



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS

EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN

JANUARY 1, 2024



TO: CONCERNED CITIZENS OF CRAIGHEAD COUNTY

In accordance with provisions of the Arkansas Emergency Services Act 511 of 1973, as amended, and as the Craighead County Judge, I am responsible for the welfare and safety of citizens residing in this county. To aid in accomplishing this objective, I have directed the County Emergency Management Director to prepare and maintain the County Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Management Director will review the plan yearly and update the plan as required.

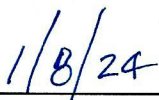
This plan describes how the resources of Craighead County may be most effectively used to ensure that the citizens of this county are prepared for all contingencies and are able to react promptly when a disaster occurs to save lives and alleviate suffering. This plan provides guidance for coping with natural disasters, man-caused disasters, and terrorism.

This plan is effective upon receipt and supersedes all previous emergency plans written in Craighead County.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Marvin Day", is written over a horizontal line.

Marvin Day, P.E.

Craighead County Judge

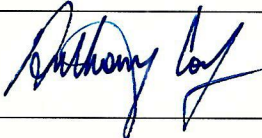
A handwritten date "1/8/24" in blue ink is written over a horizontal line.

Date

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RECORD OF CHANGES

DATE OF CHANGE	Location and Nature of Change	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
1/2/2024	Changed EOP to ESF format	

Authorities and References

Arkansas Code Annotated 12-75-101 et.al.

Arkansas Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, as amended.

Craighead County Court Order, April 2, 1974. An order creating and establishing an office of emergency services and providing for a director thereof; granting certain powers; describing the duties thereof, and for other purposes.

Craighead County Flood Ordinance.

Craighead County Hazardous Material Response Plan.

Earthquake Preparedness Guidebook, published by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management.

School Earthquake Safety Guidebook, June 84, published by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended)

Plan Development and Maintenance

The Role of the Emergency Operations Plan

The EOP was developed to provide a general structure for the coordinated response and efficient use of resources in a disaster or emergency situation. It provides guidance for a multi-agency response in-line with accepted ICS concepts.

Plan Distribution

Primary distribution of the EOP will be made available electronically and with some paper (hard) copies available.

Updates and Maintenance

The Emergency Operations Plan must be revised or updated at least every 5 years as mandated by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management. Craighead County is responsible for this update and submission to the State. Updates and revisions to the EOP will be noted with date and nature of change in the Record of Changes.

Craighead County will seek input from all City Departments and external partners for updates or revisions. Final drafts are reviewed by said Departments and approved by signature of agreement.

BASIC PLAN

Executive Summary

This plan is the foundation for all hazards emergency preparedness program for Craighead County. The Emergency Operations Plan shall be comprised of a Basic Plan and supporting Emergency Support Functions, which will include hazard specific information for hazards that have been identified by the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA).

The EOP is an all-hazards plan that outlines policies and procedures for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from possible hazards faced by the county. Coordination of planning and response with other organizations, public health, and local emergency services will be included.

All response activities will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines. In addition, the agency will follow the Incident Command System organizational structure in response to emergency events and in exercises. In the event of a communitywide emergency, the agency's incident command structure will be integrated into and be consistent with the community command structure. Staff should receive ICS training appropriate to their level of response and assigned roles and responsibilities to ensure they are prepared to meet the needs of citizens in an emergency.

Purpose

Elected officials of Craighead County have a responsibility to protect lives and property through planning and mitigation actions prior to occurrence of a disaster and by use of county resources during and after a disaster. This plan and annexes predetermine, to the extent possible, actions to be taken by the different levels of government, private and volunteer organizations within Craighead County to meet these responsibilities.

Scope

This plan applies to all emergencies that require county-level response and occur within the geographic boundaries of Craighead County. This plan is applicable to all county government and supporting emergency response organizations within Craighead County. The Craighead County Judge or Emergency Management Director has the authority to activate the Craighead County Emergency Operations Plan.

Situation Overview

Craighead County is in the Northeast region of Arkansas and shares a partial border with the state of Missouri. The counties surrounding Craighead County are Lawrence County, Greene County, Mississippi County, Poinsett County, and Jackson County. Craighead County has a population of 115,668 with a median age of 34.3 and a median household income of 51,788.00 according to the 2023 U.S. Census Bureau. The County is comprised of 10 municipalities and 8 public school districts, 2 private school districts, and 1 major university.

The average daily temperature in Craighead County is 59.45° with a low daily average temperature of 28.5° in January and a high daily average temperature of 92° in July. The average precipitation for the year is 48.23 inches. The highest average monthly rainfall of 6.5 inches occurs in April and the lowest average monthly rainfall of 3.1 inches occurs in September.

Craighead County contains major transportation routes, which carry many types of hazardous materials. Two railway providers (Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific). 6 major highways traverse Craighead County (State Highways 18, 49 and 226, and U.S. 63, U.S. 67, I-555), and several pipelines cross the county. Accidents could pose hazards including the danger of explosion, spills of radioactive material and leakage of toxic liquids and gases requiring evacuation of population and action to prevent pollution from spreading into waterways.

Hazard Analysis Summary

A hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA) is conducted every 5 years by Craighead County. This assessment provides expected likelihood and impacts from various hazards. This analysis of likely hazards aids the county in prioritization of emergency preparedness activities and response planning. The top identified hazards for Craighead County are found below.

Rank	Hazard	Risk Level
11	Dam and Levee Failure	Low
6	Drought	High
8	Earthquake	High
12	Expansive Soils	Low
10	Flood	High
13	Landslides	Very Low
5	Severe Storms	High
1	Severe Winter Storms	Medium
4	Tornado	High
2	Wildfire	Medium
7	Hazardous Materials	High
3	Pandemic	High
9	Acts of Terrorism	Medium

Assumptions

- Craighead County will have an emergency organization, which is prepared at all times to respond to disasters threatening life or property and will have the capability to cope with most disaster situations.
- Craighead County will make efforts to mitigate any disaster/emergency situation. Efforts to educate the population on all possible disaster/emergencies shall be made.
- If local resources become overwhelmed, the county will provide supplemental assistance.
- If county resources are not adequate, the county EM will turn to other counties, the Regional Task Force, and/or the state for assistance.
- Organized warning systems will be in existence and continually staffed to relay warnings to residents throughout the county.
- Advance warnings of most natural disasters and some man-caused disasters will be received in time to warn the public prior to impact.
- Each support function will obtain and keep current maps and charts required to fulfill its assigned responsibilities.
- State, federal, and volunteer organizations will provide needed assistance to cope with a disaster after county resources have been exhausted or if resources are not available at the county level. Two additional resources are the Red Cross and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD).
- There may be non-English speaking citizens.

Concept of Operations

This section outlines Craighead County's concept of operations for responding to emergency events.

The County Judge has appointed an Emergency Management Director who represents him in planning for, responding to and recovering from disasters in the county and who manages the Emergency Management Organization. The County Judge is responsible for disaster planning and response countywide except for incorporated jurisdictions within the county. The County Emergency Management Director will coordinate with local jurisdictions within the county and with the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management to plan for and to receive support for disaster operations from local, state, federal, and volunteer organizations.

Every effort will be made to identify and meet the special needs of vulnerable populations such as the handicapped, pregnant women, and elderly persons. County emergency operations can be initiated by either natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes, or man-made disasters such as chemical spills, cyberattacks, or terrorist attacks.

All disasters and disaster response start at the local level and will escalate with the scope of the incident. Local responders, dispatched by county dispatch center, normally handle initial response to disasters, emergencies, and terrorism-related incidents. If it appears that the incident will grow beyond the capabilities of the locality, or if more than one local municipality will be involved in the response, the county Emergency Management agency will assist with the coordination of the efforts. County emergency operations are initiated by the following circumstances:

Natural Disasters

Preparedness Phase - A period of preparation initiated by an advisory that there is a real possibility that a threat to life and property will develop. A heightened level of preparedness will be initiated when a warning is received that the predicted threat has materialized, and impact could occur at any time.

Response Phase - Initial activities are directed toward location, recovery and treatment of disaster victims. Immediate follow-up activity is directed to prevent further threat to life and property and to assess damage incurred. Immediate recovery actions should be directed to maintenance or restoration of essential services and facilities. Long-term recovery should include hazard mitigation measures to ensure that every possible action is taken to prevent or lessen damage from a similar occurrence in the future.

Man-Caused Disasters

Man-caused disasters usually occur with little or no warning. Some warning of civil disturbances is possible through an awareness of an increase in tensions. Some man-caused disasters such as bomb threats and accidental missile launches have a warning phase, however, most man-caused disasters have little or no advance warning and require immediate response to save lives and/or property.

During response phase, activities will be directed toward recovery operations until normal conditions are restored. Initial emphasis will be placed on maintenance or restoration of essential services and facilities as well as safeguarding the public from possible death, injury or loss of property.

Direction and Control

The Emergency Management Director may act on behalf of the County Elected Officials. The Emergency Management Director or elected officials may activate the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during an emergency. The EOC will be used for decision makers to exercise direction and control of county operations, to gather information and to coordinate activities of the responders during emergency situation.

The location of the EOC is at 511 Union, Jonesboro, Arkansas. An alternate EOC location is at 411 West Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arkansas.

The County EOC will use an operational structure that is based on the Incident Command System defined in the National Incident Management System. This mirrors the structure used at the state and outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF).

The County Emergency Management Director is also responsible for:

- Following impact of a natural or man-caused peacetime disaster, when severe enough to be considered for a Presidential Declaration of disaster, ensure documentation of cost of material, equipment and labor used to clear debris and to repair public property, using forms and procedures outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan.
- Requesting assistance through the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management when requirements for coping with a disaster exceed the county capability.
- Institute sheltering the resident population when recommended by the President and directed by the Governor.

- Determining which government and commercial activities are to be curtailed to conserve power and resources during emergencies.
- Establishing price controls and rationing levels in the county.
- Ensuring resident population is kept informed of the local, state, national and international situation.
- Establishing priorities and resolving conflicting demands for resources.
- Coordinate movement of population from disaster areas in Craighead County and coordinate to provide congregate care to evacuated population.

Communications

Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center in Jonesboro is the center of communication for Craighead County and serves as the warning point for an incident in Craighead County. If the Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center in Jonesboro has a communications failure all calls will be rerouted to Paragould/Greene County Dispatch Center.

Craighead County fully utilizes the Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN) radio system with two (2) towers in Craighead County. They are located in Jonesboro and Lake City, Arkansas. AWIN will be used as a primary communications system during any incident in Craighead County. Departmental legacy radio systems and amateur radio are also available with operators in Craighead County.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

During emergency disaster operations, county and municipal authorities will utilize their existing administrative and fiscal procedures to facilitate the smooth functioning of operations. Normal procurement procedures will be followed to acquire necessary facilities, equipment, supplies, and services. To differentiate between routine expenses and those related to the disaster, all expenditures will be recorded and categorized as disaster costs. In exceptional emergency situations, when the chief elected official declares a state of disaster emergency, private property may be temporarily taken over, with compensation to be provided later.

During disaster operations, local government entities will utilize standard procedures to account for inventory, storage, maintenance, and replacement of administrative and logistical support items. Additionally, any donations in the form of money, equipment, or supplies received by the local government will be properly recorded and accounted for. Similarly, the donation of services and labor will be documented and may be considered as matching contributions to align with federal funding in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

ESF-1 Transportation

Primary agency

Craighead County Road Department

Supporting agency

- Local City Street Departments

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1: Transportation is developed for the coordination of transportation missions and activities for disasters. In the context of this plan, transportation refers to the infrastructure consisting of the means and equipment necessary to move goods and people from one location to another.

Policies

- Support for public works field operations should be coordinated with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Priorities should be established for the use of limited public transportation assets.
- Primary and support agencies should support the coordination and information collection of transportation.
- Damage assessments, which should be conducted as soon as possible, and reported to the EOC.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Road Department is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating ground transportation activities. Craighead County Road department is responsible for coordinating county resources needed to restore and maintain transportation routes necessary to protect lives and property during an emergency/disaster and will provide an ESF #1 liaison to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Craighead County Road Department will assess the condition of highways, bridges, and other components of the county's transportation infrastructure. Craighead County Road Department will close those components determined to be unsafe; post signs and place barricades; notify law enforcement and emergency management personnel of closures; and protect, maintain, and restore critical transportation routes and facilities.

Assumptions

- Disaster responses addressing transportation systems can be difficult to coordinate immediately following an emergency since routes may be blocked by traffic, debris, and/or damage.
- Repairs to transportation systems will be prioritized based on benefits to disaster victims and the disaster's effect on communities.
- Repair of access routes will permit a sustained flow of emergency relief even though localized distribution patterns might be disrupted for a significant period.

- The requirement for transportation capacity during the immediate lifesaving response phase at the site of the disaster might exceed the availability of state assets.

Responsibilities

- Assessing damage to, restoring, and maintaining transportation routes during emergencies in coordination with governmental and private organizations as required.
- Transportation of personnel, materials, goods, and services to emergency sites.
- Supporting evacuation and reentry operations for threatened areas.
- Coordinating transportation activities to supplement the efforts of emergency response agencies to protect the public.
- Determine priorities of road and highway repair and coordination with neighboring jurisdictions and state agencies.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Road Department is the lead agency for ESF 1 Transportation. Craighead County Road Department has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Road Superintendent
- Craighead County Road Foreman

ESF-2 Communications

Primary Agency

Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center

Supporting Agency

- Craighead County Sheriff's Department
- Local Police Departments
- Local Fire Departments

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2: Communications is developed to provide personnel and resources to support mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery support when county officials request additional communication services.

Policies

- The ESF-2 communications lead, appointed by the Emergency Management Director or County Judge, directs emergency communications. ESF-2 resources are used when county officials request additional communication services.
- Plain language will be used on the AWIN system or alternate communications systems at all times during an incident.

Concept of Operations

The Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the Emergency Management Director.

Assumptions

- Craighead County will have reliable telecommunications and information system capabilities will be available at all levels of government for disaster communications. The County will have communication capability from the primary or an alternate EOC.
- Local jurisdictions will perform as primary warning points and non-National Warning System relay warning points. They will maintain a continuing record of the status of the warning system and advise the local emergency management coordinator of any deficiencies. They will also prepare, maintain, and exercise the warning plans, SOPs, and call lists.
- Each local jurisdiction will test local jurisdiction procedures and warning systems and will respond to state tests of the warning network in accordance with the Statewide Warning Fan-out.
- Local jurisdiction will determine methods of conveying warnings to citizens and train all personnel staffing a warning point in the reception and dissemination of warning information.

Responsibilities

- Supervision of all activities within the communications center.

- Ensure names and telephone numbers for communications and warning are current.
- Train communications and warning personnel and conduct exercises as required.
- Coordinate requirements for communications and warning equipment with the Craighead County Emergency Management Director.

Line of Succession

The Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center is the lead agency for ESF-2 Communications. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Sheriff's Office
- Local Police Departments
- Local Fire Departments

ESF-3 Public Works

Primary Agency

Craighead County Road Department

Supporting agency

- Local City Street Departments
- Local Utility Departments

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3: Public Works is developed to provide guidance for the evaluation engineering services, and coordination of the following: structural inspection, emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, distribution of emergency potable water, debris removal, and emergency power support to predetermined facilities in situation requiring a response.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Road Department is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the Emergency Management Director.

Assumptions

- Emergency debris clearance for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Preliminary damage assessments will be quick. Comprehensive follow-up assessments will be performed as response transitions to recovery.
- The volume of debris and materials from demolition activities will require unconventional disposal strategies.
- All entities are responsible for complying with appropriate local, state, and federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.
- Construction equipment, materials, and significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills will be required from outside the disaster area.

Responsibilities

- Reviewing and updating public works plans and SOP's.
- Activating regular and auxiliary public works personnel.
- Maintenance of equipment.
- Debris clearance
- Coordinate requirements for communications and warning equipment with the Poinsett County Emergency Management Coordinator.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Road Department is the lead agency for ESF-3 Public Works. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Road Department has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Local City Street Departments
- Local Utility Departments

ESF-4 Firefighting

Primary Agency

Craighead County Fire Coordinator

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Fire Departments
- Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center
- Craighead County Emergency Management
- Local City Street Departments
- Local City Utilities

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4: Firefighting is developed to provide personnel and resources to support mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery support. ESF-4 agencies will be responsible for but not limited to the following:

- Firefighting
- HAZMAT Decontamination
- Traffic Control
- Search and Rescue
- Emergency Debris Removal
- Auto Extrication

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Fire Coordinator is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency firefighting services between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Craighead County is served by 11 fire departments that have either verbal or written agreements to provide aid to each other upon request.
- Disasters such as tornadoes, explosions, fires, etc. will usually generate situations involving injury or death of citizens, downed power lines, ruptured gas lines, and debris blocking access to some areas. Fire department personnel will be the primary responder to fight fires and rescue victims of the disasters.
- Each fire department is dispatched by the Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center.
- Local fire department personnel and equipment will be able to handle most emergency situations through their own resources or mutual aid.
- Clearing roads to permit passage of emergency vehicles will be a high priority after any disaster.
- Law enforcement will handle traffic and crowd control at the scene to permit access for emergency personnel and equipment.

Responsibilities

- Initiate suppression activities.
- Designate incident commanders for each fire incident.
- Provide equipment and personnel for the recovery of trapped/injured persons, initial damage assessment, and debris clearance.
- Provide logistical support and coordination of activities with other emergency support functions.
- Provide monitoring of staff for fatigue and burnout and replace as needed.
- In the event of an earthquake, bringing under control remaining fire and seismic hazards.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Fire Coordinator is the lead agency for ESF-4 Firefighting. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Fire Coordinator has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Deputy Fire Coordinator
- Craighead County Emergency Management Coordinator

ESF-5 Emergency Management

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Fire Departments
- Jonesboro/Craighead County Dispatch Center
- Craighead County Sheriff's Department
- Craighead County Road Department
- Local City Police Departments
- Local City Street Departments
- Local City Utility Departments
- Arkansas Division of Emergency Management

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5: Emergency Management is developed to provide personnel and resources to support mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery support. These agencies will be responsible for, but not limited to the following:

- Command Support
- Planning
- Operations
- Logistics and Resources Support
- Public Information
- Alternate Communications

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Craighead County Emergency Management will have a small cache of 10 AWIN portable radios.
- Craighead County will have 2 UTVs, 1 Command Trailer, 1 Equipment Trailer, X Support Trucks, 1 Badging System, 1 HAZMAT Operations Response Team, 5 HAZMAT decontamination teams and other equipment to respond to an incident.
- Craighead County Emergency Management can obtain additional resources as needed.

Responsibilities

- Provide situational awareness of incidents, in coordination with government, agencies, private sector, and volunteer organizations.
- Ensure local jurisdictions receive timely, equitable, and comprehensive assistance as per statutes and directives.
- Offers immediate, short-term, and long-term planning functions in coordination with the other ESFs engaged in the operation.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-5. Due to the importance of this ESF and the support provided to the other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- CRAIGHEAD County Emergency Management Deputy Director

ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

Primary Agency

Craighead County Department of Human Services

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Department of Health
- American Red Cross

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services is developed to provide coordination, life-sustaining resources, essential services, and statutory programs.

- **Mass Care:** Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families.
- **Emergency Assistance:** Essential community relief services; congregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; support to children in disasters; support to mass evacuations; and support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals.
- **Temporary Housing:** Temporary housing options including rental, repair and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional and physically accessible housing; and access to other resources of temporary housing assistance.
- **Human Services:** Disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants; also includes Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP), crisis counseling, disaster case management, disaster unemployment, and other disaster legal services.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Department of Human Services is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Mobile Response Unit will be available if needed.
- Clothing will be provided by charity organizations.
- Red Cross will provide feeding units.
- Red Cross will open and staff shelters.

Responsibilities

- Opening and staffing shelters (Red Cross).
- Providing essential care for evacuees when possible.
- Providing care for Unaccompanied Minors until proper authorities arrive.
- Emergency food program.
- Provide clothing for survivors.
- Provide animal care for pets, service animals, and livestock.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Department of Human Services is the lead agency for ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. Due to the importance of the ESF, the Craighead County Department of Human Services has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Department of Health
- Craighead County Red Cross Office

ESF-7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Sheriff's Department
- Craighead County Road Department
- Local City Police Departments
- Local City Street Departments
- Local Utility Departments
- Arkansas Division of Emergency Management

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7: Logistics Management and Resource Support provides management and procurement of resources in an emergency. The priorities for allocation of these assets are as follows:

- Provide supplies and equipment from current state stocks or surplus and, if necessary, from commercial sources. Each agency is responsible for its own resource requirements.
- Support agencies will furnish resources in support of ESF requirements as needed.
- Current state and federal laws and regulations, which include emergency procedures, will guide procurement of resources.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Road Department is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Craighead County Emergency Management will have a small cache of AWIN portable radios.
- Craighead County will have 1 Search Pack, 2 Lights, 2 UTVs, 2 Command Trailers, 2 Equipment Trailers, 10 Support Trucks, 1 Accountability System, 1 Badging Systems, 1 HAZMAT Decontamination Trailer, and other equipment to respond to an incident.
- Craighead County Emergency Management can obtain additional resources as needed.

Responsibilities

- Provide logistical and resource support to local departments and agencies during the immediate response phase of an emergency/disaster.
- Establish staging areas near the disaster area at one or more of the following locations:
 - Primary location is the Craighead County Road Department.
 - Alternate location is the Craighead County Sheriff's Office.

- Points of Distribution
 - Monette Location
 - Caraway Location
 - Lake City Location
 - Brookland Location
 - Craighead County (Philadelphia area) Location
 - Bay Location
 - Bono Location
 - Cash Location
 - Egypt Location
 - Jonesboro (Valley View area) Location
 - Jonesboro (Downtown) Location
 - Jonesboro (West) Location
 - Jonesboro (NE) Location
 - Jonesboro (SE) Location
 - Jonesboro (East) Location
 - Jonesboro (South Central) Location
 - Jonesboro (South) Location

Line of Succession

Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-7 Logistics Management and Resource Support. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Road Superintendent
- Craighead County Maintenance Director

ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services

Primary Agency

Craighead County Health & Medical Coordinator

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Health Officer
- Northeast Arkansas Healthcare Coalition
- Arkansas Department of Human Services
- Arkansas Department of Health

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8: Public Health & Medical Services provides guidance for coordinated assistance in response to public health and medical needs for potential health and medical situations requiring a coordinated response.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Health & Medical Coordinator is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating with local public health officials, organizations, jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Craighead County will coordinate provision of 10 paramedic units.
- Craighead County will obtain helicopter services from Air Evac, Survival Flight, and Hospital Wing, in coordination with local ambulance providers.

Responsibilities

- Provide assessment of public health and medical needs.
- Provide public health surveillance.
- Provide medical care personnel.
- Provide health and medical, equipment, and supplies.
- Provide paramedic units to any emergencies requested.
- Maintain communications from the field to all statewide hospital participants.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Health & Medical Coordinator is the lead agency for ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Health & Medical Coordinator has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Health Officer
- Administrator of the Craighead County Health Unit
- Craighead County Coroner

ESF-9 Search & Rescue

Primary Agency

Craighead County Sheriff's Office

Supporting agency

- Jonesboro Police Department
- Arkansas Sheriff's Association
- Troop C CART Team

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9: Search & Rescue is developed to provide personnel and equipment resources for the coordination and implementation of the following:

- **Search:** All activities associated with the discovery of an individual or individuals missing or reported missing.
- **Rescue:** All activities requiring trained personnel directed towards the extrication of persons trapped in damaged buildings, vehicles, woodlands, and waterways; and provision of emergency medical treatment to such persons.
- **Situation Assessment and Determination of Resource Needs:** Personnel involved in search and rescue will convey their first-person perceptions to local incident commanders who are coordinating with the local EOC.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Sheriff's Department is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- Craighead County Emergency Management will have a small cache of AWIN portable radios.
- Craighead County will have 1 Search Packs, 2 Lights, 3 UTVs, 2 Command Trailers, 1 Equipment Trailer, 10 Support Trucks, 1 Accountability System, 1 Badging System, 1 HAZMAT Decontamination Trailer, and other equipment to respond to search and rescue incidents.
- Craighead County Emergency Management can obtain additional resources as needed for search and rescue incidents.

Responsibilities

- Provide urban search and rescue efforts (disaster relief).
- Provide wilderness search and rescue (lost hikers).
- Provide water and swift water rescue efforts.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Sheriff's Office is the lead agency for ESF-9 Search & Rescue. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Sheriff's Office has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Sheriff
- Craighead County Chief Deputy
- Craighead County Sheriff's Patrol Captain

ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Fire Departments
- Craighead County Road Department
- Craighead County Private Sector
- Local City Street Departments
- Local City Utilities

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials Response is to provide coordinated support in response to an actual or potential discharge or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials. Situations may include transportation incidents, fixed facility incidents, natural disasters, or intentional/terrorist acts that pose a threat to human health, property, or the environment.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Emergency Management coordinates the provision of support to and management of various responses to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize impact of the incidents.

Assumptions

- Actual or potential releases of oil or hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional/terrorist act.
- An oil or hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to human health and safety and to the environment.
- Facilities that store or use oil or hazardous materials may be damaged or destroyed.
- Pipelines may rupture.
- Response forces at the local level are the initial responders.

Responsibilities

- Provide technical, coordination, administrative, and/or communications support and personnel for response efforts as necessary.
- Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall effort.
- Identify, locate, and mobile resources for assignment to staging areas
- Provide debris management guidance and authorizations regarding the collection, segregation, staging, and disposal of all materials.
- Mitigate damage to natural resources.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Jonesboro Fire Chief
- Craighead County E911 Dispatch Coordinator

ESF-11 Agriculture and Natural Resource

Primary Agency

Craighead Office of UA Extension Service

Supporting agency

- Army Corps of Engineers
- Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
- Arkansas Forestry Commission
- U.S. Forestry Service

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11: Agriculture and Natural Resource is developed to provide personnel and resources to handle agricultural and natural resource related emergencies. It includes, but is not limited to, disease outbreaks in livestock or plants, public hazards from agriculture related industries, and agricultural related chemical emergencies such as spills.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead Office of UA Extension Service is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- As agriculture and natural resources are a major contributor to the economy of Arkansas and the world, the entire agriculture industry could be affected by an agriculture related disaster.
- Numerous state and federal agencies are responsible for handling agricultural and natural resource related emergencies.
- It is the responsibility of local coordinators and supporting agencies to properly identify and report agriculture and natural resource emergencies to the proper state agencies.
- Eradication will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for contaminated plant material and animal carcasses.
- Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected.

Responsibilities

- Craighead County will support the coordinating state agencies with agricultural and natural resource emergencies within the county.
- Should Craighead County be notified of or identify a natural resource emergency, that agency will contact the proper state agency coordinator (Arkansas State Plant Board, Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, or the Arkansas State Forestry Commission).
- Will report all animal diseases transmissible to humans to the Epidemiology office at the Arkansas Department of Health.

Line of Succession

The Craighead Office of UA Extension Service is the lead agency for ESF-11 Agriculture and Natural Resource. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead Office of UA Extension Service has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Arkansas State Plant Board in Craighead County
- Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission in Craighead County
- USDA Representative in Craighead County

ESF-12 Energy

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Jonesboro City Water & Light Electric Company
- Craighead Electric Cooperative Electric Company
- Summitt Natural Gas Company
- Local Municipal Water & Sewer Departments

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12: Energy is developed to provide guidance for the coordination of the restoration of damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual disaster.

Concept of Operations

While the restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the primary responsibility of the owners of those facilities, the Craighead County Emergency Management is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions, the private sector, and the local coordinator.

Assumptions

- “Energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining energy systems and system components.
- Craighead County and all of its departments have no control over the restoration of power.
- Private sector energy companies will provide restoration priority requirements to Craighead County.

Responsibilities

- Follow the established procedures for responding to a disruption of utility service.
- Support and provide timely and accurate 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 (including jurisdictional telecommunications service).
- Serve as a liaison to jurisdictional utilities (including jurisdictional telecommunications service).
- Maintain responsibility for the content of this ESF and will review and revise the same on at least a biennial basis.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-12 Energy. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Craighead County Judge
- Craighead County Road Superintendent

ESF-13 Public Safety and Security

Primary Agency

Craighead County Sheriff's Office

Supporting agency

- Jonesboro Police Department
- Arkansas State Police
- Arkansas State University Police Department
- Bono Police Department
- Brookland Police Department
- Caraway Police Department
- Cash Police Department
- Lake City Police Department
- Monette Department

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13: Public Safety and Security is to integrate public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents of significance.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Sheriff's Office will take actions to provide for the protection of the state's citizens and visitors during an emergency or disaster and ensures that those actions conform to applicable state law, rules, regulations and policy.

Assumptions

- Emergency debris clearance for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Preliminary damage assessments will be quick. Comprehensive follow-up assessments will be performed as response transitions to recovery.
- The volume of debris and materials from demolition activities will require unconventional disposal strategies.
- All entities are responsible for complying with appropriate local, state, and federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.
- Construction equipment, materials, and significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills will be required from outside the disaster area.

Responsibilities

- Serve as the local coordinator for all Public Safety and Security activities.

- Provide expertise for consultation on public safety and security issues when requested.
- Coordinate the provision of manpower, equipment, and/or technical expertise for consultation in cooperation with local authorities to assure the perpetuity of law enforcement service within the county.
- Coordinate assistance of law enforcement, security personnel, and other resources from unaffected areas of the state to support emergency operations.
- Facilitate resolution of any conflicting demands for public safety and security resources, expertise, and other assistance.
- Coordinate law enforcement personnel and/or equipment from any of the supporting agencies for traffic management, security, and other law enforcement missions when needed/requested by local jurisdictions.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Sheriff's Office is the lead agency for ESF-13 Public Safety and Security. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Sheriff's Office has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Craighead County Sheriff
- Craighead County Sheriff Chief Deputy
- Craighead County Sheriff Patrol Captain

ESF-14 Long-Term Community Recovery

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Judge's Office
- Local City Mayors
- Arkansas Division of Emergency Management

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14: Long-Term Community Recovery provides coordination of the private sector operations among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners. This ESF describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated response.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications between local jurisdictions and the local coordinator.

Responsibilities

- Facilitates the development and presentation of training programs available to the private sector designed to enhance the professional competency of its participants and to promote responsible safe practices throughout the state's emergency preparedness and response community.
- Facilitates and encourages the organization of industry sector to cooperate on information sharing and other prevention and mitigation activities.
- A private sector working group has been established to assist the coordinators in facilitating interaction, communication, and coordination with the private sector.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-14 Long-Term Community Recovery. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Craighead County E911 Dispatch Coordinator

ESF-15 External Affairs/Emergency Public Information

Primary Agency

Craighead County Emergency Management

Supporting agency

- Craighead County Judge's Office
- Craighead County Sheriff's Office

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15: External Affairs/Emergency Public Information is developed to ensure that sufficient local assets work to deliver accurate, timely information during incidents requiring a coordinated response to affected audiences including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.

Concept of Operations

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating emergency communications with the public regarding the incident. Meeting this responsibility is a critical component of incident management and must be fully integrated with all other operational actions to ensure the delivery of pertinent information to those directly affected by the incident.

Assumptions

- Craighead County will establish a Joint Information Center outside the disaster area with adequate parking for the media.

Responsibilities

- Filling a leadership role during domestic incidents when significant coordination is required.
- Identifying participants and arranging conference calls and other activities necessary for coordination.
- Establishing a strategic communications flow during an incident requiring a coordinated response.
- Establishing liaisons with appropriate agencies to develop information delivery systems for special needs populations.

Line of Succession

The Craighead County Emergency Management is the lead agency for ESF-15 External Affairs/Emergency Public Information. Due to the importance of the ESF and the support provided to other ESFs, the Craighead County Emergency Management has implemented a line of succession as follows:

- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Craighead County Judge
- Craighead County Sheriff

Pandemic Annex A

Introduction

A global outbreak of a new strain of a human virus is a pandemic; such an event is inevitable, but the timing and the severity of the pandemic cannot be predicted. A contagious viral respiratory disease can cause widespread infection in all age groups. Viruses have infected many different animals including ducks, chickens, pigs, whales, horses, and seals. They normally are seen in one species but can sometimes cross over and cause illness in another species. This creates the possibility that a new virus will develop, through either mutation or mixing of individual viruses, in turn creating the possibility for new viral strains that can be highly infectious, readily transmissible, and highly lethal in humans. Pandemics have occurred four times in the 20th century (1918, 1957, 1968, and 2020). Over 500,000 deaths occurred in the U.S. in the 1918 pandemic, while in 1968, an estimated 34,000 U.S. citizens died.

Purpose

This annex has been prepared to assist medical staff, public health leaders, county government, and emergency planners to better respond to the threat of a pandemic.

The provisions of this annex constitute general guidance to mitigate the widespread illness and death likely to occur in a pandemic. Additional information on Arkansas's public health response to a pandemic is in the *Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan* developed by the Arkansas Department of Health.

This annex is intended to complement the Craighead County Emergency Operations Plan.

Provisions of this annex are not intended to supersede or negate the provisions of any annex to this plan.

Situation

Residents of Craighead County are vulnerable to a pandemic disaster, which could result in a need for augmentation of health protection and surveillance activities, as well as medical services support.

Respiratory viruses are unique in their ability to cause sudden, severe infection in all age groups on a global scale. Pandemics would affect a population in phases. The first phase to affect a local community would likely appear quickly, with a relatively short incubation period, a high disease transmission rate, and affect a large segment of the population with potentially high fatalities. It is likely that there would not be an effective vaccine immediately, nor would there be enough effective antiviral medication to treat an entire population. The second phase of the disease would likely be sometime later (up to a year). During the second phase, a vaccine may or may not be available. With a limited amount of medication to treat affected populations, it is necessary to establish policies and protocols to reduce morbidity and mortality and to protect the critical infrastructure of a community and assure continuity of operations.

As the pandemic develops, the World Health Organization (WHO) will notify the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other national health agencies on the progress of the pandemic. CDC will communicate with state and territorial health agencies about pandemic states, information about the virus, vaccine availability, recommendations for prioritizing vaccine and antivirals/antibiotics, national response coordination and other recommended strategies for pandemic detection, control and response.

To effectively protect a population from the worst-case scenario, it will necessary to ensure that essential services of the community continue to function. If the critical infrastructure fails in the first phase of a pandemic, it will be impossible to protect the remaining population.

The responsibility for management of the risk from a pandemic, should it actually occur, rests primarily with state and local government in cooperation with national authorities.

Extensive planning has been conducted and documented concerning mass vaccination and mass dispensing of medications in the event a Bioterrorism event or an influenza pandemic occurs.

Assumptions

- The Craighead County Health Unit is the lead agency for coordinating a response to pandemic influenza within the county/city.
- A pandemic is a public health emergency with political, social, and economic dimensions; it is likely to affect everyone in the county.
- The entire population will be at risk of illness from a new type of respiratory virus.
- Risk groups for severe infections cannot be completely predicted ahead of time; the elderly, the very young, and those with compromised immune systems are likely to be at high risk.
- People who become ill may transmit the virus 1-2 days before the onset of symptoms.
- Outbreaks are expected to occur simultaneously throughout much of the United States, limiting mutual aid and material resources that normally occurs with other natural disasters.
- During a pandemic, neighboring communities will be similarly affected, thus limiting mutual aid between communities. Each community will need to plan for self-sufficiency.
- In an affected community, a pandemic outbreak may last six to eight weeks. Illness is expected to occur in distinct outbreaks or “waves” separated by weeks to months, lasting up to 18 months.
- Vaccine is not expected to be available in large quantities at the onset of a pandemic.
- Pharmaceuticals, especially antiviral drugs and antibiotics to treat secondary infections, will likely be in short supply.
- Planning for the continuity of government and private business operations is an essential component of preparedness. This plan assumes that continuity planning has occurred in both public and private sectors. It also assumes that a roster of essential personnel has been developed. The roster will be accessible and maintained in a location assigned by the County Judge.

Concept of Operations

The response to a pandemic will comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) provisions, including the use of an Incident Command System (ICS) as described in the Arkansas Emergency Management Operations Plan. The local incident command structure will need to interact effectively internally, with the Arkansas State Emergency Operations Center, with the Department of Health Emergency Operations Center, and with other city and county response organizations.

The Craighead County Health Unit has the responsibility for implementing the pandemic influenza response at the local level appropriate to the specific phase of the pandemic as described in the *Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan*.

The Craighead County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated as appropriate.

At least two types of coordination will be needed between the local jurisdiction and the State of Arkansas. First, requests for resources (material or personnel) will flow from the County EOC to the State EOC as described in the Arkansas State Emergency Management Plan.

Second, there will be an on-going need for high-level coordination of communication, exchange of information, and public health decision-making between the state Department of Health and local health units.

Organizations and Responsibilities

The official Public Health Emergency Operations Liaison for Craighead County in a pandemic is the administrator from the Craighead County Health Unit of the Arkansas Department of Health.

The Craighead County Health Unit provides public health services for citizens of the county. During an influenza pandemic, day-to-day operations may be suspended to concentrate resources on critical health protection activities.

Priorities for vaccine and antiviral drug use will vary based on pandemic severity as well as the vaccine and drug supply. In settings of very limited vaccine and drug supply, narrow targeting and efficient use are required.

The State of Arkansas is developing guidelines and defining groups that will receive priority access to scarce medical countermeasures for local governments and the private sector. Craighead County will follow these guidelines. Priority recommendations will reflect the pandemic response goals of limiting transmission; limiting morbidity and severe mortality; maintaining critical infrastructure and societal function; diminishing economic impacts; and maintaining national security. In the early phases of a pandemic, antiviral prophylaxis of household contacts of infected individuals and vaccination of children may decrease disease spread in affected communities. If supplies and public health resources are sufficient, these strategies may be pursued in certain settings.

Local Mass Dispensing Plans may be activated based upon the *Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan*.

The Craighead County Health Officer, under the auspices of the Department of Health, will be responsible for supporting the health protection activities of the Craighead County Health Unit.

The Craighead County Health Unit, in coordination with the physician appointed as Craighead County Health Officer, will:

- A. Provide health protection services as needed.
- B. Assess the health and medical needs of the county/city.
- C. Coordinate the use of activated health and medical volunteers.
- D. Coordinate the allocation of health and medical supplies and resources.
- E. Coordinate the implementation of non-medical disease control measures, such as isolation, quarantine and social distancing, as directed by the State Health Officer based upon the Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan.

- F. Identify the use of a community-based facility in the event of a state ordered group quarantine. Alternative sites for quarantine may be necessary in certain situations. Alternative sites for quarantine may be necessary in certain situations. For example, persons who do not have a home situation suitable for this purpose or those who require quarantine while away from their home. Facilities should be evaluated for suitability by using the Evaluation Factors for Quarantine Facilities form found in the Arkansas Influenza Pandemic Response Plan, Appendix 1, page 101.

Craighead County has two hospitals located in Jonesboro. Other hospitals in the surrounding counties, will provide care for the hospitalized ill. The medical center will maintain an up-to-date Pandemic Plan, which includes the role of all healthcare providers for surge capacity, within their Disaster Plan.

Craighead County Judge:

- A. Upon declaration of an emergency, will activate the County EOC.
- B. Will work hand-in-hand with the County Public Information Officer (PIO), County Emergency Management Director, and Local Public Health Representative, assessing the influenza pandemic situation and offering direction and control of county/city assets and resources.
- C. Will participate in the development of a Medical Reserve Corps in coordination with the Area Health Education Center Program of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

Craighead County Office of Emergency Management (OEM):

- A. Assist in coordinating efforts and utilization of resources.
- B. Assure communications of information from affected partners to the State EOC and Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- C. Participate in assessing and mitigation during and after the influenza pandemic.
- D. Monitor the Plan and its effects on the community and redesign, if necessary, to develop a more effective preparedness plan.

Craighead County PIO Officer:

- A. During a pandemic, the general public will demand information about the virus and instructions on proper survival/response actions. The Craighead County PIO by directions of the County Judge and Office of Emergency Management Director will coordinate information and properly disseminate to the public via radio, newspaper, television or any other source that the public is familiar with. Health related information will be disseminated through the Department of Health EOC to local jurisdictions.
- B. The PIO will track necessary information to be able to respond to inquiries from family members about the status and location of loved ones.

Local organizations (ie; schools faith based organizations):

- A. Provide necessary assistance with provisions of food, transportation, shelter and other necessities.

Ambulance Service:

- A. There are two ambulance service providers for the county that can transport the seriously ill.

Funeral Homes:

- A. In the event of a pandemic requiring augmentation of mortuary services, a temporary morgue will be established at the determined location by the County Coroner and operated according to procedures established by the County Coroner.
- B. Funeral Homes will provide transportation, embalming and storage for the deceased.
- C. The Funeral Home(s) will protect the deceased's personal effects and locate and notify the next of kin.

Craighead County Law Enforcement:

- A. Will provide security for critical facilities and resources as identified by the County Judge.
- B. Will maintain law and order in a possible chaotic atmosphere.
- C. Transport necessary items to local residents and provide for health care worker safety and public safety.
- D. Provide movement and traffic control, re-establish law and order, and support other functional areas in the recovery operations.
- E. Follow established procedures for reporting appropriate information to the OEM during an influenza pandemic.

Earthquake Annex B

Situation

Craighead County, Arkansas is located in close proximity to the New Madrid Seismic Zone and residents are vulnerable to a devastating earthquake or series of quakes, which could result in mass injuries, fatalities, and massive loss or damage to all types of structures.

Historically, earthquakes in the 8-10 magnitude range Richter, or 7-8 magnitude Mercalli, occur about every 200-300 years in the Central United States. The last of these series of three quakes and thousands of aftershocks, which occurred over a four-month period beginning in early December, 1811, changed the geography of this part of the county, the course of the Mississippi River, and caused damage in several Southern, Eastern, and Midwestern states.

Archeological and geological research in this area have produced evidence that mega quakes always occur in groups of more than one primary magnitude 7-8 Mercalli, with numerous aftershocks of large magnitude occurring over several months' time.

The responsibility for management of the risk from an earthquake event of this severity will rest primarily with national authorities with cooperation from state and regional government, as nearly all local and county resources will be destroyed during the event.

- **Assessment**

The occurrence of a magnitude 7 or higher quake in Craighead County will totally disrupt all utility, transportation, and communication systems. Assuming the first quake will be followed almost immediately by a series of large aftershocks, all efforts will at first be for responders to see to their own welfare and that of their families and other responders. It may be several hours before direction and control can be established.

Concept of Operations

Anticipating an earthquake is impossible. It can be assumed that most response units and central locations will be damaged. Emergency services will prioritize their members and families, potentially impacting regular healthcare and transportation services. Critical facilities, like grocery stores, will be vulnerable to looting, requiring immediate securing by response agencies.

Assuming most residences will be destroyed, survivors may avoid entering buildings. Tent cities in open areas will serve as shelters. Multiple quakes necessitate a unified response, with agencies adapting to unfamiliar duties.

The disaster plan is designed for a limited-scale earthquake; full county emergency activation is triggered by official declaration or the County Judge's discretion.

General

Local emergency situations based on past experiences have resulted in cooperation and utilization of supplies, personnel, and equipment needed. However, a devastating earthquake event cannot be placed in the same category as localized or small-scale disaster. A devastating earthquake or series of quakes on

the New Madrid Seismic Zone will affect a huge geographical area, with the worst of the damage occurring in nearby Mississippi County. There will be overwhelming requests for assistance from state and federal agencies during the phases of the catastrophe. Local response organizations will suffer tremendous losses in manpower and equipment, as well as alternate means of communications and transportation will be necessary as all conventional means will be disrupted or destroyed.

Craighead County Response to a Devastating Earthquake

Organization and Responsibilities

The official lead agency for Craighead County in a response to a devastating earthquake will be the County Judge and the County Office of Emergency Management. Other agencies will follow their own in-house SOP's and will be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Center. This will be located in a site to be determined after assessing what facilities and resources remain usable following the quake or the first series of quakes.

Immediately following the quake, responders will begin assisting those in their immediate area. At some point, responders will begin moving toward staging sites in order to begin an organized response effort.

Initially, communications between responders and staging areas will be difficult if not impossible. It is assumed that within the first 24 hours following the first quake, responders will make their way to a predetermined staging area and direction and control activities can begin.

Rebuilding and recovery efforts will not be possible immediately following the quake. This is because research into past quakes in this area has indicated there have always been a series of three (3) giant quakes, 7 or higher in magnitude, whenever a great quake occurs on the New Madrid Seismic Zone, punctuated by thousands of smaller but still devastating aftershocks over a three to five month period. It may also be assumed that no help will be available from the state or federal sources in the immediate aftermath of the quake. It is assumed that most federal resources will be redirected to areas of larger population such as Memphis and St. Louis.

It will be necessary to establish two staging and shelter sites, one in the Jonesboro area and one in the Black Oak area. Efforts will be made to secure and distribute critical supplies including water, food, and clothing to survivors, and with search and rescue operations. Efforts to secure transportation means and rebuild a usable route out of the county to the West will be a priority for transportation and public works crews.

As soon as direction and control are established at the staging sites and transportation means and routes are secured, evacuation of the population will begin. It will be the mission of the county government to remove as much of the population as possible before subsequent quakes occur.

Historically, the great quakes that occur on the New Madrid Seismic Zone cause a constant shaking of the ground, sinking and rising of large areas, rerouting of the Mississippi River and other waterways, huge sand blows and the opening of large fissures for a period of three to five months. In the event of the occurrence of such a series of quakes, it is assumed local responders and other law enforcement and military agencies called into the area to help will be tasked with simply guarding critical facilities until such time as rebuilding can begin. This could be as short a time as six months, or as long as a year, depending on the number and intensity of the quakes and aftershocks.

Activation of Resources

Upon occurrence of a devastating earthquake event on the New Madrid Seismic Zone, it is assumed that a national disaster will be declared by the President of the United States. The Craighead County Emergency Response system will be immediately activated, and the EOC will be the central coordination center for direction and control.

Terrorism Annex C

Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to facilitate an effective law enforcement and investigative response to all threats or acts of terrorism within the county, regardless of whether they are deemed credible. To accomplish this, the annex establishes a structure for a systematic, coordinated, unified, timely, and effective law enforcement and investigative response to threat or acts of terrorism within the state.

Scope

- Provides planning guidance and outlines operational concepts for the law enforcement and investigative response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident within the state.
- Acknowledges and outlines the unique nature of each threat or incident, the capabilities and responsibilities of the local jurisdictions, and the law enforcement and investigative activities necessary to prevent or mitigate a specific threat or incident.

Policies

Craighead County regards terrorism as a potential threat to its security, as well as a violent criminal act, and applies all appropriate means to combat this threat. In doing so, the County vigorously pursues efforts to deter and preempt these crimes and to apprehend and prosecute directly, or assist foreign governments in prosecuting, individuals who perpetrate or plan terrorist attacks.

To ensure the policies established in applicable Presidential directives are implemented in a coordinated manner, this annex provides overall guidance to local agencies concerning the law enforcement and investigative response to potential or actual terrorist threats or incidents that occur in Craighead County, particularly those involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-explosive (CBRNE) material.

Deployment/Employment Priorities

In addition to the priorities identified in the National Response Framework, the law enforcement and investigative response to terrorist threats or incidents is based on the priorities:

- Preserving life or minimizing risk to health, which constitutes the first priority of operations.
- Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated.
- Locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing, recovering, or disposing of a WMD that has not yet functioned, and disposing of CBRNE material in coordination with appropriate departments and agencies.
- Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist threats or activities.

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

In addition to the planning assumptions and considerations identified in the National Response Framework, the law enforcement and investigative response to terrorist threats or incidents, particularly those involving WMD and CBRNE material, are based on the following assumptions and considerations:

- A terrorist threat or incident may occur at any time with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, may result in mass casualties and may involve varying degrees of property damage.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists adds a complicating dimension to incident management.
- The response to a threat or actual incident involves law enforcement and investigative activity as an integrated element.
- In the case of a threat, there may be no incident site and no external consequences, therefore; there may be no need for establishment of traditional Incident Command System (ICS) elements such as an Incident Command Post (ICP) or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the County involving nuclear, radiological, biological, or chemical materials, will have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many county and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing County response capabilities.
- In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be consecutively and geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined "incident site". Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-county region.
- A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by County and local health officials to contain the disease outbreak.
- If appropriate, personal protective equipment and capabilities are not available and the area is contaminated with CBRNE or other hazardous materials, it is possible that response actions into a contaminated area may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a level that is safe for emergency response personnel to operate or until appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner.

Situation

The complexity, scope, and potential consequences of a terrorist threat or incident require that there be rapid and decisive measures taken to resolve the situation. The resolution to an act of terrorism demands an extraordinary level of coordination of law enforcement, criminal investigation, protective activities, emergency management functions, and technical expertise across all levels of government. The incident may affect a single location or multiple locations, each of which may be an incident scene, a hazardous scene, and/or a crime scene simultaneously.

Concept of Operations

General

The FBI is the lead agency for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and intelligence collection activities within the United States. Investigative and intelligence activities are managed by the FBI from a FBI command post or Joint Operations Center (JOC). The command post or JOC coordinates the necessary Federal law enforcement assets required to respond to and resolve the threat or incident with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies.

The FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the local Field Office establishes a command post to manage the threat based upon a graduated and flexible response. This command post structure generally consists of

three functional: Command, Operations, and Operations Support, and is designed to accommodate participation of other agencies, as appropriate.

When the threat or incident exceeds the capabilities and resources of the local FBI Field Office, the SAC can request additional assistance from regional and national assets to augment existing capabilities. In a terrorist threat or incident that may involve a WMD or CBRNE material, the traditional FBI command post will transition to a JOC, which may temporarily incorporate a fourth functional entity, the Consequence Management Group, in the absence of an activated JFO.

When, in the determination of the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, the incident requires Federal coordination and a JFO is established, the JOC becomes a section of the JFO and a senior FBI official is appointed as the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) and participates as a representative in the Unified Coordination Group. The SFLEO may or may not be the SAC of the local Field Office. In this situation, the JOC Consequence Management Group is incorporated into the appropriate sections of the JFO.

The JOC structure may also be used to coordinate law enforcement, investigative, and intelligence activities for the numerous special events, threats, or incident that occur each year that do not escalate to incidents requiring DHS to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Organization

Terrorist events create a unique environment in which to manage emergency response. Local responders are typically the first on-scene during an actual incident. Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. The local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until the FBI, by virtue of its legal authority, assumes command of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and neutralizing the terrorists and their weapons. Local and state authorities always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate while the FBI integrate into the on-scene emergency management system.

State Support

The following state agencies have specific responsibilities during a terrorist related event in the state. In addition to the agencies listed below, there are other State entities that may have authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise required to support terrorism-related law enforcement and investigation operations. These agencies may be asked to participate in planning and response operations and may be asked to designate liaison officers and provide other support.

- Arkansas State Police (ASP) – ASP enforces Arkansas’s motor vehicle and criminal laws with a special focus upon identifying potential terrorist activity, criminal organizations, fugitives, and person using Arkansas highways to transport illegal drugs, weapons, or perpetrating other types crimes. Additionally, ASP maintains a position on the JTTF to assist with terrorism intelligence and anti-terrorism planning. The following summarizes ASP’s responsibilities during a terrorist event:
 - Under emergency response conditions ASP will respond to protect life and property when actions to cope with the situation exceed local government capabilities, when assistance is requested by local officials, or when local troopers become involved in the situation.
 - Upon notification of a potential or actual situation ASP will notify ADEM.

- ASP personnel will control traffic to allow only authorized personnel and equipment into the incident area.
- ASP will establish an ASP Incident Command Post to communicate with all ASP units assigned, ADEM personnel, and Arkansas National Guard units if activated.
- ASP will establish a perimeter around a damaged area to keep out unauthorized personnel if the size and complexity of a disaster or incident operation requires such a perimeter.
- ASP will comply with all National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures to include supervisory functions during ICS implementation.

Reference the following plans from the ASP EOP.

- Terrorism (sec 17, pg 76)
- Bomb Threats (sec 9, pg 50)
- Contamination Emergencies (sec 10, pg 55)
- Evacuations (sec 12, pg 61)
- Reacting to Destructive & Assaultive Group (sec 16.5, pg 75)
- Manhunts (sec18, pg 78)

Arkansas Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) – In addition to ADEM’s emergency services mission that would be utilized during a terrorist incident, ADEM also maintains a representative at the JTTF. The following summarizes ADEM’s responsibilities:

- Lead agency for disaster/emergency response planning and response coordination. ADEM is responsible for advising the Governor, government officials and local governments of the nature, magnitude and possible effects of a terrorist event.
- Coordinate response functions of state government. This coordination will include liaison with federal agencies, local agencies and private entities.
- Obtain and coordinate needed resources.
- Notify all involved agencies and will maintain contact as needed for coordination of the event. This will include periodic updates for the duration of the event.
- Assist and coordinate in the training, planning and preparedness efforts of counter terrorism statewide.
- Arkansas National Guard (NGAR) – Under Title 10 and 32 provisions, the National Guard could react to a Terrorist/WMD incident. The NGAR has numerous assets that could be used during a terrorist incident. The following summarizes NGAR actions during a terrorist incident.
- In the event of a Terrorist attack, the Director of Military Support Office will receive a request for ADEM for support.
- NGAR can provide communities with manpower and equipment for a wide variety of support roles. Minimum personnel should be available to perform missions from four to twelve hours after notification. These missions include debris removal; traffic control; light- and heavy-duty utility vehicles; assess, advise and facilitate WMD emergency response.
- WMD Civil Support Teams – the mission of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) is to support local and state authorities at domestic WMD incident sites by identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support.

Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) – ADH supplies public health service during/after a terrorist incident to include drinking water analysis and bioterrorism research/decontamination. The following summarizes ADH's responsibilities during a terrorist related incident:

- Designate personnel and equipment available for events involving hazardous chemicals, biological, radiological, nuclear, or other materials affecting public health and safety.
- Coordinate delivery of medical services from unaffected areas to supplement capabilities which have been disrupted or destroyed.
- Assess damage to potable water sources and issuing orders concerning the use of water supplied following an event.
- Assess damage to facilities which supply food and/or pharmaceuticals and will issue orders concerning the disposition of these products.
- Inspect congregate care facilities and other public areas to ensure that proper sanitation practices are followed.
- Coordinate control of disease carrying insects or animals.
- Monitor response to any release of hazardous chemicals or biological materials that might endanger public health and safety.
- Maintain a Medical Surveillance Program to detect any incidents that might potentially be biological terrorism.
- Provide technical expertise, assistance and coordination of laboratory support for incidents involving the use or threatened use of nuclear, biological or chemical acts of terrorism. Dependent on capability the Public Health Lab may assist with testing of samples.
 - Serve as lead State Agency for the State's response to any incident involving nuclear/radiological materials and will issue guidelines for implementation of protective actions.
 - Provide coordination, response and technical expertise through the Bioterrorism Team in response to a bioterrorism threat or emergency.
 - Coordinate activation and implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in response to a bioterrorism emergency.
 - Coordinate gathering and reporting of information concerning injuries and fatalities.
 - Coordinate arrangements for mortuary services in situations when requirements exceed local capabilities.
 - Provide 24-hour communications capability through the Emergency Communications Center.
 - Co-sponsor for Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). It is composed of volunteer medical professionals who maintain a cache of federal medical and support equipment (includes tents, generators, food, and medical supplies). DMAT is trained and equipped to establish a field emergency room and be totally self-supporting for three days. The DMAT is normally activated through the National Response Framework.
 - Provide personnel to act as advisors during the recovery phase of a major terrorist event involving materials that affect public health and safety.
 - Assist in preparation of any comprehensive report particularly related to ADH's support activities following event closure.

Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) – DEQ assists in coordination of air, water, solid waste, and hazardous waste sampling and analysis terrorism incidents.

There are numerous state associated law enforcement entities which support FBI operations during a terrorism incident. In addition to state, county, and local law enforcement organizations, there are agencies that support and supply information to the field:

- Arkansas State Fusion Center – provides vital service to identify and assess threats that may impact the State. Also serves as a source of intelligence information necessary for anti-terrorist operations planning and as an investigative asset during post-terrorism incidents. A fusion center is an effective and efficient mechanism to exchange information and intelligence, maximize resources, streamline operations, and improve the ability to fight crime and terrorism by merging data from a variety of sources. In addition, fusion centers are a conduit for implementing portions of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP). Their ultimate goal is to provide a mechanism where law enforcement, public safety, and private partners can come together with a common purpose and improve the ability to safeguard our homeland and prevent criminal activity.
- Joint Terrorism Task Force – state and local law enforcement assets are teamed with federal organizations in this FBI sponsored organization. The members are charged with acting against terrorism by preventing acts of terrorism before they occur, and to effectively and swiftly respond to any actual criminal terrorist act by identifying and prosecuting those responsible.

Response

Receipt of a terrorist threat may be through any source or medium and may be articulated or developed through intelligence sources. It is the responsibility of all local, State and Federal agencies and departments to notify the FBI when such a threat is received. As explained below, the FBI evaluates the credibility of the terrorist threat and notifies the NOC, NCTC, and other departments and agencies, as appropriate.

Upon receipt of a threat of terrorism within the United States, the FBI conducts a formal threat credibility assessment in support of operations with assistance from select interagency experts. For a WMD or CBRNE threat, this assessment includes three perspectives:

- Technical Feasibility: An assessment of the capacity of the threatening individual or organization to obtain or produce the material at issue.
- Operational Practicability: An assessment of the feasibility of delivering or employing the material in the manner threatened.
- Behavioral Resolve: A psychological assessment of the likelihood that the subject(s) will carry out the threat, including a review of any written or verbal statement by the subject(s).

Flood/Dam Failure Annex D

Purpose

To provide for a flood warning and emergency response system in order to protect the lives and property of citizens and visitors to Craighead County.

Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. Historically, flooding of most or all of the community has been relatively infrequent, but when it occurs, populated and economically valuable areas, throughout the community, can be adversely affected.
2. Localized flooding may occur during rainfall in any area of the community.

B. Assumptions

1. With adequate warning and timely reaction by county/municipal emergency response agencies, loss of life, injury, and property damage can be reduced.
2. Through a variety of means; e.g. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio, standard radio bulletins, TV bulletins, citizens and authorities will be advised of flood conditions.

Concept of Operations

- A. A flash flood watch means it is possible that rain will cause flash flooding in specified areas. A flash flood warning means flash flooding is either imminent or is occurring. A flood watch means long term flooding is possible in specified areas. A flood warning means long term flooding is either imminent or is occurring.
- B. Initial notification is often very limited in detail; consequently, a follow-up call to the notifying party or agency will be made to obtain further detail. For example, a flash flood warning may be issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) for an area in which little danger to the public would result, some emergency actions would be called for, but perhaps not enough to call for an EOC activation. If that follow-up information is not available in a timely fashion, then a flood warning may result in a precautionary EOC activation.
- C. Emergency response to potential and/or actual flood conditions will be accomplished in three phases:
 1. Preparedness
 - a. When a flood threat is identified, emergency response organizations are alerted for possible activation. Increased observation and surveillance procedures will be implemented. Normally, the initial threat notification will originate with the NWS in the form of watches and warnings; however, notification may also come from dam owners and/or spotters/stream watchers.
 - b. Based on initial and any follow-up information gathered, an evaluation of the threat to life/property will be made, including:
 - 1) Potential inundation areas;
 - 2) Warning and evacuation requirements;
 - 3) Safe areas – temporary shelter;

- 4) Resources required; and
 - 5) Potential need for activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
2. Response
 - a. When a flash flood warning or flood warning is issued and the risk is substantiated by the NWS, or actual flooding occurs and life/property is threatened, the EOC may be activated (if not already activated during the Preparedness Phase). Warning and evacuation will be completed, and shelter provided to those people requiring temporary housing. Resources not already pre-positioned to mitigate the threat will be moved into position. Search and rescue operations will be affected as deemed necessary.
 - b. A Forward Command Post may be established in the vicinity of the affected area(s) to coordinate on-scene actions, and/or to provide a link between on-scene agencies and the EOC.
 - c. Information will be gathered from NWS, Flood Monitoring System, USGS, media, spotters and others regarding current flooding conditions and relayed through the NWS to the EOC.
 - d. Damage Assessment will begin; information/data will be collected and reported to the EOC.
 - e. Based on the damage assessment, a disaster declaration may be issued.
 3. Recovery
 - a. All departments/agencies represented in the EOC will coordinate necessary actions to sustain life and property.
 - b. All efforts will be taken to restore public facilities as quickly as possible.
 - c. Damage assessment and evaluation will proceed as needed.

Organization and Responsibilities

- A. Craighead County 911 Emergency Communications Center:
 1. Disseminate flood warning information to emergency service agencies and the OEM Director and Assistant Director.
 2. Dispatch calls for assistance from the public to the appropriate emergency response agencies.
 3. Collect and distribute current data on warning and evacuation to emergency response personnel and EOC personnel.
 4. Maintain contact with emergency response agencies including fire, law enforcement, public works, and emergency management for emergency flood fighting needs; and
 5. Coordinate with each other for efficient multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response.
- B. Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC), Division of Water Resources, Little Rock Office:
 1. Maintain an ongoing dialogue with dam owners on condition of dams and water levels. Increase this communication and establish procedures for increased surveillance when dam and/or water level conditions create potential or real threats of life and property;
 2. Notify the Craighead County 911 Communications Center, by calling 911, of dam conditions that create potential or real threats to life and property in Craighead County; and
 3. Take actions to control flooding and/or minimize the impact.

C. Dam/Reservoir Owners:

1. Prepare and maintain a current dam/reservoir Emergency Preparedness Plan, if required by oversight agency. This plan will be coordinated with, and copies provided to, the Division of Emergency Management. The ANRC, Division of Water Resources, has procedures for all dams; and
2. Ensure timely notification to the Little Rock Office of the Arkansas ANRC, Division of Water Resource, and the Craighead County Communications Centers of potential or imminent dam failures. This notification, in accordance with the Emergency Preparedness plan, will include at a minimum:
 - a. Current condition of dam;
 - b. Potential or existing; actions being taken to eliminate or mitigate the threat, and by whom. Assistance, if any, required beyond owner's capability; and
 - c. Name of individual making the notification, his/her location, and type of communications link (telephone number, fax number, pager number, and/or radio frequency) to be utilized for follow-up situation reports.

D. Craighead County Office of Emergency Management (OEM):

1. Coordinate disaster planning and operations with the community's emergency response organizations, area industrial installations, public utilities, welfare agencies, adjacent jurisdiction emergency management coordinators, and the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management; ensure integrated emergency response and recovery;
2. Support operations with resources; and
3. Provide assistance with search/rescue/recovery.

E. County Health Department:

1. Coordinate support for inoculations, water purification, and insect and rodent control;
2. Evaluate and recommend methods for the disposal of contaminated food and animal carcasses; and
3. Identify sites for debris disposal and oversee their use.

F. Information Technology Services:

1. Prepare copies of maps reflecting potential inundation areas, evacuation routes and safe areas/shelters; and
2. Support the EOC operation with automated products developed before, during, and after an incident.

G. Public Information Officers:

1. Establish a Joint Information Center to gather information and respond to queries and rumors from the media and public;
2. Prepare and distribute emergency public information; and
3. Brief media, public officials, and other interested groups on flood status and response/recovery activities.

H. Law Enforcement:

1. Assist in warning and alerting public;
2. Establish and maintain traffic control;
3. Coordinate evacuation;
4. Provide security control and limit access into and within the disaster area;
5. Coordinate law enforcement activities; and

6. Provide security for evacuated areas;
 7. Provide security at shelter locations, should evacuations be necessary.
- I. Fire Departments:
 1. Coordinate fire, rescue, and emergency medical response; and
 2. Assist in warning the public of impending danger, and, as necessary, evacuating potential danger areas.
 - J. Craighead County EMS providers will coordinate the medical response to incidents.
 - K. National Weather Service (NWS) will issue watch and warning messages of the affected area(s), and special precautionary information to the public.
 - L. Radio Associated Communications Emergency Services (RACES):
 1. Amateur Radio operator will establish communications at the NEW during a NWS call up for severe weather situations.
 2. Respond to the EOC, once it is activated, if needed; and
 3. Assist with and provide backup for overall communications, as well as health and wellbeing messages.
 - M. American Red Cross (ARC) and/or Salvation Army:
 1. Coordinate and operate mass care operations to include sheltering of persons made homeless due to disaster;
 2. Establish and operate mass feeding for victims and disaster workers;
 3. Provide basic health and mental health services for the victims within the shelter;
 4. If necessary, participate in damage assessment of residential areas;
 5. Receive and process in-bound disaster inquires; and
 6. Assist in locating missing persons.
 - N. City of Jonesboro Public Works, Craighead County Road Department, local municipal Public Works, and utility companies will collectively:
 1. Assist in facilities protection and coordinate emergency repairs to public buildings, roads, utilities, and other essential facilities; recommend priorities for repair of damage;
 2. Assist in damage assessment;
 3. Ensure clearance of critical thoroughfares;
 4. Provide available emergency traffic control equipment such as barricades and street flares;
 5. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas, water, and telecommunications distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas, potable water, and telecommunications; and
 6. Conduct or oversee debris removal and disposal.

Administration and Logistics

- A. All disaster-related expenditures must be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. The state and federal governments will conduct audits prior to providing reimbursements for eligible expenditures. All actions will be documented and compiled for financial and historical data.

Annex Development and Maintenance

- A. The primary responsibility for development and maintenance of this annex is that of the Craighead County Office of Emergency Management with support from responding agencies. The annex will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly unless significant change warrants an earlier revision.

Acronyms

ACP	Access Control Point
ALERT	Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
ANS	Alert and Notification System
ARC	American Red Cross
ANAD	Anniston Army Depot
APG	Aberdeen Proving Ground
BGAD	Blue Grass Army Depot
CB	Citizens Band
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEO	Chief Executive Official
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Manufacturers' Association Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPG	Emergency Planning Guide
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team Advance Element
ERT-N	Emergency Response Team National
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
FAsT	Field Assessment Team

FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHBM	Flood Hazard Boundary Map
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FPEIS	Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP	Federal Response Plan
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HRCQ	Highway Route Controlled Quantity
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IRZ	Immediate Response Zone
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JNACC	Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAAP	Newport Army Ammunition Plant
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDA	National Defense Area
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission; National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
NUREG	Nuclear Regulation
NWS	National Weather Service
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance; Public Address
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PBA	Pine Bluff Arsenal
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment

PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
PPA	Performance Partnership Agreement
PUDA	Pueblo Depot Activity
PZ	Precautionary Zone
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
REACT	Radio Emergency Associated Communications Teams
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
ROC	Regional Operating Center
ROD	Record of Decision
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SAME	Specific Area Message Encoder
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SLG	State and Local Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
TEAD	Tooele Army Depot
UMDA	Umatilla Depot Activity
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue

Glossary of Terms

Words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms relevant to emergency management should be defined. Many terms in emergency management have special meanings, so it is important to establish precise definitions. Such definitions allow the users of the EOP to share an understanding of the EOP.

American Red Cross	The American Red Cross is a humanitarian organization, led by volunteers, that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. It does this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.
Attack	A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces or terrorists, resulting in the destruction of or damage to military targets, injury or death to the civilian population, or damage or destruction to public and private property.
Checklist	Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or organization, meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.
Chief Executive Official	The official of the community who is charged with authority to implement and administer laws, ordinances, and regulations for the community. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.
Community	A political entity which has the authority to adopt and enforce laws and ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. In most cases, the community is an incorporated town, city, township, village, or unincorporated area of a county. However, each State defines its own political subdivisions and forms of government.
Contamination	The undesirable deposition of a chemical, biological, or radiological material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or people.
Dam	A barrier built across a watercourse for the purpose of impounding, controlling, or diverting the flow of water.
Damage Assessment	The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and the status of key facilities and services such as hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, and transportation networks resulting from a man-made or natural disaster.
Decontamination	The reduction or removal of a chemical, biological, or radiological material from the surface of a structure, area, object, or person.

Disaster	An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this Guide, a “large-scale disaster” is one that exceeds the response capability of the local jurisdiction and requires State, and potentially Federal, involvement. As used in the Stafford Act, a “major disaster” is “any natural catastrophe [...] 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 major disaster assistance under [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.”
Disaster Field Office	The office established in or near the designated area of a Presidentially declared major disaster to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the FCO and ERT, and where possible, the SCO and support staff.
Disaster Recovery Center	Places established in the area of a Presidentially declared major disaster, as soon as practicable, to provide victims the opportunity to apply in person for assistance and/or obtain information relating to that assistance. DRCs are staffed by local, State, and Federal agency representatives, as well as staff from volunteer organizations (e.g., the ARC).
Dose (Radiation)	A general term indicating the quantity (total or accumulated) of ionizing radiation or energy absorbed by a person or animal.
Dose Rate	The amount of ionizing radiation which an individual would absorb per unit of time.
Dosimeter	An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation.
Earthquake	The sudden motion or trembling of the ground produced by abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth's surface.
Electromagnetic Pulse	A sharp pulse of energy radiated instantaneously by a nuclear detonation which may affect or damage electronic components and equipment.
Emergency	Any occasion or instance--such as a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, fire, explosion, nuclear accident, or any other natural or man-made catastrophe--that warrants action to save lives and to protect property, public health, and safety.

Emergency Alert System	A digital technology (voice/text) communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communication Commission. The system provides the President and other national, State, and local officials the means to broadcast emergency information to the public before, during, and after disasters.
Emergency Environmental Health Services	Services required to correct or improve damaging environmental health effects on humans, including inspection for food contamination, inspection for water contamination, and vector control; providing for sewage and solid waste inspection and disposal; clean-up and disposal of hazardous materials; and sanitation inspection for emergency shelter facilities.
Emergency Health Services	Services required to prevent and treat the damaging health effects of an emergency, including communicable disease control, immunization, laboratory services, dental and nutritional services; providing first aid for treatment of ambulatory patients and those with minor injuries; providing public health information on emergency treatment, prevention, and control; and providing administrative support including maintenance of vital records and providing for a conduit of emergency health funds from State and Federal governments.
Emergency Medical Services	Services, including personnel, facilities, and equipment required to ensure proper medical care for the sick and injured from the time of injury to the time of final disposition, including medical disposition within a hospital, temporary medical facility, or special care facility, release from site, or declared dead. Further, emergency medical services specifically include those services immediately required to ensure proper medical care and specialized treatment for patients in a hospital and coordination of related hospital services.
Emergency Mortuary Services	Services required to assure adequate death investigation, identification, and disposition of bodies; removal, temporary storage, and transportation of bodies to temporary morgue facilities; notification of next of kin; and coordination of mortuary services and burial of unclaimed bodies.
Emergency Operations Center	The protected site from which State and local civil government officials coordinate, monitor, and direct emergency response activities during an emergency.
Emergency Operations Plan	A document that: describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available for use in the disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Planning Zones	Areas around a facility for which planning is needed to ensure prompt and effective actions are taken to protect the health and safety of the public if an accident occurs. The REP Program and CSEPP use the EPZ concept.
Emergency Response Team	An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The ERT may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal departments and agencies as needed. The ERT usually consists of regional-level staff.
Emergency Response Team Advance Element	For Federal disaster response and recovery activities under the Stafford Act, the portion of the ERT that is first deployed to the field to respond to a disaster incident. The ERT-A is the nucleus of the full ERT.
Emergency Response Team National	An ERT that has been established and rostered for deployment to catastrophic disasters where the resources of the FEMA Region have been, or are expected to be, overwhelmed. Three ERT-Ns have been established.
Emergency Support Function	In the FRP, a functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety. ESFs represent those types of Federal assistance which the State will most likely need because of the impact of a catastrophic or significant disaster on its own resources and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designed to supplement State and local response efforts.
Emergency Support Team	An interagency group operating from FEMA headquarters. The EST oversees the national-level response support effort under the FRP and coordinates activities with the ESF primary and support agencies in supporting Federal requirements in the field.
Evacuation	Organized, phased, and supervised dispersal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.
Evacuees	All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.
Exposure (Radiological)	A quantitative measure of gamma or x-ray radiation at a certain place based on its ability to produce ionization in air.
Exposure Rate (Radiological)	The amount of ionizing radiation to which an individual would be exposed or which he or she would receive per unit of time.

Federal Coordinating Officer	The person appointed by the President to coordinate Federal assistance in a Presidentially declared emergency or major disaster.
Field Assessment Team	A small team of pre-identified technical experts that conduct an assessment of response needs (not a PDA) immediately following a disaster. The experts are drawn from FEMA, other agencies and organizations--such as the U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the American Red Cross--and the affected State(s). All FAsT operations are joint Federal/State efforts.
Flash Flood	Follows a situation in which rainfall is so intense and severe and runoff so rapid that it precludes recording and relating it to stream stages and other information in time to forecast a flood condition.
Flood	A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water.
Governor's Authorized Representative	The person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.
Hazard Mitigation	Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster event.
Hazardous Material	Any substance or material that when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.
High-Hazard Areas	Geographic locations that for planning purposes have been determined through historical experience and vulnerability analysis to be likely to experience the effects of a specific hazard (e.g., hurricane, earthquake, hazardous materials accident, etc.) resulting in vast property damage and loss of life.
Hurricane	A tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye". Circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Incident Command System	A standardized organizational structure used to command, control, and coordinate the use of resources and personnel that have responded to the scene of an emergency. The concepts and principles for ICS include common terminology, modular organization, integrated communication, unified command structure, consolidated action plan, manageable span of control, designated incident facilities, and comprehensive resource management.
Joint Information Center	A central point of contact for all news media near the scene of a large-scale disaster. News media representatives are kept informed of activities and events by public information officials who represent all participating Federal, State, and local agencies that are collocated at the JIC.
Joint Information System	Under the FRP, connection of public affairs personnel, decision-makers, and news centers by electronic mail, fax, and telephone when a single Federal-State-local JIC is not a viable option.
Mass Care	The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and other essential life support needs to those people that have been displaced from their homes because of a disaster or threatened disaster.
Nuclear Detonation	An explosion resulting from fission and/or fusion reactions in nuclear material, such as that from a nuclear weapon.
Public Information Officer	A Federal, State, or local government official responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.
Preliminary Damage Assessment	A mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a Presidential declaration, and by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the Governor's request. PDAs are made by at least one State and one Federal representative. A local government representative familiar with the extent and location of damage in the community often participates; other State and Federal agencies and voluntary relief organizations also may be asked to participate, as needed.
Radiation Sickness	The symptoms characterizing the sickness known as radiation injury, resulting from excessive exposure of the whole body to ionizing radiation.
Radiological Monitoring	The process of locating and measuring radiation by means of survey instruments that can detect and measure (as exposure rates) ionizing radiation.

Recovery	The long-term activities beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of disaster operations that focus on returning all systems in the community to a normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable.
Regional Operating Center	The temporary operations facility for the coordination of Federal response and recovery activities, located at the FEMA Regional Office (or Federal Regional Center) and led by the FEMA Regional Director or Deputy Director until the DFO becomes operational. Once the ERT-A is deployed, the ROC performs a support role for Federal staff at the disaster scene.
Resource Management	Those actions taken by a government to: identify sources and obtain resources needed to support disaster response activities; coordinate the supply, allocation, distribution, and delivery of resources so that they arrive where and when most needed; and maintain accountability for the resources used.
Secondary Hazard	A threat whose potential would be realized as the result of a triggering event that of itself would constitute an emergency. For example, dam failure might be a secondary hazard associated with earthquakes.
Standard Operating Procedure	A set of instructions constituting a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite, step-by-step process of accomplishment. SOPs supplement EOPs by detailing and specifying how tasks assigned in the EOP are to be carried out.
State Coordinating Officer	The person appointed by the Governor to coordinate State, Commonwealth, or Territorial response and recovery activities with FRP-related activities of the Federal Government, in cooperation with the FCO.
State Liaison	A FEMA official assigned to a particular State, who handles initial coordination with the State in the early stages of an emergency.
Storm Surge	A dome of sea water created by the strong winds and low barometric pressure in a hurricane that causes severe coastal flooding as the hurricane strikes land.
Terrorism	The use of--or threatened use of--criminal violence against civilians or civilian infrastructure to achieve political ends through fear and intimidation, rather than direct confrontation. Emergency management is typically concerned with the consequences of terrorist acts directed against large numbers of people (as opposed to political assassination or hijacking, which may also be considered "terrorism").
Tornado	A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counter-clockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a

whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds may reach 300 miles per hour or higher.

Tsunami	Sea waves produced by an undersea earthquake. Such sea waves can reach a height of 80 feet and can devastate coastal cities and low-lying coastal areas.
Warning	The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. A warning issued by the NWS (e.g., severe storm warning, tornado warning, tropical storm warning) for a defined area indicates that the particular type of severe weather is imminent in that area.
Watch	Indication by the NWS that, in a defined area, conditions are favorable for the specified type of severe weather (e.g., flash flood watch, severe thunderstorm watch, tornado watch, tropical storm watch).