Security Regional Response System Overview.....N-15

ANNEX 0 - CATASTROPHIC EVENT 0-1
APPENDIX 1 - ICS Organizational Chart.....0-10
APPENDIX 2 - Tier Response Map. 0-11
APPENDIX 3 - Tier Response Actions 0-12

ANNEX P - ANIMAL DISASTER & AGRICULTURE RESPONSE PLAN..... P-1
APPENDIX 1 - Emergency Response Checklist(s)..... P-28
APPENDIX 2 - Missouri FAD Policies & Procedures..... P-31
APPENDIX 3 - Emergency Contact List(s)..... P-32
APPENDIX 4 - Quarantine Procedures..... P-38
Enclosure 1 - Quarantine Zoning Map & Procedures..... P-40
APPENDIX 5 - Veterinary Districts in Missouri (MAP)..... ..... P-40
APPENDIX 6 - List "A" Animal/Zoonotic Diseases P-41
APPENDIX 7 - Local Resource/Equipment List..... P-47
APPENDIX 8 - State Infectious Animal Disease Planning Levels P-50
APPENDIX 9 - Environmental Concerns/Carcass Disposal **P-51**
APPENDIX 10 - Animal Shelters/Sheltering Areas in Joplin/Jasper County..... P-55
APPENDIX 11 - Animal Disposal Sites in Joplin/Jasper County..... P-56
APPENDIX 12 - Food Processors/Facilities/Distribution Sites..... P-58

ANNEX Q ----- No longer exists

ANNEX R – DEBRIS MANAGEMENT R-1

EMERGENCY CONTACTS 1-3

JOPLIN AND JASPER COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

A. This plan will establish policies and procedures that will allow the respective governments of Jasper County and the City of Joplin to maximize their emergency responsibilities, develop procedures and identify resources that will give local officials the best comprehensive emergency management capabilities possible, considering available resources.

B. This plan and its supporting documents will assist the local government officials in meeting their responsibility for dealing with threats to the lives and property of their constituency. It will concentrate on actions that 1) insure prompt and proper responses, 2) minimize suffering, 3) eliminate conditions caused by shortages of materials or services, 4) speed the return to normal, and 5) promote the well-being of the community.

C. This document basically explains how emergency operations will be controlled and the relationship of the various participating agencies. All hazards, natural and man-made, will be considered from the standpoint of the four aspects of emergency management: 1) mitigation, 2) preparedness, 3) response, and 4) recovery (see Part III, Section B, to this Basic Plan).

D. It is not the intent of this plan to attempt to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the City of Joplin and/or county agencies. It will, however, attempt to deal with those occurrences such as floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc., which create needs and cause suffering that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance, and that requires an extraordinary commitment of government resources.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Jasper County is located in the southwestern part of the State in the Ozark Gateway Region. Counties that border Jasper are Newton to the south, Barton to the north, and Dade and Lawrence to the east. The State of Kansas forms the western border. Jasper County is a first class county that covers 642 square miles and has 955 miles of roads, 200 bridge structures over 20 feet, and is one of the three counties in the State to maintain two court buildings.

2. Based on the 2020 Census, Jasper County has a population of 122,750. The largest community is Joplin based on the 2020 Census with a population of 51,765. The county seat is Carthage with a population of 15,573 based on the 2020 Census.

3. The City of Joplin and Jasper County are exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. Possible natural hazards include flooding, tornadoes, drought, wildfires, and severe winter storms. There is also the threat of a war-related incident such as a nuclear attack. Other disaster situations could develop from a hazardous material incident, Terrorist/WMD incident, major transportation accident, power failure, civil disorder, urban fire, or a major explosion from natural gas lines or industry. (Refer to Jasper County Courthouse for maps.)

4. Joplin/Jasper County have capabilities and resources which, if effectively employed, would minimize or eliminate the loss of life and damage to property in the event of an emergency or major disaster. This must include the utilization of private and volunteer organizations to the greatest extent possible.

5. This emergency management plan is being developed and maintained as required by local executive order, pursuant to Missouri State Law, Chapter 44, RSMo following Missouri All-Hazard Emergency Planning Guidance (3-1966), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance.

6. Mutual aid agreements, both written and verbal, exist between many of the emergency services/agencies and subdivisions in the county and surrounding area and are used as necessary.

B. Assumptions

1. Some of the situations as previously stated, may occur after implementation of warning and other preparedness measures, but others may occur with little or no warning.

2. Officials of Joplin and Jasper 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 Joplin/Jasper 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 outside assistance through volunteer organizations, the private sector, mutual aid, 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.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. It is the responsibility of the local government to provide a comprehensive emergency management program that meets the emergency needs of those who either have been or might be affected by an emergency or major disaster. When the emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from the state government by the chief elected official present. If additional assistance is needed beyond state capabilities, the state will coordinate requests to the proper federal agencies.

2. The chief elected official is ultimately responsible for emergency management activities within the boundaries of the jurisdiction. The Presiding Commissioner of Jasper County is responsible for those activities in the unincorporated areas of the County and those incorporated communities that do not have a local emergency management organization (see Title II, Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Missouri Code of Regulations). The chief elected official of the City of Joplin has a similar responsibility within the corporate boundaries of Joplin. These officials can delegate their authority but never their responsibility.

3. At no time will the County Commission supersede the authority of the elected officials of any of the incorporated subdivisions unless: (1) requested to do so by those elected officials, (2) the local subdivisions governmental body is incapacitated or ceases to exist or (3) empowered to do so by the governor under the authority of Chapter 44, RSMo. Although they participate in this plan, the aforementioned subdivisions should develop their own local plans.

4. 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. These functional assignments are listed in Attachment A, Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan.

5. 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.

6. The City of Joplin, Jasper County, and several other municipalities in Jasper County have created emergency management organizations responsible for the preparation and implementation of emergency management functions for their jurisdiction in accordance with Chapter 44, RSMo and the State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan. They are as follows:

   a. The Jasper County Civil Defense Organization was established by County Court Order dated November 7, 1961. The Joplin Civil Defense Organization is based on City Ordinance No. 90-036, updated March 27, 1998. Both organizations entered into an agreement to form a joint Organization known as the Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Agency.

   b. Carl Junction, Ordinance No. 473, November 7, 1962.

   c. Carterville, Ordinance No. 1563, August 3, 1972.

   d. Carthage, Ordinance No. 5729, October 14, 1980.

   e. Duenweg, Ordinance No. 31, October 4, 1962.

   f. Jasper, Ordinance No 388, October 3, 1977.

   g. LaRussell, Ordinance No. 100, April 17, 1977.

   h. Oronogo, Ordinance No. 312, November 1, 1965.

   I. Purcell, Ordinance No. 26, May 26, 1966.

   j. Sarcoxie, City Ordinance dated May 13, 1975.

   k. Webb City, Ordinance No. 5721, September 22, 1969.

7. The Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan consists of the Basic Plan and Annexes A through N, as follows:

   a. Annex A - Direction and Control
   This annex describes measures to be taken by the City and County to direct and control forces and auxiliary groups, prior to, during and after a disaster strikes.

b. Annex B - Communications and Warning

This annex describes the emergency communications available, the methods of receiving warnings, and the methods of disseminating warnings to the public.

c. Annex C - Emergency Public Information

This annex describes the actions to be taken by the Chief Elected Official to develop and maintain a capability to disseminate, in a timely manner, official emergency public information for all hazards that threaten the City and County.

d. Annex D - Damage Assessment

The purpose of this annex is to organize existing personnel in Joplin/Jasper County in such a manner that damage assessment can be completed in a timely manner with results that will be consistent with federal and state guidelines.

e. Annex E - Law Enforcement

This annex will identify local law enforcement personnel and develop procedures that will enable Joplin and Jasper County to provide law enforcement services regardless of the situation.

f. Annex F - Fire and Rescue

The purpose of this annex is to organize local firefighting resources and establish procedures that will enable these resources to meet the demands of a disaster situation.

g. Annex G - Resource and Supply

This annex was designed to give the local officials the ability to maintain an inventory of resources and to allocate resources in a prompt and orderly manner to deal with the many Levels of disasters that could affect Joplin and Jasper County.

h. Annex H - Hazardous Materials

This annex describes the actions to be taken by emergency services personnel in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

i. Annex I - Public Works
This annex organized local public works resources in such a manner that they will be able to perform the tasks that are essential to an effective emergency response.

j. Annex J - Evacuation
This annex describes the actions to be taken to develop the capability to evacuate the population from areas at risk.

k. Annex K - In-Place Shelter
This annex establishes an option of sheltering residents of Joplin and Jasper County in-place to protect them from the effects of a disaster that threatens or actually strikes the area.

l. Annex L - Reception and Care
This annex gives Joplin and Jasper County the capability, following a disaster, to provide shelter and feeding for persons who are displaced from their homes.

m. Annex M - Health and Medical
This annex was developed to ensure that Joplin and Jasper County have the ability to provide needed medical services following a disaster of any Level.

n. Annex N – Terrorism
This annex is to provide the leaders of the emergency response agencies, in the City of Joplin and the unincorporated areas of Jasper County, a unified approach to responding to threats or actual acts of terrorism.

o. Annex O – Agriculture
This annex is to provide guidance for Jasper County and its various response agencies to use during infectious animal outbreaks and other events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of humans and animals in disease situations.

p. Annex P - Catastrophic Event
This annex is to provide operational concepts unique to catastrophic jurisdictions.

q. Annex Q - Access and functional needs
This annex is to assist local communities/counties in the development of their own emergency operations plan for assisting persons with access and functional needs i.e. physical, mental, sensory, cognitive, cultural, ethnic, socio-economic, age, citizenship status, or any other circumstance.

r. Annex R – Debris Management

B. Operational Time Frames

1. In keeping with the concept of an integrated emergency management system, this plan is concerned with all Levels of emergency situations that may develop. It also accounts for activities before, during, and after emergency operations. With this in mind, the following operational time frames were established for the various actions to be performed within the scope of this plan:

a. Mitigation -- The period during which activities are undertaken by individuals and/or departments to improve their capabilities to respond to a potential emergency and fulfill their assigned responsibilities.

b. Preparedness -- The period during which activities are undertaken by individuals and/or departments to increase their readiness posture during periods of heightened risk.

c. Response -- The period during which activities are undertaken by individuals and/or departments to respond to an occurrence that threatens or harms people and/or property.

d. Recovery -- The period during which activities are undertaken by individuals and/or departments to provide for the welfare of the people following a disaster and/or emergency.

2. To assist local officials in making the most timely and efficient response there will be three classifications of emergency situations: Level I, Level II, and Level III. Only Level III requires a declaration by the chief elected officials or their successors. For a detailed definition of each Level and how each is implemented, see Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Most of the departments within local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties which parallel or complement normal functions. The emergency management organization for Joplin/Jasper County will be set up along the following functional lines:

a. Direction and Control (EOC)

b. Communications and Warning

c. Emergency Public Information (EPI)

d. Damage Assessment

e. Law Enforcement

f. Fire and Rescue

g. Resource and Supply

h. Hazardous Materials

I. Public Works
j. Evacuation
k. In-Place Shelter
l. Reception and Care
m. Health and Medical
n. Terrorism
o. Animal Disaster & Agriculture Response Plan
p. Catastrophic Event (Earthquake)
q. Access and functional needs
r. Debris Management

2. The City of Joplin and Jasper County will both develop a capability for each of the emergency functions listed above, except in cases where one agency handles a particular operation for both on a day-to-day basis (i.e., Red Cross, Family Services, etc.).

3. The organizational charts for Joplin and Jasper County are located in Appendix 1 to this Basic Plan.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. As much as possible these functions or tasks (as identified in Section A above), will be assigned to agencies and/or individuals who perform these same or similar tasks on a day-to-day basis. In some cases, it will be assigned to a county official or agencies, while others to city agencies or a combination thereof.

2. An agency or individual will be assigned the primary responsibility for each of these functions and may also be assigned one or more secondary responsibilities.

3. A primary/secondary responsibility chart which makes these assignments has been developed for Jasper County and the City of Joplin. These charts are found in Attachment A, Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan.

4. The specific tasks to be performed in each function are found in detail in each functional annex. Attachment B, Appendix 2 to this Basic Plan contains a basic list of task assignments by function common for both the City and County.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The Presiding Commissioner of Jasper County and the Mayor of Joplin (or his designated representative) are responsible for all emergency management activities to include maintaining and implementing this plan and directing emergency response within the confines of their respective jurisdictions. They can delegate the authority, but never the responsibility. They can transfer authority only if they are

absent or incapacitated. (A chain of command is contained in Part VI to this Basic Plan.)

2. The Emergency Management Director has been delegated the following authorities:

   a. Coordination of all emergency management activities.

   b. Decisions on routine day-to-day matters pertaining to emergency management.

   c. Insuring proper functioning of the EOC during emergency operations.

   d. Acting as liaison with other local, state and federal emergency management agencies.

   e. Other duties as outlined in the local ordinances, court orders and agreements.

3. Specific agencies and/or departments are responsible for specific activities as outlined in the Basic Plan and its Annexes. Each agency/department is responsible for developing and maintaining standard operating guidelines (SOGs) to be followed during emergency response operations.

B. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. Operations will be controlled from one of the designated EOCs depending on the location and Level of emergency as follows:

   a. Primary EOC

      The City of Joplin and Jasper County will control emergency operations from their EOC located in the lower level of the Joplin Municipal Building.

   b. Alternate EOCs

      1) Carthage Fire Station
      2) Public Works Center
      3) Joplin Fire Station #2

2. The EOC will be manned according to the Level of emergency. See Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Effective comprehensive emergency management operations depend upon two important factors to ensure continuity in government from the highest to the lowest level: 1) lines of succession for officials, department heads, and authorized personnel, and 2) preservation of records.

A. Lines of Succession

1. In the event that an official or agency charged with participating in emergency operations is unable to perform, lines of succession will be established to ensure continuous emergency services are provided.

    a. The line of succession for Jasper County is from the Presiding Commissioner through the two Associate Commissioners in order of their seniority.

    b. The line of succession for the Mayor of Joplin is to the Mayor Pro-tem to be followed by members of the City Council as they decide.

    c. The line of succession for the City Manager of Joplin is to the Public Works Director to the Health Department Director.

    d. The line of succession for the Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director is through the Fire Chief through the Senior Clerk/Deputy.

    e. The line of succession for each department head is according to the standard operating procedures established by each department (see Annexes and SOGs).

2. Names and telephone numbers of these personnel are contained in The Plan Supplement.

B. Preservation of Records

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

1. Certain records and documents are vital to the continuance of government following a major disruption of normal activities such as a major disaster.

2. These records and documents are to be identified by officials responsible for their day-to-day maintenance.

3. Resources from local government will be allocated to provide for one or more of the following options:

    a. Duplication of all such records.

b. Timely movement to secure or safe areas outside the danger area.

c. Development of secure and safe storage areas in Joplin and Jasper County.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

1. Emergency Authority (see Part IX, Authorities and References).

2. Reports and Records as required will be submitted to the proper authorities in accordance with the instructions in the individual annexes.

3. 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 Joplin-Jasper County.

4. Discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, handicap, 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.

5. Disaster Assistance from the State or Federal governments will be utilized in accordance with their provisions and statutes. Requests for such assistance can only be made by the chief elected official of the jurisdiction or his designated successor and must be submitted to the Governor of Missouri regardless of what Level of assistance is required. (See Appendix 4 to this Basic Plan).

6. Review and Written Concurrence of this plan and its annexes will be accomplished as follows: Each agency or department with assigned responsibilities will review this plan. They will report their concurrence by signing a compliance page for their assigned responsibilities at each review and return it to the Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director. The Mayor of Joplin, the City Manager of Joplin, and the Jasper County Commission will sign the promulgation document for all departments.

B. Logistics

1. Whenever possible, procurement of necessary resources will be accomplished using normal day-to-day requisition 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.

3. Organizations, firms, and individuals who exist in or do business in Joplin-Jasper County will be given preference when contracting for resources to cope with a disaster situation. This will be done to the greatest extent feasible and practical.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. The contents of this plan must be understood by those who will implement it or it will not be effective. Thus, the Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director will brief the appropriate officials on their roles in emergency management. The Director will also brief newly employed officials as they assume their duties.

B. All agencies/departments will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan. (See Part IV, Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.)

C. The Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director will instigate an annual review of the plan by all agencies. Responsible officials, however, can recommend changes or provide information at any time.

D. This plan will be activated once a year in the form of a simulated emergency, taking into account actual events in order to determine if revisions can be made that would improve disaster response and recovery operations. This will also provide practical controlled operations experience to those who have EOC responsibilities. This will be done by the Emergency Management Director with the approval of the chief elected officials.

E. This plan or any portion thereof will be activated by the order of the chief elected official present, or by the procedures set forth in Appendix 3 to this Basic Plan.

F. This plan will be updated as required based on deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, changes in local governments structure, technological changes, etc.

G. This plan will become effective upon the date it is approved and signed by the chief elected officials of the City of Joplin and Jasper County.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan, as amended

B. SEMA's Missouri Hazards Analysis

C. Federal Public Law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended

D. Federal Public Law 99-499, SARA, Title III.

E. Reference FEMA's planning guidance CPG 101: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations plans, Version 2.0.

F. Revised Statutes of Missouri, Chapter 44, as amended

G. Missouri Code of State Regulations, Title II, Division 40, Chapter 4, "General Organization of the MERC"

H. Revised Statues of Missouri, 49.070

I. Federal Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act, as amended

J. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, (HSPD-5) signed February 28, 2003 and pages 8, 9, 17, and 33 of the National Response Plan.

K. FEMA'S "Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters". Within the guidance document, the legal authority for FNSS is identified on page 140. NOTE: A copy of FEMA's guidance is located on the SEMA web site under LEOP Planning Documents.

L. FEMA's New Madrid Seismic Zone Joint Missouri Response Operations Plan, Annex O, LEOP Supplement.

APPENDICES

1. Joplin and Jasper County EM Organization Charts by Emergency Function

2. Assignment of Responsibilities

3. Emergency (Disaster) Classification & Control Procedure

4. Procedures for Requesting State & Federal Assistance

5. Listing of Federal, State, and Local Agencies

6. Joplin-Jasper County Hazard Analysis

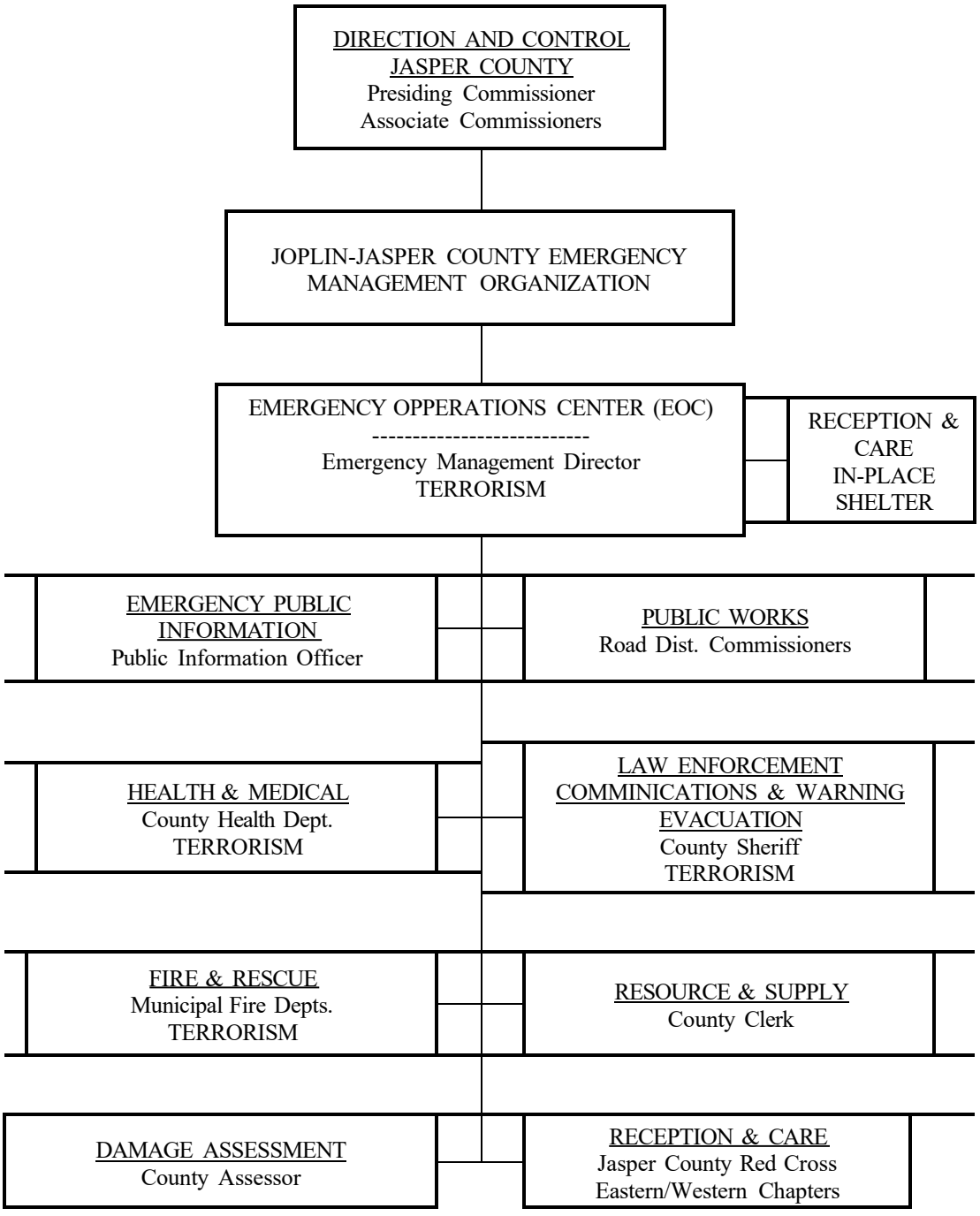
7. NIMS Implementation Plan

8. Resolution

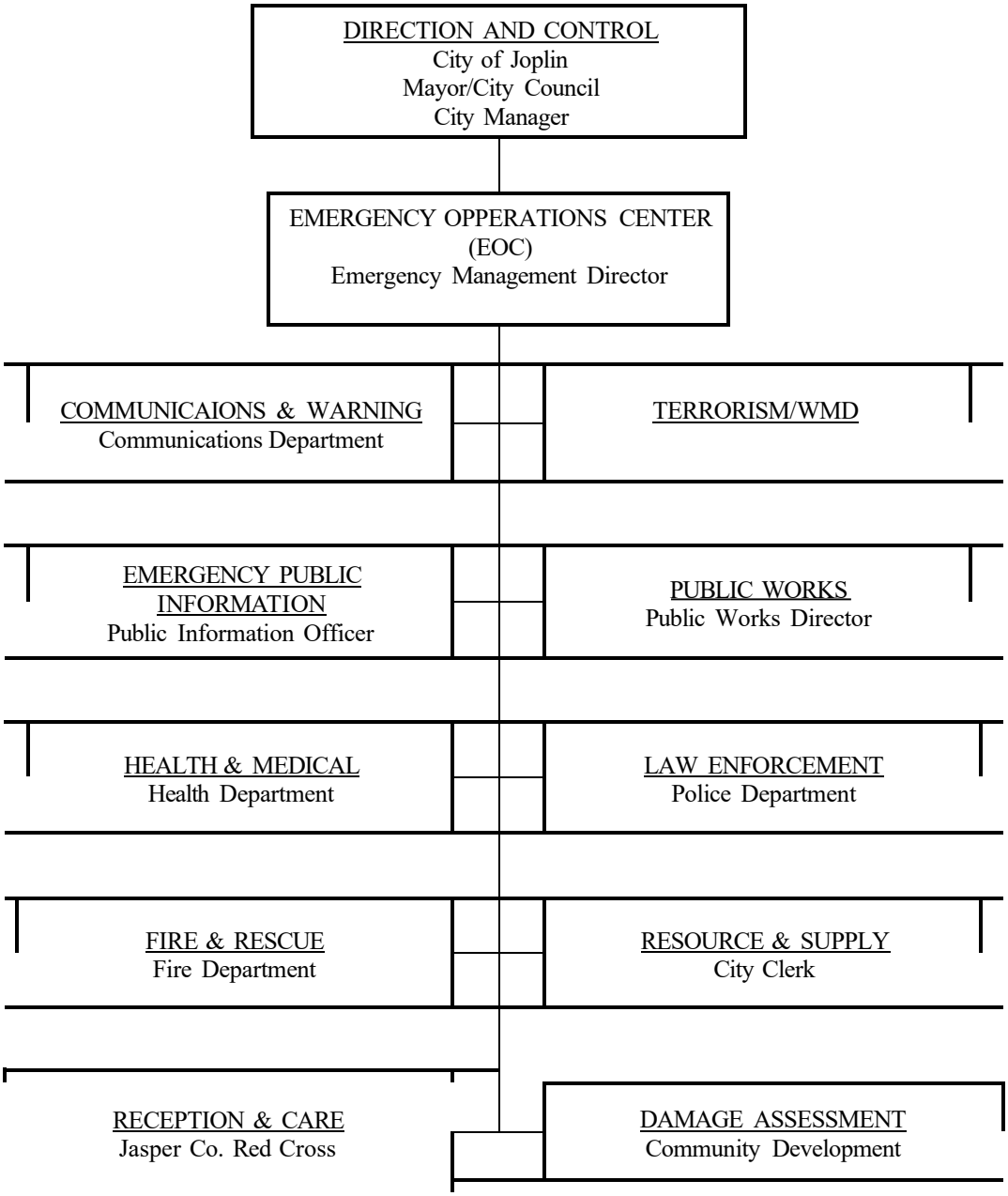
Appendix 1 to the Basic Plan

JOPLIN-JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION CHARTS BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION

JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION



JOPLIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
BY EMERGENCY FUNCTION



Appendix 2 To the Basic Plan

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary and Support Responsibilities 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 (13) identified emergency management functions (see Part IV of this Basic Plan) and also whether it is in a primary or supporting role.

2. There are two such charts, one for the City of Joplin and one for Jasper County. These charts are general in nature and shouldn't be considered all-inclusive.

B. 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.

2. These are only general lists that will be expanded in the various annexes.

3. There will be one list of tasks for each function whether it is for the county or the city. (Note: Some tasks may be common to more than one function.)

FUNCTION & RESPONSIBILITY CHART

JOPLIN P-Primary S-Support *Department/Individual*	ANNEX A	ANNEX B	ANNEX C	ANNEX D	ANNEX E	ANNEX F	ANNEX G	ANNEX H	ANNEX I	ANNEX J	ANNEX K	ANNEX L	ANNEX M	ANNEX N	ANNEX O	ANNEX P	ANNEX Q
Mayor/City Council	P		S					S						S		S	
City Manager	P		S							P				S		P	S
EMA Director	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
Police Department	S	S		S	P	S		S		S	S	S		P		S	S
Fire Department	S		S	S		P		P		S			S	P		S	S
Finance Director	S			S			P							S		S	
Public Information Officer	S		P					S		S	S	S		S	S	S	S
Public Works Director	S			P			S	S	P	S				S		S	
Joplin Health Dept. Director	S						S	S					P	P	P	S	P
Red Cross/SW Mo.	S			S						S	P	P	S	S	S	S	S
Communications	S	P			S	S			S					S			
Hospitals (3)	S					S		S		S			S	S			S
Ambulance Service (METS)	S					S		S		S		S	S	S		S	S
Co. Div. of Family Services	S										S	S		S			S
County Coroner	S												S	S		S	
Human Resources	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Annex A -- Direction & Control
Annex B -- Communication & Warning
Annex C -- Emergency Public Information
Annex D -- Damage Assessment
Annex E -- Law Enforcement
Annex F -- Fire & Rescue
Annex G -- Resource & Supply
Annex H -- Hazardous Materials
Annex I -- Public Works
Annex J -- Evacuation
Annex K -- In-place Shelter
Annex L -- Reception & Care
Annex M -- Medical & Health
Annex N -- Terrorism
Annex O -- Agriculture
Annex P -- Catastrophic Event
Annex Q -- Access and functional needs

FUNCTION & RESPONSIBILITY CHART

JASPER COUNTY P-Primary S-Support *Department/Individual*	ANNEX A	ANNEX B	ANNEX C	ANNEX D	ANNEX E	ANNEX F	ANNEX G	ANNEX H	ANNEX I	ANNEX J	ANNEX K	ANNEX L	ANNEX M	ANNEX N	ANNEX O	ANNEX P	ANNEX Q
County Commission	P		S					S	S					S		P	
EMA Director	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
County Sheriff	S	P		S	P	S		S		P	S	S		P		S	
County Assessor	S			P			S							S			
County Clerk	S			S			P							S		S	
Road Dist. Comm. (10)	S			S			S		P	S				S		S	
Municipal Fire Depts.	S			S		P		P		S				P		S	S
County Health Dept.	S												P	P			P
Red Cross/SW Mo./Eastern	S			S				S		S	P	P	S	S		S	S
County Coroner	S												S	S	S		
Public Information Officer	S		P					S		S	S	S		S	S		S
Joplin/Jasper Co. Shelter	S										S	S		S		S	S
Hospitals	S					S		S		S			S	S		S	S
Ambulance Services	S					S		S		S		S		S		S	S
Co. Div. of Family Services	S											S		S		S	

Annex A -- Direction & Control
Annex B -- Communication & Warning
Annex C -- Emergency Public Information
Annex D -- Damage Assessment
Annex E -- Law Enforcement
Annex F -- Fire & Rescue
Annex G -- Resource & Supply
Annex H -- Hazardous Materials
Annex I -- Public Works
Annex J -- Evacuation
Annex K -- In-place Shelter
Annex L -- Reception & Care
Annex M -- Medical & Health
Annex N -- Terrorism
Annex O -- Agriculture
Annex P -- Catastrophic Event
Annex Q -- Access and functional needs

Attachment B to Appendix 2
of the Basic Plan

TASK ASSIGNMENTS BY FUNCTION

A. Direction and Control

1. Policy decisions relating to emergency management.
2. Planning for emergency management.
3. Hazard mitigation activities.
4. Control of operations during disasters.
5. Coordinate and direct relief and recovery operations.
6. Coordinating all emergency management activities.
7. Testing and exercising.
8. Maintenance of current capabilities.
9. Emergency public information.

B. Communications and Warning

1. Monitoring all emergency situations to ensure proper response.
2. Developing and maintaining communications plans and procedures.
3. Training of personnel (full-time and supplementary).
4. Supporting all other emergency functions.
5. Develop warning plans and procedures for all identified hazards (see Basic Plan, Situation & Assumptions).
6. Train Sky-Warn spotters.
7. Develop dissemination procedures with communications.
8. Maintain and expand warning and alert devices (sirens, tone-activated receivers, etc.).

9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

10. Update and change plans as necessary.

C. Emergency Public Information (EIP)

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

2. Develop provisions with the various departments to coordinate the release of information to the public.

3. Develop information authentication procedures.

4. Develop procedures to clear information with the chief executive before it is released to the public.

5. Develop procedures to utilize all news media for the release of information.

6. Develop EPI's for all hazards identified in the Basic Plan, Situation & Assumptions.

7. Develop rumor control procedures and plans.

8. Conduct an annual program to acquaint news media with emergency plans.

9. Participate in tests, drills, and exercises.

10. Revise and update plans as necessary.

D. Damage Assessment

1. Develop plans and procedures consistent with those of the state and federal government.

2. Recruit and train personnel.

3. During disaster operations provide intelligence expertise to Direction and Control.

4. During recovery, supplement federal and state officials by assisting in damage estimation reports.

5. Assist in mitigation activities by identifying potential problem areas.

6. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

7. Change and update plans as necessary.

E. Law Enforcement

1. Maintain law and order.

2. Site security and access control.

3. Traffic control.

4. Crowd control.

5. Communications and Warning support.

6. Fire and Medical support.

7. Develop liaison and coordination with other law enforcement groups.

8. Develop and maintain plans and procedures as necessary.

9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

10. Update and change plans as required.

11. Develop training courses for auxiliaries and reserves.

F. Fire Service

1. Control fires.

2. Conduct fire prevention inspections.

3. Search and rescue.

4. Support traffic control, health and medical, communications and warning.

5. Hazardous materials incidents.

6. First Responder Medical Care.

7. Develop plans and procedures as necessary.

8. Update plans when required or conditions change.

9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

10. Develop and conduct training courses in self-help fire prevention techniques.

G. Resource and Supply

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

2. With the assistance of other department heads, identify potential resource requirements.

3. Develop plans and procedures to ensure that adequate resources are available during or after a disaster that includes the relocation of such resources following an evacuation.

4. Identify resource shortfalls and methods by which they can be alleviated.

5. Develop emergency shelter stocking plans.

6. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

7. Update plans as required, or as local conditions change.

H. Hazardous Materials Emergency Operations

1. Develop and maintain plans for hazardous materials response.

2. Identification of primary transportation routes.

3. Title III facility information.

4. Participation in drills, tests, and exercises.

5. Conduct training class for first response agencies.

6. Revise and update plan as required.

I. Public Works

1. Debris removal.

2. Garbage disposal.

3. Road and bridge repairs.

4. Emergency utility service to critical facilities.

5. Restoration of normal utility service.

6. Flood control and emergency snow removal.

7. Damage assessment.

8. Support for traffic control, resources and supply, health and medical.

9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

10. Update and change plans as required.

J. Evacuation

1. Develop plans for evacuations from one part of the county to another.

2. Identify potential evacuation routes.

3. Identify facilities or individuals with special "evacuation" needs (hospitals, nursing homes, invalids, etc.).

4. Identify "critical" facilities, which must be kept in operation.

5. Develop procedures for a continuous and orderly flow of traffic (breakdowns, rest areas, fuel supplies, etc.).

6. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

7. Update and change plans as required.

8. Develop and maintain EPI materials for the public.

K. In-place Shelter

1. Develop and maintain lists of identified shelters.

2. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

3. Update and change plans as required.

L. Reception and Care

1. Identify facilities that are suitable for temporary lodging and feeding facilities. Contact the owners/managers to ensure availability.

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

3. Designate certain facilities for lodging and institutionalized groups.

4. Develop and have available registration forms that contain pertinent data.

5. Assist in the planning to make food and water available.

6. Develop procedures to assist evacuees with medical problems.

7. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

8. Update and change plans as required.

M. Health and Medical

1. Develop procedures that provide for public health sanitation services during an "emergency". SOGs with State agencies.

2. Work with local hospitals, as requested, plans to include evacuation and care for those who cannot be evacuated.

3. Work with nursing homes, as requested, to develop plans to include evacuation and care for those who cannot be evacuated.

4. Develop plans for mass inoculation against disease. SOGs with State agencies.

5. Provide assistance as needed for expanded mortuary services. Coroner and State Funeral Directors Association.

6. Develop procedures to augment regular medical staff with other trained persons in the community or from other agencies in the State and County Health Departments.

7. Provide additional help to augment Red Cross staff to provide medical care at reception centers should people be evacuated into the area. Also, help staff at first aid stations, if needed.

8. Develop Plans and response to Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies.

9. Participate in drills, tests, and exercises.

10. Revise and update plans as required

N. Terrorism

1. Develop procedures for investigation of terrorism events.

2. Develop procedures for evidence collection.

3. Operate under the unified command system at terrorist events.

4. Establish procedures for sharing of intelligence information with local key officials.

5. Work with Emergency Management PIO to ensure the proper release of information.

6. Plan for the mass evacuation of the general public

7. Work with public health to investigate biological events.

8. Work with emergency management/homeland security on targeting & possible threats.

O. Agriculture Terrorism

1. Determine which county and local agencies have responsibilities in an animal emergency for sheltering, feeding, and routine care of stray or abandoned pets, livestock, or exotic animals.

2. Maintain current listing or emergency contacts and resources necessary for an FAD response, or other animal emergencies.

3. Act as a liaison to local veterinarians, regulatory veterinarians, humane organizations, farm service agencies, and other responders on emergency planning and preparedness issues.

4. Produce and maintain maps with the locations of large animal operations or other special animal facilities identified.

5. Coordinate with local kennels and animal shelters for temporary pet sheltering and to provide information to residents and transients on animal care instructions and emergency procedures in the event of an evacuation or sheltering recommendation.

6. Coordinate with State agricultural/environmental officials to determine the best methods for disposing of dead animals.

7. Ensure accurate and credible information is relayed in a timely fashion and address questions, rumors and/or confusion about the emergency and its effects, as necessary.

P. Catastrophic Event

1. Provide operational concepts unique to catastrophic event planning and response.

2. Assign responsibilities to meet the needs of the local jurisdiction.

3. Expand the response and recovery organization for a catastrophic event.

4. Perform damage assessment of the affected areas(s) and report to the State EOC.

5. Institute the Communications Plan.

6. Identify locations for, and set up as needed, Points of Distribution for commodity distribution.

7. Identify available transportation resources for the movement of personnel and/or equipment.

8. Coordinate evacuation operations as needed.

9. Address the specific needs of the local jurisdictions associated with mass care, shelters, access and functional needs population and pets.

Q. Access and Functional Needs

1. Assist in the development of a plan for assisting persons with access and functional needs.

2. Develop a communications plan for those with access and functional needs.

3. Identify and designate individuals with special skills available to assist the population with access and functional needs.

4. Coordinate with private sector vendors to provide essential adaptive equipment and supplies to those in need.

5. Develop a communications plan specific to the needs of the access and functional needs
population.

6. Coordinate efforts in the areas of evacuation and sheltering.

Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan

EMERGENCY (DISASTER) CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL PROCEDURE

A. Classifications

1. Level III

a. Definition

A Level I emergency is an occurrence that has the potential to require resources in excess of those available to the responding agency. The initial implication is that the responding agency will require a significant amount of assistance from another agency to bring the situation under control. This level will only be declared if the situation has the potential of escalating to a higher classification.

b. Classification Procedures

1) Initial 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 maintain radio contact with the appropriate communications dispatch and will do so until relieved by a senior official.
2) When it becomes apparent, based on the information to the communications center, that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding agency, a Level I emergency will be declared.

The following individuals have the authority to make this classification:

1) Senior (ranking) official at the scene. In some cases, there might only be one person at the scene initially.
2) Department Head of the responding agency when they become aware of the situation. They may or may not be at the scene.
3) Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director.
4) The ranking person available from the chain of command for the affected jurisdiction. (See Line of Succession, Part IV, Basic Plan.)

c. EOC Staffing (see Appendix 2 to Annex A)

1) All department heads of the affected jurisdiction will be contacted and report to the EOC. At this time, it will be determined what personnel will be required to control operations. This determination will be made by the officials present.
2) Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director.
3) An elected executive official of the affected jurisdiction or their designated successor.
4) The other political subdivisions in the county will be notified and may or may not be requested to furnish personnel for liaison should their resources be required by an escalation of the situation.

2. Level II

a. Definition

A Level II emergency is one that requires a major response and the significant commitment of resources from several governmental agencies but will still be within the capabilities of local resources to control. (Example: localized flooding, isolated tornado damage, etc.)

b. Classification Procedures

1) Initial procedures will be the same as those in a Level I incident.
2) A Level II declaration must come from the EOC.
3) It may or may not be made by an elected official. It can be declared by the chief elected official present, or their designated successor, or the Emergency Management Director

c. EOC Staffing (see Appendix 2 to Annex A)

1) All department heads will be notified by the Emergency Management Director, then the EOC staff will decide who is needed based on Level and scope of the emergency.
2) Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Director.
3) City of Joplin -- Mayor, City Manager, or their designated successor must be present.
4) Jasper County -- at least one of the County Commissioners or their designated successor.

3. Level I

a. Definition

A Level III emergency is one that requires an extensive response and commitment of resources from all departments/agencies and could necessitate requesting outside assistance. (Example: major tornado damage over large areas with extensive casualties, extensive flooding or any incident requiring an evacuation of a significant sized area).

b. Classification Procedures

1) Initial steps are the same as Level I and II emergencies.
2) Classification must come from the EOC.
3) It must be made by the chief elected official present.

c. EOC Staffing (see Appendix 2 to Annex A)

1) All Department and Agency heads
2) All elected officials available
3) Emergency Management Directors.
4) Other liaison personnel as required

B. Alerting Procedures

1. It will be the responsibility of the Emergency Management Director, the Deputy Emergency Management Director, or the communications shift supervisor (dispatcher) on duty to promptly spread the notification of a classified emergency. (See Appendix 2 to Annex A for EOC Notification List).

2. Operational checklists will be established and utilized in so far as possible. (See Communications & Warning, Annex B)

3. 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 staff.

Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan

PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

A. General Facts

1. If a situation develops that is beyond local capability, the Chief Elected Official may request assistance to supplement local and private relief efforts by requesting a declaration for an emergency or major disaster. The request will be submitted through SEMA to FEMA, Region VII. A Presidential Declaration authorized federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act of 1988 (Public Law 93.288, as amended).

2. Requests for such assistance can only be made by the Chief Elected Official or his successor as outlined in this plan (see part VI of the Basic Plan), Continuity of Government).

3. Requests should only be made after local resources are exhausted.

4. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Response Coordinator (573-821-4683) shall be informed prior to making such a request.

B. Procedures

1. Analyze situation to determine:

   a. If a threat to life or property still exists.

   b. To ensure all local resources are committed.

2. Inform SEMA of your intention and why the request is being made.

3. Make the request to the Governor through SEMA: Response Coordinator- (573-821-4683). If the telephone or radio is used, a hard copy must be sent at the same time (telegram will suffice). FAX # 573-634-7966. Normal workday # 573-526-9100.

4. Await reply.

Appendix 5 to the Basic Plan

LISTING OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

AGENCY	TELEPHONE #'S
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (contact through SEMA)	
National Response Center of Department of Natural Resources	800-424-8802
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
Region VII	800-223-0425
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Director	573-526-9101
Deputy Director	573-526-9102
Response Coordinator	573-821-4683
email address: chris.gaut@sema.dps.mo.gov	573-634-7966
Missouri Department of Natural Resources	
Emergencies Only	573-634-2436
Emergency Response Office	573-526-3348
Missouri Department of Health	573-751-6400
Missouri Conservation Department	417-781-2811
Joplin Health Department	417-624-8277
FAX	417-624-6453
National Guard (local)	417-624-0722
Civil Air Patrol	888-211-1812 x 300
Red Cross (local)	417-624-4411
Salvation Army (local)	417-624-4528
Nathan Hicks (Coordinator)	417-483-5155
Mid-America Environmental	800-736-3590 417-358-3599
Sunbelt Environmental Services (Springfield)	800-333-5052

Appendix 6 to the Basic Plan

JOPLIN-JASPER COUNTY HAZARD ANALYSIS

		INCIDENT	POTENTIAL
1.	BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION COLLAPSE		X
2.	BOMB THREATS	X	
3.	DAMS		X
4.	DROUGHT	X	
5.	EARTHQUAKE		X
6.	EXPLOSION	X	
7.	FIRE	X	
8.	FLASH FLOOD	X	
9.	FLOODS	X	
10.	HAIL	X	
11.	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		X
12.	HEALTH AND SANITATION		X
13.	HEAT	X	
14.	ICE STORM	X	
15.	MAJOR MINE CAVE-IN		X
16.	NUCLEAR ACCIDENT		X
17.	NUCLEAR ATTACK		X
18.	PIPELINES	X	
19.	POWER-UTILITY FAILURE	X	
20.	RIOTS		X
21.	SNOWSTORM	X	
22.	TERRORIST GROUPS		X
23.	TORNADO	X	
24.	TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS:		
	A. AIRPLANE (COMMERCIAL)	X	
	B. BUSES (SCHOOL, PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL)	X	
	C. TRAIN	X	
	D. TRUCK	X	
25.	WINDSTORM	X	

This Appendix also provides an overview of the various types of natural and technological hazards which could affect Joplin/Jasper County. These are the major types of hazards one might expect. For Terrorism types of hazards see Annex N.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Tornado — Since Missouri lies in the heart of the nation's "tornado alley", its residents are particularly vulnerable to tornadoes. Seventy percent of Missouri's tornadoes occur during the months of March, April May and June, but a tornado can occur at any time of the year. Because Joplin/Jasper County is in the heart of "tornado alley" it has had its share of tornadoes and is considered at risk to tornadoes.

Winter Storms — Although excessive snow falls with prolonged severe cold, or storms producing blizzard conditions are rare in Missouri, they do occur. Most snow usually falls during the months of December, January and February and on occasion a major storm comes in early March. The average snowfall is 8-12 inches per year. A large snowstorm accompanied by severe cold could cause numerous secondary hazards such as power failures, transportation incidents and fuel shortages.

Floods — Flooding is a potential risk in Jasper County. Waterways include Spring River, Center Creek, Dry Fork, White Oak Creek and several other small creeks and branches. Flooding could potentially occur anywhere in the county along these waterways. Jasper County and the City of Joplin plus most of the other cities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Earthquake — Although major earthquakes in the Midwest occur less frequently than on the west coast, over 200 a year of lesser magnitude are felt in the "bootheel" area of Missouri. In the event of a magnitude of 7.6 earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone, Jasper County could experience an intensity of VI on the Mercalli Scale which equates to moderate damage but normally not life threatening.

Other — Additional natural hazards that could affect Jasper County include: drought –A (prolonged period with no rain that can affect agriculture areas and impact water supply and systems) wildfire (uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or woodlands). There is currently a Joplin/Jasper County Mitigation Plan being developed which will speak to all Natural Hazards.

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Hazardous Materials

Jasper County is prone to hazardous materials incidents from both fixed containment sites and transportation accidents. There are numerous fixed facilities that store/use hazardous materials, seven major highways (I-44, I-49, US 71, Mo. 43, Mo. 59, Mo.96 and Mo. 37) and pipelines and two cross country railroads. For additional information, see Annex H.

Transportation Accident

This type of incident involves passenger air and rail travel that results in death or serious injury. There are no passenger rail lines in Jasper County, but the Joplin Airport does have airline passenger services. Highway incidents are usually excluded under this hazard and addressed under hazardous materials incident.

Dam Failure

There are several dams located inside Jasper County. For more information on dams affecting Jasper County, see Appendix 7.

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

Public Health Emergency

Public health emergencies can take many forms: diseases, epidemics, large-scale incidents of food or water contamination or extended periods of inadequate water or sewer services. There can also be harmful exposures to chemical, radiological agents, and large-scale infestations of disease carrying insects or rodents. 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.

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 many people. (See Annex N for mor information). The second hazard would be a deadly pandemic that could kill or sicken thousands of people across the country or around the globe. (See Annex M and refer to the "Local Public Health Emergency Plan")

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

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

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 and terrorist incidents are generally more easily defined, areas subject to riots or demonstrations may encompass large portions of the community. The types of facilities that could be targets of such activities include government buildings, military bases, schools/universities and correctional facilities.

Terrorism/WMD:

Terrorism is defined as: "the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group(s) of two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." According to the FBI there are two types of Terrorism: Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism.

Terrorism and/or use of WMD can take place in various forms depending on the technological means available to the terrorist, group, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist/WMD actions include: bombing, airline attacks, nuclear/biological/chemical attacks, infrastructure attack, arson, and assassinations.

Although this state has identified several different extremist groups, there have been no indications of any specific terrorist activities operating here. 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.

Appendix 7 of the Basic Plan

NIMS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

I. Purpose

This document establishes the Jasper County National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan. The purpose of this plan is to delineate a process to ensure that all Jasper County emergency response departments and agencies fulfill the requirements set forth in the *National Incident Management System* (NIMS).

In February 2003, President Bush issued *Homeland Security Presidential Directive -5, Management of Domestic Incidents* (HSPD-5) requiring all Federal departments and agencies to adopt the NIMS. Furthermore, HSPD-5 requires that during fiscal year 2005 all state and local governments adopt the NIMS and to use it in their domestic incident management and emergency prevention (including all mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) activities in order to continue receiving "Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts or other activities".

To this end, all emergency service and support agencies within the city/county are required to adopt the NIMS if they wish to continue to receive federal funding. This plan illustrates the intended methods of incorporation of the NIMS into the emergency operations/response plans, procedures, policies, and training programs.

II. Scope

The provisions of this document apply to all departmental plans, procedures, policies, and training programs including those fulfilling emergency support functions (ESF) under the Joplin - Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The provisions of this document apply to all sub-components (e.g., agencies, field offices, response assets, etc.) of or operating within the jurisdiction.

III. Responsibilities

The Chief Elected Officials will be responsible for:

1. Adopting policies that institutionalize the National Incident Management System.
2. Adopting the Incident Command System through resolution (**See example: Attachment A**), executive order or legislation as the Jasper County's official incident response system.
3. Directing that incident managers and response organizations in Jasper County train, exercise and use ICS in their response operations.

The Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for:

1. Reviewing local and departmental emergency operations plans to identify areas where ICS is applicable.
2. Assisting local organizations in the institutionalizing of NIMS by conducting planning sessions, coordinating training and coordinating guidelines implementation.

The Emergency Response Department/Agency heads will be responsible for:

1. Integrating ICS into functional and system-wide emergency operations policies, plans and procedures.

2. Integrating ICS training into training schedules for responders, supervisors and command level officers.

3. Conducting ICS oriented exercises that involve responders from multiple disciplines and jurisdictions.

IV. Concept of Implementation

According to the NIMS Integration Center, NIMS adoption will include four distinct phases. The first phase will be initial staff training, which will include completion of FEMA's Emergency Management Institute independent study courses on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). All supervisors with responsibility over operational assets will be accountable for ensuring that all employees are fully trained in the ICS.

The second phase will include evaluation of existing plans, policies, and procedures to identify aspects in need of augmentation for NIMS compliance. In particular, Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) must be evaluated for NIMS incorporation.

The third phase will be modification of existing plans, procedures, and policies to reflect NIMS adoption. This includes modification of any emergency response plans in support of the NRP and any internal emergency plans such as continuation of operations plans (COOP).

The fourth phase will verify achievement of the NIMS Integration Center's standards, including certification and credentialing of employees as well as conducting exercises to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the NIMS Integration Center. It is anticipated that the implementation phases will overlap in order to speed and strengthen the process.

Upon completion of the requirements outlined in this plan, a local ordinance, resolution or proclamation stating that the jurisdiction is NIMS compliant should be issued (see attachment for sample resolution).

Following this schedule will ensure that Jasper County meets the September 2005 deadline for NIMS adoption.

V. Phases of NIMS Adoption

A. Phase I – Initial Staff Training

1. All entry-level emergency service responders and departmental personnel should complete:

    a. Basic Incident Command System course.

2. All emergency service responders should complete all the requirements of the previous level, plus:

    a. Incident Command System for law enforcement, public works, etc.
    b. Intermediate Incident Command System

3. All emergency response service command level officers, division or battalion chiefs and department supervisors should complete all the requirements of the previous level, plus:

    a. Advanced Incident Command System
    b. IS-700 – National Incident Management System (or equivalent)

4. Department executives should support and endorse NIMS/ICS. ICS system and terminology should be integrated into the department or agency's "culture".

5. ICS training should be scheduled and on-going for all levels of responders and supervisors.

6. All emergency response service departments should conduct internal drills and exercises as determined by supervisors.

B. Phase II – Identification of Relevant Plans, Procedures, and Policies January 2005.

1. An organization or group should be established that will be responsible for the coordination of NIMS preparedness requirements. This organization should conduct a gap analysis to determine deficiencies and develop a timeline to correct them.

2. A review of the Local Emergency Operations Plan should be conducted to determine compliance requirements. The chart below lists each emergency support function (ESF) along with the primary responsible agency for that ESF.

ESF	TITLE	Primary Agency
N/A	Basic Plan	Office of Emergency Management
ESF-1	Direction & Control	Chief Elected Officials
ESF-2	Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Office of Emergency Management
ESF-3	Communications & Warning	Emergency Communications Center
ESF-4	Public Information	Public Information Office
ESF-5	Resource Management	Purchasing Departments
ESF-6	Damage Assessment	Office of Emergency Management
ESF-7	In-Place Sheltering & Evacuations	Office of Emergency Management
ESF-8	Mass Care	American Red Cross
ESF-9	Law Enforcement	Police / Sheriff's Department
ESF-10	Fire	Fire Departments
ESF-11	Counter Terrorism	Police / Sheriff's Department
ESF-12	Hazardous Materials	Fire Departments
ESF-13	Public Health & Medical	Health Department

ESF-14	Public Works & Engineering	Public Works / Highway Department
ESF-15	Transportation	Highway Department
ESF-16	Energy	City Utilities
ESF-17	Food & Water	American Red Cross
ESF-18	Donations/Volunteer Management	American Red Cross
ESF-19	Animal Protection	Health Department / Humane Society
ESF-20	Military Support	Office of Emergency Management

3. A review of response agency plans, procedures, policies, and training programs should be conducted to determine compliance needs.

C. Phase III – Modification of Existing Plans, Procedures, and Policies September 2005.

1. All applicable emergency operations plans including emergency support functions, agency emergency response plans, internal response plans and continuity of operations plans should be modified to adopt NIMS principles and language.

2. Training programs should be modified to include NIMS practices.

3. A process should be initiated for the implementation, modification, testing and refinement of NIMS into the local plans and policies.

4. NIMS requirements should be implemented into the EOC function.

5. The use of a Joint Information System should be used for public information.

D. Phase IV – Supporting NIMS Integration Center Standards September 2006.

1. Review, development and establishment of credentialing and certification criteria in accordance with the *National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative: Resource Definitions - 120 Resources* and other conventional guidance should be conducted.

2. Validation exercises should be conducted. Exercises should follow the format and standards set forth in the *Homeland Security Evaluation and Exercise Program*.

3. NIMS requires all field personnel to have the minimum knowledge, skills and experience necessary to perform activities safely and effectively. In order to ensure that this requirement is met, credentialing and certification of personnel and equipment should be conducted.

4. Guidance is still being developed for the credentialing and certification of equipment and personnel. As the guidance becomes available, implementation of these items will be conducted. This phase will be started in fiscal year 2005 with the understanding that the timeline will be modified as guidance is provided, and completion of these items will carry over into fiscal year 2006.

Appendix 8 of Basic Plan

RESOLUTION

DESIGNATION OF THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) AS THE BASIS FOR ALL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTY OF JASPER, MISSOURI.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity;

WHEREAS, the collective input and guidance from all Federal, State, local, and tribal homeland security partners have been, and will continue to be, vital to the development, effective implementation and utilization of a comprehensive National Incident Management System;

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that all Federal, State, local and tribal emergency agencies and personnel coordinate their efforts to effectively and efficiently provide the highest levels of Incident Management;

WHEREAS, to facilitate the most efficient and effective Incident Management it is critical that Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations utilize: standardized terminology; standardized organizational structures; interoperable communications; consolidated action plans; unified command structures; uniform personnel qualification standards; uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising; comprehensive resource management; and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters;

WHEREAS, the NIMS standardized procedures for managing personnel, communications, facilities and resources will improve the ability of the County of Jasper, Missouri, to utilize federal funding to enhance local agency readiness, maintain first responder safety, and streamline Incident Management processes;

WHEREAS, the Incident Command System components of NIMS are already an integral part of various Incident Management activities throughout the County of Jasper, Missouri, including current emergency management training programs; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks (9-11 Commission) recommended adoption of a standardized Incident Command System;

NOW, THEREFORE, I,_____, Presiding Commissioner of the County of Jasper, Missouri, by the virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Missouri do hereby establish the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the County standard for Incident Management.