



Baxter County Emergency Operation Plan

Updated November, 2021

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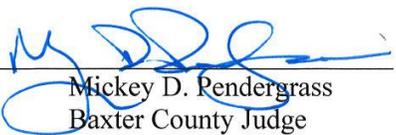
Baxter County Judge

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Mountain Home, AR 72653

As Judge of Baxter County, and in accordance with the provisions of Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et seq., I am responsible for the welfare and safety of the citizens residing in Baxter County. To aid in accomplishing this objective, I have directed preparation and periodic review of the Baxter County Emergency Operations Plan.

The Baxter County Emergency Operations Plan describes how resources of local, state, and federal governments may be most effectively used to ensure Baxter County is prepared for all contingencies and is able to respond promptly to disasters and emergencies. The plan provides guidance and assigns specific responsibilities to appropriate agencies and partners with which Baxter County has developed relationships.

The Baxter County Emergency Operations Plan is effective upon the date of this letter. The Baxter County OEM Director is responsible for distribution of this plan and will issue revisions or corrections as required.



Mickey D. Pendergrass
Baxter County Judge



Date

RESOLUTION NO. 2004 - 33

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE BY ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF BAXTER COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, Baxter County, Arkansas has heretofore utilized Incident Command Systems for response to all emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Homeland Security has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and all federal emergency funding and grants are conditioned upon adoption of such system.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BAXTER, STATE OF ARKANSAS, THAT:

BAXTER COUNTY HEREBY ADOPTS THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSES BY ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES IN BAXTER COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

PASSED: 12-7-04 APPROVED: 12-7-04

ATTEST:  COUNTY CLERK
 COUNTY JUDGE

FILED
8:15 A.M.
DEC - 9 2004
 CLERK
by D.C. 

IOR130-2004

Basic Plan of the Baxter County Emergency Management Plan

Introduction

Overview

This Basic Plan section of the Baxter County Emergency Management Plan (also referred to as the BCEMP) is an overview of how Baxter County conducts all-hazards incident response. It defines the responsibilities of local governments and the resources brought to response by volunteer agencies and the private sector.

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

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

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

Distribution

The BCEMP is published to the Baxter County website. The plan is written and maintained by Baxter County Office of Emergency Management for government decision makers, private sector business and nongovernmental stakeholders and emergency management practitioners. Readers are encouraged to recommend improvement or appropriate changes to this plan. Suggestions can be made through the Baxter County website at www.baxtercounty.org.

Purpose

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

More specifically, the purpose of the Baxter County Emergency Management Plan is to:

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

Scope

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

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

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

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

Incident Management

Baxter County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the template for managing incidents.

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

It is important that the BCEMP accurately reflects the capabilities of each level of government and that each entity performs according to the general roles outlined in the BCEMP. Toward this end, each ESF is encouraged to present its capabilities as realistically as possible in its annex.

Each organization or level of government has an obligation to continuously improve its own core emergency management responsibilities.

Baxter County, Arkansas makes every effort to include public sector agencies, private sector businesses and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in all aspects of planning.

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

Individuals and Families

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

Local Jurisdictions

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

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

State

During incident response, the state plays a key role by coordinating the resources and capabilities of entities outside the affected local jurisdiction. This potentially gives the affected area access to the resources of every state agency.

Arkansas has access to the resources of other states in FEMA R6 (Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico) through the Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP). Arkansas can request assistance from every state and possession of the U.S. through its membership in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The Governor has the option to request assistance from the federal government if its assets are needed.

The Private Sector

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

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

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

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

Incident Response

The Baxter County Emergency Management Plan is Emergency Support Function (ESF)- based. The county has developed capabilities and identified resources that may be required based on hazard identification and risk assessment. The remainder of this Introduction explains the BCEMP's organization, scope, response principles, and preparedness strategy.

Organization of the Baxter County Emergency Management Plan

The plan has been approved by the County Judge of Baxter County, Arkansas who is the Promulgation Authority. That approval is conveyed by the Judge's Letter which is included in the BCEMP.

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

ESF Annexes group county resources and capabilities into fifteen functional areas that are most

frequently needed in a county response (e.g. Transportation, Firefighting, and Mass Care). Each functional area, or ESF, is coordinated by a department or agency. The ESF Annexes discuss the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the various county departments and agencies. ESF Annexes describe county resource management functions before, during and after an incident. Support Annexes describe less direct, but still essential, functions that augment county response and are common to most incidents (e.g., Financial Management, Volunteer and Donations Management, Private Sector Coordination). These annexes provide additional detail for the BCEMP.

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

Response Principles

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

Most incidents begin and end locally and are wholly managed at the local level. Many incidents require additional resources or support from across the jurisdiction, and some require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions or the state. A few require Federal support.

State response protocols recognize this and are structured to provide assistance on the appropriate scale. During large-scale events, all levels will take proactive measures to respond; anticipating resources that may be required.

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

including unified command.

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

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides an overview of the core stakeholders responsible for emergency management at the local and state levels.

Local Jurisdictions

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

Chief Elected or Appointed Official.

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

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

To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials should do the following:

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

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

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

Emergency Manager.

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

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

of the LEMC commonly include the following:

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

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

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

Private Sector Businesses and NGOs

Baxter County has several contracts with local businesses and NGO's in place and has processes abiding by county policies if further assistance is needed when a declaration is made. The county coordinates its response with that of the American Red Cross and Arkansas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (ARVOAD). American Red Cross and ARVOAD maintains situational awareness of its members' disaster response activities through regular and frequent conference calls to which they invite representatives of emergency management. American Red Cross and ARVOAD also has a seat in the EOC. The members of American Red Cross, ARVOAD and other NGOs make invaluable contributions to disaster response.

Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (ADEM).

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

- Lead the state's disaster/emergency response planning and coordination.
- Advise the Governor, government officials and local governments as to the nature, magnitude and possible effects of the disasters and emergencies likely to affect Arkansas.
- Dispatch an Area Coordinator to each incident to evaluate the situation, coordinate state activities with local governments and advise the SEOC first hand of the situation.
- Provide advice and assistance on emergency operations plans, public information, training programs, funding, exercises and proper administration of local programs to state agencies, local governments, and private sector.
- Coordinate the response functions of state government.
- Function as liaison with federal and private agencies.
- Maintain all capabilities necessary to operate the SEOC.
- Coordinate planning and response operations with adjoining states.
- Maintain the ARCEMP as required by law and to the standards set by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).
- Train and exercise SEOC staff on software and operating procedures as needed.
- Staff the ARCC in North Little Rock twenty-four hours a day.
- Maintain the primary National Alert Warning System (NAWAS) warning point at the ARCC and receive warning information.
- Coordinate efforts to keep the population informed of developing situations, recommend appropriate protective actions, control rumors and speculation, and to release general information for the safety and welfare of the state.
- Direct damage assessment and recovery programs. ADEM will compile preliminary damage estimates and complete a damage assessment report.
- Assist the Governor in requests for Presidential disaster or emergency declarations.
- Assist the federal government in the delivery of its assistance programs.
- Establish and operate Disaster Application Centers as needed.
- Administer state assistance programs.
- Coordinate and promote emergency response training throughout the state.
- Advise local governments in the development of exercise and training programs.

State departments and agencies. The Arkansas departments, agencies, commissions, and offices having roles in emergency response also participate in prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.

As provided in Arkansas Code Annotated § 12-75-116, each state agency has appointed an Emergency Management Liaison Officer (EMLO). The EMLO is ADEM's point of contact at that agency.

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

Administration and Logistics. The County Judge, in coordination with the Baxter County Office of Emergency Management, will facilitate resource support for countywide emergency operations. At both state and local levels, actions will be taken to establish orderly files or directives and forms so that during a disaster this information will be readily available. All county property and supplies will be adequately accounted for and protected.

Any purchases that must be made for disaster will be made through the County Judge's office and in accordance with the policies listed in ESF #7 – Resource Support.

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

County authorities will keep a record of manpower and equipment used to cope with a disaster. Baxter County will use this record and the records of local city jurisdictions to determine local city contributions in requesting state and Presidential disaster declaration.

Federal

When an incident occurs that exceeds local or state resources – or when an incident is managed by Federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities – the Federal Government use the National Response Framework to involve all necessary department and agency capabilities, organize the response and ensure coordination with response partners.

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

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

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

Response Actions

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

Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness

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

County Actions. The county will address the inherent challenges in establishing successful information-sharing networks by:

- Maintaining situational awareness by collaborating with local and state law enforcement, and other agencies to evaluate available information and intelligence.
- Threats and incidents with a potential or actual terrorist link will immediately be

reported to Baxter County Sheriff Office, local law enforcement and ADEM.

Assess the Situation, Activate Resources and Capabilities

When an incident or potential incident occurs, responders assess the situation, identify and prioritize requirements and activate available resources and capabilities to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs utilizing agencies specific operation plans. When planning for heightened threats or in anticipation of large-scale incidents, key officials and department heads will monitor the situation and be available to staff the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In the event of an incident requiring a coordinated response, ESF #5 – Emergency Management will:

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

Coordinate Response Actions

Specific tasks include:

- Supporting local city jurisdictions by pre-positioning assets and managing other local level emergency functions.
- Implementing plans to ensure the effective management of the flow of volunteers and goods into the affected area.
- Coordinating initial actions which may include provision of: law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services; emergency flood fighting; evacuations; rerouting of ground, air, and/or water traffic; and emergency information for the public.
- Coordinating requests from both affected and assisting stakeholders for additional support.
- Identifying and integrating resources and capabilities.
- Coordinating communications between responders and coordinating public information – which may include creating a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Request state assistance.
- Request EMAC / IERSP resources.

County Actions.

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

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

Demobilize

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

Incident Management

County Response: Structures and Staffing

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC in Baxter County is the physical location where county coordination occurs. The EOC is activated as necessary to support local EOCs. It is the central location from which county activities are coordinated. Decision makers and personnel supporting core functions report to the EOC as required by the characteristics of each event. The primary function of the EOC is to ensure that on scene responders have the resources (i.e., personnel, tools and equipment) they need.

During a disaster or emergency the EOC informs ADEM and acts as liaison between local

city and county personnel. The EOC will host the JIC as appropriate. The location of any JIC will be contingent on the features of the incident. Requesting and Managing State Assistance. The county hosts state and FEMA liaisons – which may be one person, an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), and/or others - in the EOC until response transitions to a JFO. EOC staff works with the liaisons to help reach a common operating picture and mount an effective response. EOC staff is trained and tasked with generating the necessary documents to request state and federal resources and move them into affected areas as needed. The staff also coordinates communication between local and federal response elements and helps track and demobilize federal assets.

Baxter County OEM or the County Judge’s Designee will serve as the County Coordinating Officer (CCO). The CCO plays a critical role in managing the county response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The County Judge appoints the CCO, and lines of authority flow from the County Judge to the CCO, following the state’s policies and laws. The specific roles and responsibilities of the CCO include:

- Serve as the primary representative of the County Judge to the event manager at the State Emergency Operations
- Work with the SEOC Event Manager to determine what the county requires, and set priorities for employment of state resources provided to the county.
- Provide a link between the local city government and state government.
- Serve in the Unified Coordination Group in the JFO.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The EOC coordinates incident response support from across local government by calling up, as needed, one or more of the 15 ESFs. During a response, ESFs coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by local departments and agencies, along with certain private sector and nonprofit organizations.

They effectively bundle and funnel resources and capabilities to responders. Each function is coordinated by a single agency, but will rely on several agencies that provide resources in support of that functional area. The mission of each ESF is to provide the most effective and efficient access to the resources held by local government regardless of which agency has those capabilities.

The ESFs are the operational-level mechanism to provide assistance in fifteen functional areas identified as necessary to effectively manage emergency and/or disaster.

Each ESF is composed of coordinating, primary, and support agencies. The coordinating agency is the entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Primary agencies are named on the basis of authorities, resources and capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. In the BCEMP the same agency is often both coordinating and primary. Support agencies have specific resources and capabilities in a given functional area enabling support of a primary agency.

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

Authorities and References

Local

County court orders Local city ordinances

State

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

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

Arkansas Code Annotated §12-49-402. Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Regional

Interstate Emergency Response Support Plan (IERSP)

Federal

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

The Robert T. Stafford Act aka Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288, as amended 44 Code of Federal Regulations

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

OMB Circular A-102 Uniform Administrative Requirements for grants and Cooperative agreements with State and Local Government National Preparedness Goal, Department of Homeland Security, September 2011. Homeland Security Presidential Directives as appropriate.

Presidential Policy Directives as appropriate.

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

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

Baxter County Hazard Analysis

Risk Assessment of Hazards in Baxter County

Hazards:

Natural Hazards:

Floods
Flash Floods
Tornados
Straight Line Winds
Winter Storms
Ice Storms
Drought
Earthquake
Landslide
Pandemic
Wildfire
Epidemic

Technological Hazards:

Airplane Crash
Dam Failure
Mine Accident
HAZ MAT Release
Power Failure
Radiological Release
Train Derailment

Human Caused Hazards:

Biological Attack
Chemical Attack
Cyber Incident
Explosives Attack
Radiological Attack
Sabotage
School and
Workplace
Violence

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Annex - to implement PDD-39 when necessary to respond to terrorist incidents within the U.S.

Civil Preparedness Guide - Publications of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which describe civil defense programs and provide guidance to State and local civil preparedness director/ coordinators for developing programs within their communities.

Emergency Operations Plan - An EOP is a document that (1) assigns responsibility to organization and/or individuals for carrying out specific actions at projected times and places in an emergency that exceeds the capability or routine responsibility of any one agency; (2) sets forth lines of authority and organizational relationships, and shows how all actions will be coordinated; (3) describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and disasters; (4) identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other recourses available for use during response and recovery operations; and (5) identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities.

Local EOP - The local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), or County Emergency Operations Plan (C-EOP), focuses on essential measures for protecting the public, to include warning, emergency public information, evacuation, and shelter. A mechanism for emergency responders and managers to notify and activate State resources should be included in a local EOP.

Presidential Decision Directive 29 (PDD-39) - Issued in June 1995, PDD-39, United States Policy on Counterterrorism, directed a number of measures to reduce the United States vulnerability to terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts, and to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Robert T. Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288 - The Stafford Act authorizes the federal government to respond to Disaster Relief and disasters and emergencies in order to help state and local governments Emergency Assistance save lives, and to protect public health, safety, and property.

State EOP - The state's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which the framework within which local EOPs are created and through which the federal government becomes involved. The state plays three roles: (1) it assists local jurisdictions whose capabilities are overwhelmed by an emergency; (2) it responds first to certain emergencies; and (3) it works with the federal government when federal assistance is necessary.

ACRONYMS

ADEM:	Arkansas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management
ADEQ	Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
AHD:	Arkansas Health Department
ASP:	Arkansas State Police
CEOC:	County Emergency Operations Center
COG:	Continuity of Government
COOP:	Continuity of Operations Plan
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
EOD:	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (bomb response)
EOC:	Emergency Operations Center
EOP:	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF:	Emergency Support Function
ERG:	Emergency Response Guidebook.
FBI:	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRA:	First Responder Awareness (HazMat)
FRO:	First Responder Operational (HazMat)
FROD:	First Responder Operational-Decon
HAZMAT:	Hazardous Materials
ICS:	Incident Command System
IRV:	Incident Response Vehicle
JIC:	Joint Information Center
JOC:	Joint Operations Center
LEPC:	Local Emergency Planning Committee
OEM:	Office of Emergency Management
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment
PIO:	Public Information Officer
SCBA:	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOP:	Standard Operating Procedure

Emergency Support Function #1:

1. **Transportation**

Baxter County Road and Bridge Department
AR Department of Transportation
City Jurisdiction Street Departments
Mountain Home, Cotter and Norfolk School Districts
Local Churches
Mountain Home Charter Bus Company

- Coordinate resources needed to restore and maintain transportation routes necessary to protect lives and property
- Provide information regarding road closures, infrastructure damage, route clearance, and restoration

Resource examples: sand, buses for evacuation, refrigerated trucks, air transportation, barricades, transport signs, etc.

Emergency Support Function #2:

2. Communications

Baxter County Office of Emergency Management

Baxter County 911

ADEM/AWIN

Baxter County ARES/RACES

- Coordinate with telecommunications companies
- Restoration/repair of telecommunications infrastructure
- Coordinate communications support to all governmental, quasi-governmental, and volunteer agencies as required

Resource examples: Radios, SAT phones, batteries, cell on wheels (COW), etc.

Emergency Support Function #3:

3. Public Works and Engineering

Baxter County Building and Maintenance Department
City Jurisdiction Public Works Departments
Black Hills Energy/Gas
AR Department of Transportation
United States Army Corp of Engineers

- Provide structural inspections, emergency repairs, and demolition
- Conduct emergency repairs of water and wastewater treatment facilities
- Distribute emergency potable water
- Provide debris removal off of roads
- Provide emergency power support to predetermined facilities requiring State response

Resource examples: generators, sand bags, bulldozers, cranes, excavator, etc.

Emergency Support Function #4:

4. Firefighting

Baxter County Office of Emergency Management
Baxter County Fire Departments (19)
AR Department of Agriculture Commission
US Forestry

- Coordinate with ESF 1 in clearing debris to support fire and rescue activities
- Provide firefighting assistance on Federal lands
- Provide resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations

Resource examples: brush trucks, pumpers, ladder truck, firefighters, etc.

Emergency Support Function #5:

5. Emergency Management

Baxter County Office of Emergency Management

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

- Coordinate incident management efforts
- Issue mission assignments
- Fill out ARFs,

Resource examples: water buffalo, prisoner labor, personnel, IMAP teams, geological information, National Guard, etc.

Emergency Support Function #6:

6. Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

American Red Cross

Salvation Army

Arkansas Department of Human Services

Baxter County Coroner's Office

- Coordinate functions of mass care, emergency assistance, short -term housing, and humanservices
- Coordinate donations and volunteer management, crisis counseling, mental health services, individual assistance programs
- Collect and provide information on victims to family members and assists with family reunification

Resource examples: blankets, bottled water, cots, MREs, shelter interpreters, mental health, etc.

Emergency Support Function #7:

7. Resource Support

Baxter County Office of Emergency Management
Baxter County Judges Office

- Provide support for procurement and allocation of commodities and services, leasing of buildings and facilities, and facilities management
- Contract services to maintain water, electrical, sanitation, and other utilities

Resource examples: fuel, ice, bottled water, generators, toilets

Emergency Support Function #8:

8. Health and Medical

Baxter County Health Unit
Baxter Regional Medical Center
Local Physician Offices
Local Nursing Homes

- Monitor health of general public and special high risk populations
- Coordinate medical care personnel, equipment and supplies
- Coordinate patient evacuations
- Assess potable water, wastewater disposal issues
- Coordinate mass fatality management

Resource Examples: Medical personnel, blood, human remains identification, sanitation, immunizations, hospital beds

Emergency Support Function #9:

9. Search and Rescue

Baxter County Sheriff's Department
Fire Department Personnel
ADEM
Arkansas Game and Fish
U S Forestry
United States Army Corp of Engineers
Volunteers

- Coordinate activities directed towards and requiring the utilization of trained personnel to extricate persons trapped in damaged buildings, vehicles, woodlands and waterways; and to provide emergency medical treatment of such persons
- Coordinate activities associated with the discovery of an individual or individuals lost or reported lost
- Provide equipment and vehicles for use in remote areas

Resource Examples: SAR teams, swift water rescue, dive teams

Emergency Support Function #10:

10. Hazardous Materials

Baxter County Road and Bridge
AR Department of Transportation
Little Rock HAZ MAT Team
Missouri Tri-County HAZ-MAT Team

- Contain, identify, cleanup, remove, dispose of, or minimize releases of or prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases of oil or hazardous substances

Resource Examples: HazMat teams, environmental testing, decontamination team, air monitoring, etc.

Emergency Support Function #11:

11. Agriculture and Natural Resources

Baxter County Extension Office
Baxter County Animal Control Office
Local Veterinarians
Humane Society
Arkansas Department of Agriculture,
State Plant Board

- Responsible for household pet evacuations; provide support for the transportation, care, immunization, and quarantine of household pets
- Provide coordination of animal owner identification, tracking, reunification, and social support
- Quarantine, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, vector control and transportation permits systems for disease infested plants/animals
- Protect, conserve, recover, and restore Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

Resource Examples: pet cages, pet food, veterinarians, trailers, pet shelters, animal support teams

Emergency Support Function #12:

12. Utilities

Entergy
NAEC (North Arkansas Electric Coop)
Black Hills
Local Phone Providers
Local Cable Providers
Local Internet Providers
Wireless Telecommunication Providers
Local Municipal Water
Local Wastewater

- Provide information regarding efforts to restore utility service including the repair of any damaged utility systems and components
- Issue any orders necessary to enable the restoration of utility service

Resource Examples: utility personnel, outage information, etc.

Emergency Support Function #13:

13. Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Baxter County Sheriff's Department
City Jurisdiction Police Departments
Arkansas State Police
Arkansas Game and Fish
Arkansas Forestry
Arkansas State Park Rangers
U S Army Corp of Engineers
Baxter County Constables
National Guard (upon Governors orders)

- Coordinate assistance of law enforcement, security personnel and other resources for traffic management, security, property protection, and other law enforcement missions
- Coordinate resources and provide support to federal agencies in response to terrorist incidents as required

Resource Examples: law enforcement officers, security, traffic control, police escort, etc.

Emergency Support Function #14:

14. Critical Infrastructure and Private Sector

Baxter County Office of Emergency Management
Baxter County Judges Office
NWAEDD

- Review damage surveys and disaster/emergency declarations from County Judges to determine if the State may offer disaster assistance
- Generate required documents that allow state and federal involvement through the disaster declaration process
- Coordinate with ADEM to administer Individual Assistance and Public Assistance.

Resource Examples: Long term housing

Emergency Support Function #15:

15. External Affairs

Baxter County Judges Office

Local Media

- Review damage surveys and disaster/emergency declarations from County Judges to determine if the State may offer disaster assistance
- Generate required documents that allow state and federal involvement through the disaster declaration process
- Coordinate with ADEM to administer Individual Assistance and Public Assistance.

Resource Examples: Long term housing

