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IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION

IOWA CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION



Iowa
a place to grow

LUCAS STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM B-33

DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

PHONE: 281-3231
AREA CODE 515

ROBERT D. RAY
GOVERNOR

ALBERT R. MARICLE
DIRECTOR

July, 1972

To: Iowa Emergency Plan Holders
From: Albert R. Maricle, Director *ARM*
Subject: Distribution and Control of the Iowa Emergency Plan

The Iowa Emergency Plan, published in April, 1968, is superseded by the enclosed plan, dated July, 1972.

This plan is disseminated in accordance with a control distribution list prepared on a selective basis of job position and title of those individuals responsible for public safety emergency planning. The Plan is being sent to elective and appointive officials in Federal, State, and local governments; to government personnel with specialized operational responsibilities; and to business and industrial leaders comprising the Resources Priorities Board.

If a change occurs in your job position and title as it relates to your responsibilities for emergency planning, your copy of the Plan should be given to your successor, if known. If not known, the Plan should be returned to this office. This document can be mailed as fourth class book material and should be addressed as follows:

Iowa Civil Defense Division
Lucas State Office Building
Room B-33
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Attention Emergency Planner

Your cooperation in following these procedures will assist materially in reducing or eliminating the high cost of replacing lost plans and aid us in keeping our control distribution list current.

Changes to the Plan will be published as letter "Order Changes" when required. These changes, when received, should be posted in the Plan and recorded on the "Record of Corrections" form.

ARM:cvt





ROBERT D. RAY
GOVERNOR

Office of the Governor

STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

PROMULGATION

The State of Iowa is continuously confronted with emergencies possible and actual, which may and do result from man and natural causes.

Floods, tornadoes, high winds, and severe hailstorms occur annually, causing property damage in the millions. These disasters also cause hardships when homes and personal belongings are destroyed. Injuries and, in some cases, deaths are also results of disaster.


Civil disobedience and disorder ranging from actual bombings of public buildings to rioting have occurred in our state. It is essential that there be preparedness in case of any such occurrences in the future.

Surprise enemy nuclear attack against our country is a possibility that cannot be ignored.

Planning at each echelon of government must provide for continuing essential government services, and the development and implementation of programs designed to insure the survival of the people of Iowa in any emergency. These are high priority programs.

Cooperation between all levels of government and between departments and agencies within each government is vitally essential for successful emergency planning.

The citizens of Iowa have a right to the best protection and services resulting from properly coordinated emergency planning. I therefore urge all state departments and agencies, county, and local governments to develop and maintain the necessary plans and programs required to fulfill the goals outlined in the Iowa Emergency Plan.


ROBERT D. RAY

July 1, 1972

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

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IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

BASIC PLAN

Authority for this plan is contained in the Constitution of the State of Iowa, Amendment of 1952, Section 19, Gubernatorial Succession; and in the Code of Iowa as follows: Iowa Civil Defense Act, Chapter 29C, and Chapter 19, paragraph 19.7, Contingent Fund--use for State losses or governmental subdivisions disaster aid.

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. The State of Iowa has capabilities which, if effectively used in event of a nuclear attack upon the United States, natural disasters, civil disturbances, or major accidents, would maximize the preservation of life and property. These capabilities include fallout protection existing in larger structures and home basements; the manpower, equipment, and skills of state, county, and local government forces; of the medical, health, and allied professions, and of federal agencies and other non-governmental professions and groups; and knowledge of survival actions possessed by the population.
2. The objective of the Iowa Emergency Plan is to insure effective use of these capabilities should a disaster affect Iowa.
3. Should a period of increased international tension precede a nuclear attack upon the United States, these capabilities could be further increased by actions taken at state, county, and local governments.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. The calculated initiation of nuclear war by any current nuclear power is considered unlikely. Nevertheless, general war could occur through accident, miscalculation, an irrational act, or the unplanned escalation of limited war, as well as deliberate act.
2. A nuclear war might be preceded by days or weeks of increased international tension. In such a period, state, county, and local governments will take actions to maximize the preservation of

life and property. However, it is also possible that Iowa would have less than 15 minutes of warning of nuclear attack.

3. It is not possible to predict the specific objectives of a nuclear attack upon the United States, or to be sure in advance that any specific hazards would or would not occur at any specific local area. However, the State of Iowa could be subjected to moderate or severe fallout radiation. If the United States were attacked, state, county, and local governments would take actions to maximize the preservation of life and property.
4. Tornadoes, floods, blizzards, hail and ice storms, and other natural disasters, major accidents, and civil disorders can and do occur in the state, in which case, state, county, and local governments would take actions to maximize the preservation of life and property.

II. MISSION. To maximize survival and preservation of life and property in Iowa in event of nuclear attack upon the United States or any natural or man-caused disaster or major accident affecting any city, town, or rural area within the state by making maximum utilization of available shelters, manpower, equipment, and other resources.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. The Governor is responsible by law for the direction and control of civil defense emergency operations.
2. The Adjutant General, as the Executive Director of the Department of Public Defense and under the direction and control of the Governor, has general direction and control of the Civil Defense Division. In the event of disaster beyond local control, the Executive Director may assume direct operational control over all or part of the civil defense and emergency planning functions within the State.
3. The Civil Defense Director, under direction of the Governor and supervisory control of the Executive Director, is the designated State Disaster Coordinator. In this function, the Civil Defense Director gathers the necessary information and prepares reports for action by the Governor under the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 606, 91st Congress.

The Civil Defense Director also administers disaster laws to local governments who qualify under the provisions of SF 796, Act of the 62nd General Assembly. He acts as the Chief of Staff to the Governor during civil defense emergencies.

4. The Commissioner of Public Safety has authority under direction of the Governor to commit Department peace officers to assist local law enforcement personnel in civil disobedience, nuclear war, natural disaster, and emergencies, as outlined in Chapter 80 of the 1971 Code of Iowa.
5. Heads of state departments and agencies, and county and local governments are responsible for emergency functions, as specified in this plan.
6. This plan consists of the Basic Plan, plus Parts A, B, C, and D, which cover emergency operations and missions as follows:

PART A - Increased Readiness Operations. Includes actions to develop increased capabilities for citizen survival and emergency operations.

PART B - Shelter Operations. Includes actions to warn the population to move to shelter and release them from shelter when fallout no longer constitutes a hazard.

PART C - Emergency Control and Use of Resources Following a Nuclear Attack. This part is published separately as the Iowa Emergency Resource Management Plan.

PART D - Natural Disaster, Major Accident, and Civil Disorder Operations. Includes actions to preserve life and property in case of natural disaster, major accident, or civil disorder.

- B. ASSIGNMENT OF EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS. Following is assignment of emergency functions to departments and agencies of state government. The function applies to all parts of this plan when a specific part is not designated.

1. The Civil Defense Division is responsible for--
 - a. EOC staffing and functioning.
 - b. Emergency communications.
 - c. Radiological defense and disaster analysis.
 - d. Coordination of shelter systems occupancy within the state.
 - e. Emergency public information.

- f. Warning systems for enemy attack and natural disasters.
 - g. Coordinating volunteer assistance from other government and private sources.
 - h. Coordinating emergency control and use of resources.
 - i. Coordinating military assistance.
2. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for--
- a. Receipt and dissemination of attack warning and severe weather information and warnings.
 - b. Maintenance of law and order, and control of traffic, as set forth in paragraph 80.9, Chapter 80, Code of Iowa.
 - c. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - d. Controlling and limiting access to the scene of a disaster.
 - e. Damage assessment support.
 - f. Rescue operations support.
 - g. Emergency communications support.
 - h. Investigations of fires and explosions and building inspections for compliance with fire safety laws.
 - i. Control and/or coordination of fire fighting resources.
 - j. Emergency public information.
 - k. Decontamination assistance (traffic control).
 - l. Providing personnel support for EOC staffing.
3. The Adjutant General is responsible for--
- a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - b. Damage assessment support.
 - c. Emergency communications support.
 - d. Support in the maintenance of law and order.
 - e. Rescue operations support.
 - f. Debris clearance support.
 - g. Emergency public information.
 - h. Air transportation support.
4. The Highway Commission is responsible for--
- a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - b. Damage assessment support.
 - c. Emergency communications support.
 - d. Rescue operations support.
 - e. Debris clearance support.
 - f. Decontamination assistance.
 - g. Emergency public information.

5. The Health Department is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting, and food and water supplies.
 - b. Health advisories.
 - c. Coordinating medical services and recovery operations of damaged medical facilities.
 - d. Insect and rodent control.
 - e. Inoculations for prevention of disease.
 - f. Support emergency welfare services.
 - g. If required, establish emergency morgue for identification and care of dead, pending final action by medical examiner.

6. The Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection.
 - b. Environmental quality advisories.
 - c. Coordinating repair of public water supply systems.
 - d. Decontamination operations.
 - e. Water pollution control.

7. The Department of Social Services is responsible for--
 - a. Support medical and health services.
 - b. Coordinating emergency social services.
 - c. Coordinating emergency lodging.
 - d. Coordinating emergency feeding.
 - e. Coordinating emergency clothing supply.
 - f. Coordinating emergency registration and inquiry.
 - g. Coordinating religious services.
 - h. Coordinating private welfare groups, including Red Cross.
 - i. Support shelter occupancy.
 - j. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.

8. The Department of Public Instruction is responsible for--
 - a. Providing personnel support for EOC staffing.
 - b. Supporting accelerated civil defense training.

9. The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - b. Chemical and biological monitoring support.
 - c. Coordinating recovery and decontamination operations for farm lands, animals, and crops.
 - d. Coordinating accelerated programs for fallout protection of farm animals and plants.
 - e. Member of the State Executive Council.

10. The Conservation Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - b. Support in the maintenance of law and order.
 - c. Rescue operations support.
 - d. Debris clearance support.
 - e. Support in control of water pollution.
11. The Aeronautics Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
 - b. Coordination of air transportation for personnel and supplies.
12. The Natural Resources Council is responsible for--
 - a. Damage assessment support.
 - b. Support in the control of water pollution.
13. The Attorney General is responsible for support in the maintenance of law and order.
14. The Comptroller is responsible for maintaining financial records for payments due by the State.
15. The State Treasurer is responsible for--
 - a. Maintaining accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the State.
 - b. Member of the State Executive Council.
16. The Commerce Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Coordinating truck and rail transportation for personnel and supplies.
 - b. Coordinating recovery operations of damaged utilities.
 - c. Maintaining records of location and amount of grain stored in each licensed warehouse.
17. The Employment Security Commission (State Employment Service) is responsible for coordinating manpower requirements.
18. The Auditor of State is responsible for--
 - a. Auditing State records.
 - b. Member of the State Executive Council.
19. The Secretary of State is responsible for--
 - a. Depository for various and diverse official documents.
 - b. Member of the State Executive Council.
20. The Director, Department of General Services, is responsible for--
 - a. Providing State EOC security.

- b. Providing janitorial, maintenance, and life support systems services for the Capitol Complex.
- c. Providing communications management support to the State Civil Defense Communications and Warning Officer.
- d. Maintaining the Lucas Copy Center operational.

21. Civil Air Patrol is responsible for--

- a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection and aerial surveys.
- b. Air transportation support for personnel and supplies.

22. The Weather Service is responsible for wind data for fallout forecasts and severe weather information.

C. SUPPORT.

- 1. National Guard support requires application from the sheriff or civil authorities to the Governor. Military assistance will compliment and not be a substitute for state, county, and local government participation in emergency operations. Military forces, if made available, will remain under military command at all times. These forces will support and assist government forces in accomplishment of designated objectives and priorities.
- 2. Civil government support may be made available from surrounding jurisdictions, either through State Civil Defense or by mutual aid agreements.
- 3. Volunteer and other government support may also be made available through State Civil Defense.

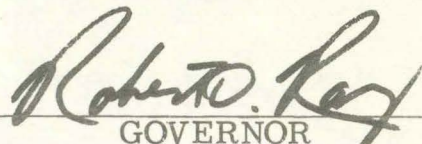
IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See Parts A, B, C, and D.

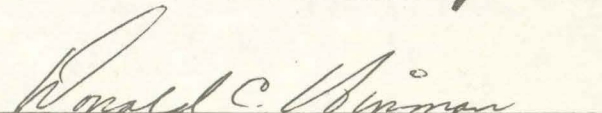
V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B to this basic plan.

OFFICIAL:

DATE: April 4, 1974


EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SECRETARY


GOVERNOR


STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR

Date: Revised April 1, 1974

ANNEXES: A - Direction and Control
B - Communications and Warning

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN
BASIC PLAN

ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. See paragraph I-A, Basic Plan.

1. The State of Iowa Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the basement of the Lucas State Office Building, Rooms B-28, B-33, and B-35. This area has a protection factor in excess of 5,000. The Civil Defense Division and Radio Communications Division, Department of Public Safety, operate in this area on a day-to-day basis. Government communications systems are permanently installed, as well as EOC wall map displays. Other EOC supplies are stored in various storerooms assigned to Civil Defense and Radio Communications.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph I-B, Basic Plan.

II. MISSION. To provide direction and control for state government forces and emergency information and advice to county and local governments and the public.

III. EXECUTION.

- A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. The Governor, with support of the Executive Council, key state officials, and non-governmental personnel, will exercise direction and control from the EOC during shelter operations, and either from his office or the EOC for natural disaster, major accident or civil disorder operations. The EOC is prepared for operations and may be partially or fully manned should a period of increased international tension occur. Postattack direction and control will be exercised by the Governor, with support of the Executive Council and key state officials, and non-government personnel from the EOC or his office.
- B. EOC STAFFING AND ORGANIZATION. See organization charts in Appendices to this annex.

C. EOC DISPLAYS.

1. Appropriate and sufficient maps and a blackboard are in place in the Operations Room of the EOC.

D. EOC INTERNAL OPERATING PROCEDURES.

1. Internal procedures will follow those prescribed in Annex 5 to Federal Civil Defense Guide E-2, Appendix 4, as amended by those currently in use by Civil Defense and published separately. Forms currently in use will also continue to be utilized.
2. Displays will be used as described in Annex 4 to Federal Civil Defense Guide E-2, Appendix 4.

E. DUTIES OF EOC STAFF MEMBERS. Members of the State EOC staff will perform duties as described in Annex 6 to FCDG E-2, Appendix 4, adapted as necessary to the current organization and to the existing emergency situation.

F. REPORTS. County reports will be made to their designated state district headquarters, or (if not operational) directly to the State EOC. These reports will be prepared as specified in FCDG E-2, Appendix 3, "EOC Reporting Procedures."

G. SUCCESSION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR. Gubernatorial succession is as follows:

1. Lieutenant Governor.
2. President pro tempore of the Senate.
3. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

A. The Director, Department of General Services, is responsible for--

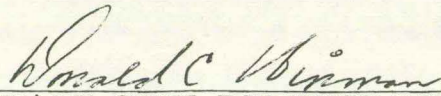
1. Providing EOC janitorial, maintenance, and life support systems services.
2. Providing EOC security.

B. The Director of the Commission for the Blind is responsible for EOC feeding arrangements.

C. The Commissioner of Public Health is responsible for developing a two-week menu, utilizing canned goods sufficient to feed EOC personnel. The Commissioner is also responsible for providing EOC medical services.

D. Fallout shelter supplies (food, water, medical, and sanitation kits) are stored in the Capitol Complex tunnels.

V. COMMUNICATIONS. See ANNEX B to the Basic Plan.


STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR


STATE COMMUNICATIONS AND
WARNING OFFICER

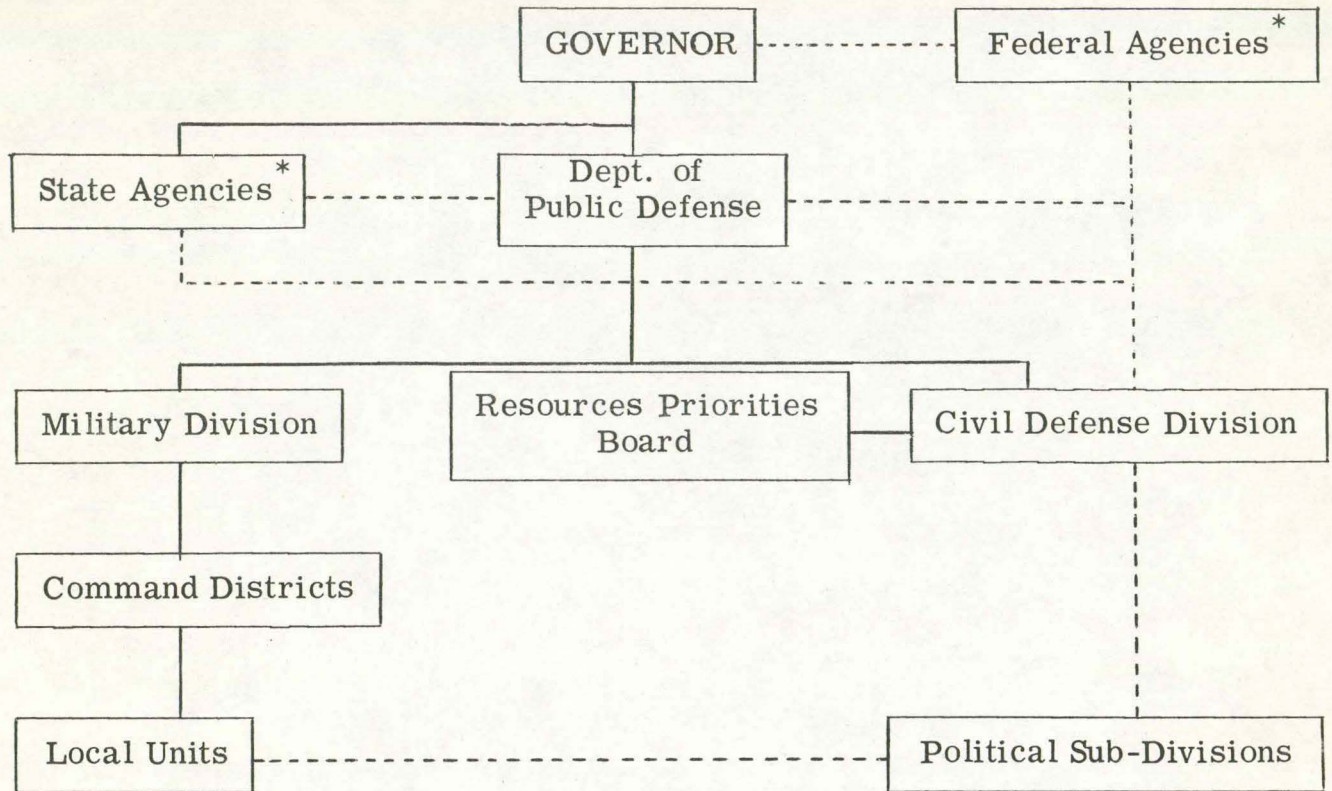
Date: Revised April 1, 1974

APPENDICES:

1. CHART A-1 Emergency Organization of State Government Other Than Civil Disturbance.
2. CHART A-2 Organization of State Government for Civil Disturbances.
3. CHART A-3 ECC Operations.
4. CHART A-4 Administrative Support Division.
5. CHART A-5 Attack Analysis Division.
6. CHART A-6 Operations Division.
7. CHART A-7 Logistics Division.
8. CHART A-8 Communications and Warning Division.

APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX A, DIRECTION AND CONTROL, BASIC PLAN

Emergency Organization of State Government
Other Than Civil Disturbances



LEGEND: *As required.

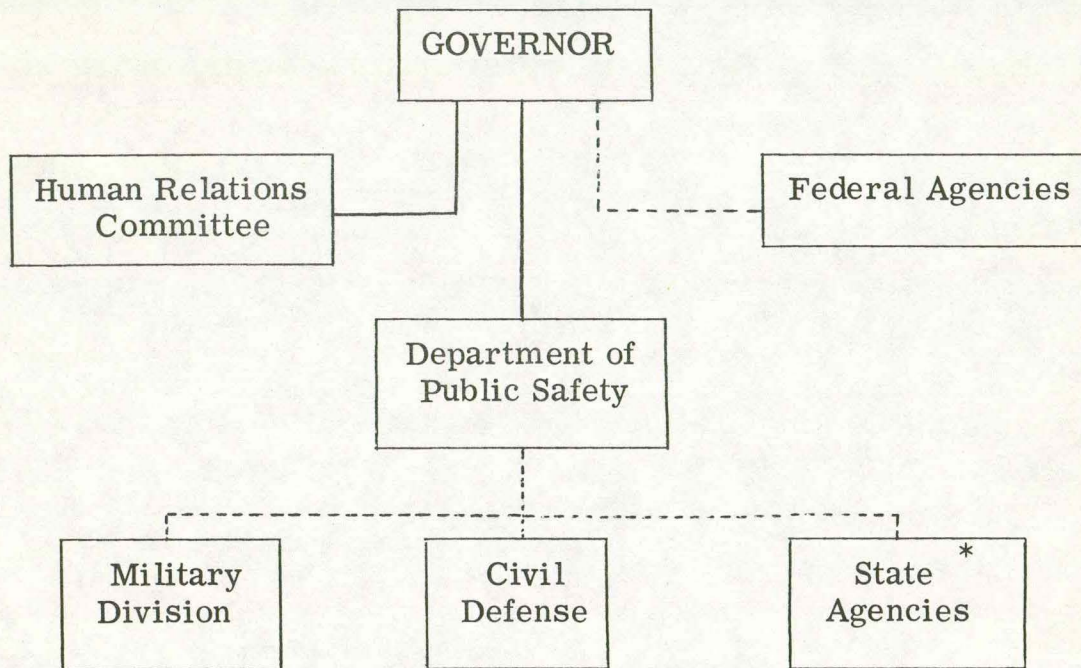
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Control or Command.
Coordination and Support.

CHART A-1

APPENDIX 2 to ANNEX A, DIRECTION AND CONTROL, BASIC PLAN

Emergency Organization of State Government
Civil Disturbances



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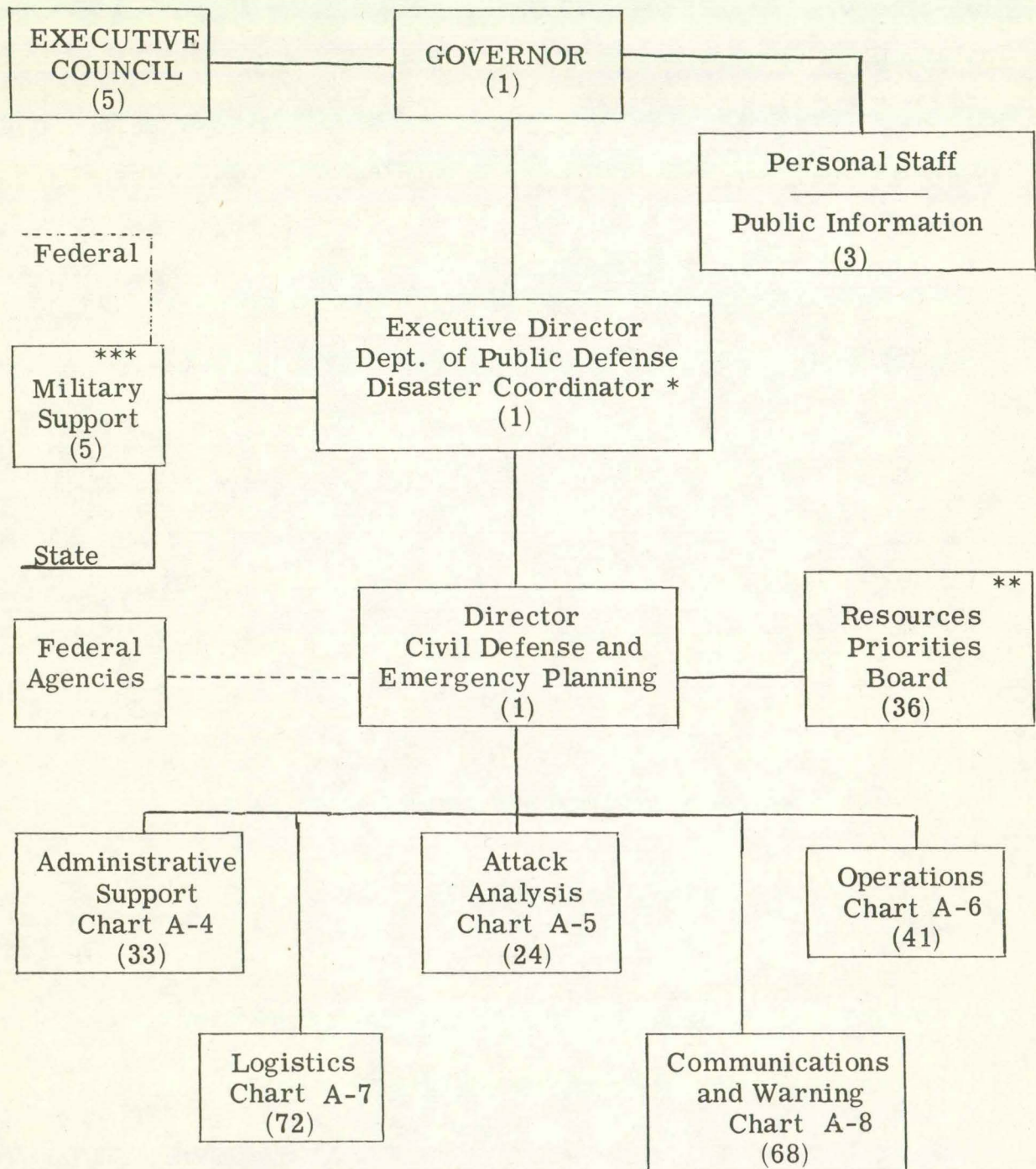
_____ Command or Control.

----- Coordination or Support.

CHART A-2

APPENDIX 3 to ANNEX A, DIRECTION AND CONTROL, BASIC PLAN

EOC Operations
Total - 290

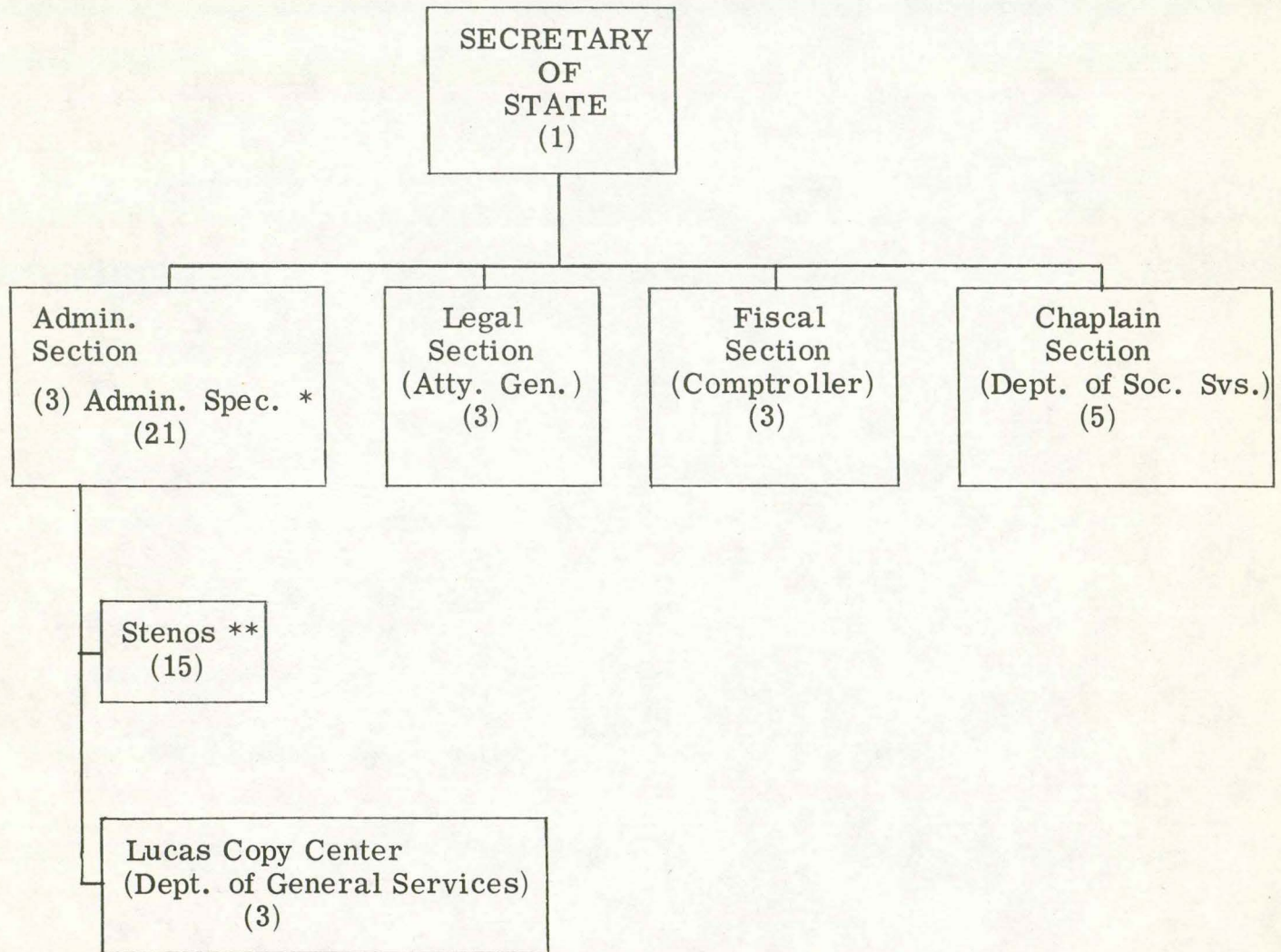


- LEGEND:
- *Or as directed by Governor.
 - **Personnel listed in Iowa Resource Management Plan.
 - ***This section at EOC, Camp Dodge.
 - Control.
 - Coordination.

Revised April 1, 1974

CHART A-3

Administrative Support Division



LEGEND: *Are each to be furnished by Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor.

**Five to be furnished by the Attorney General and ten by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Attack Analysis Division

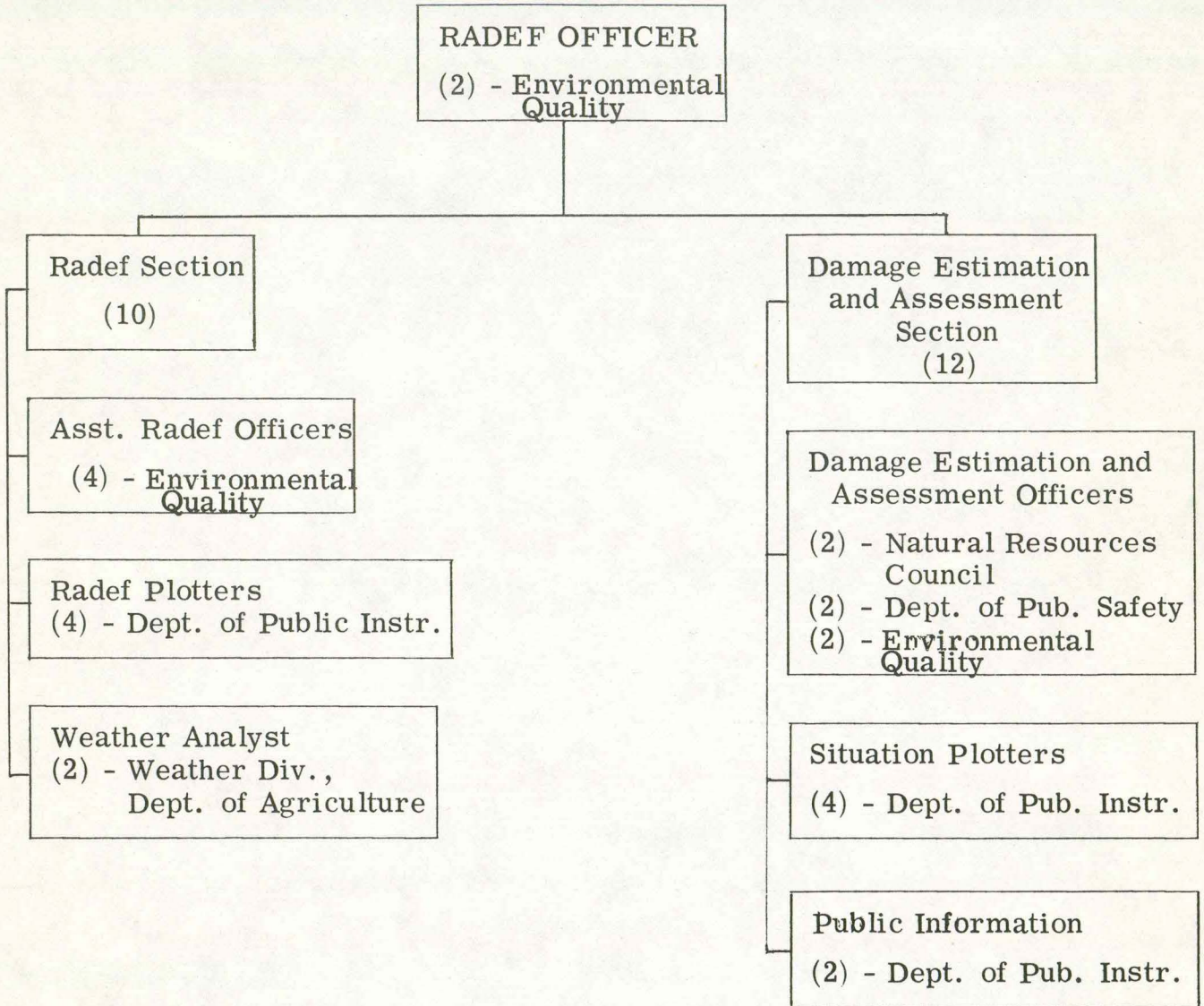
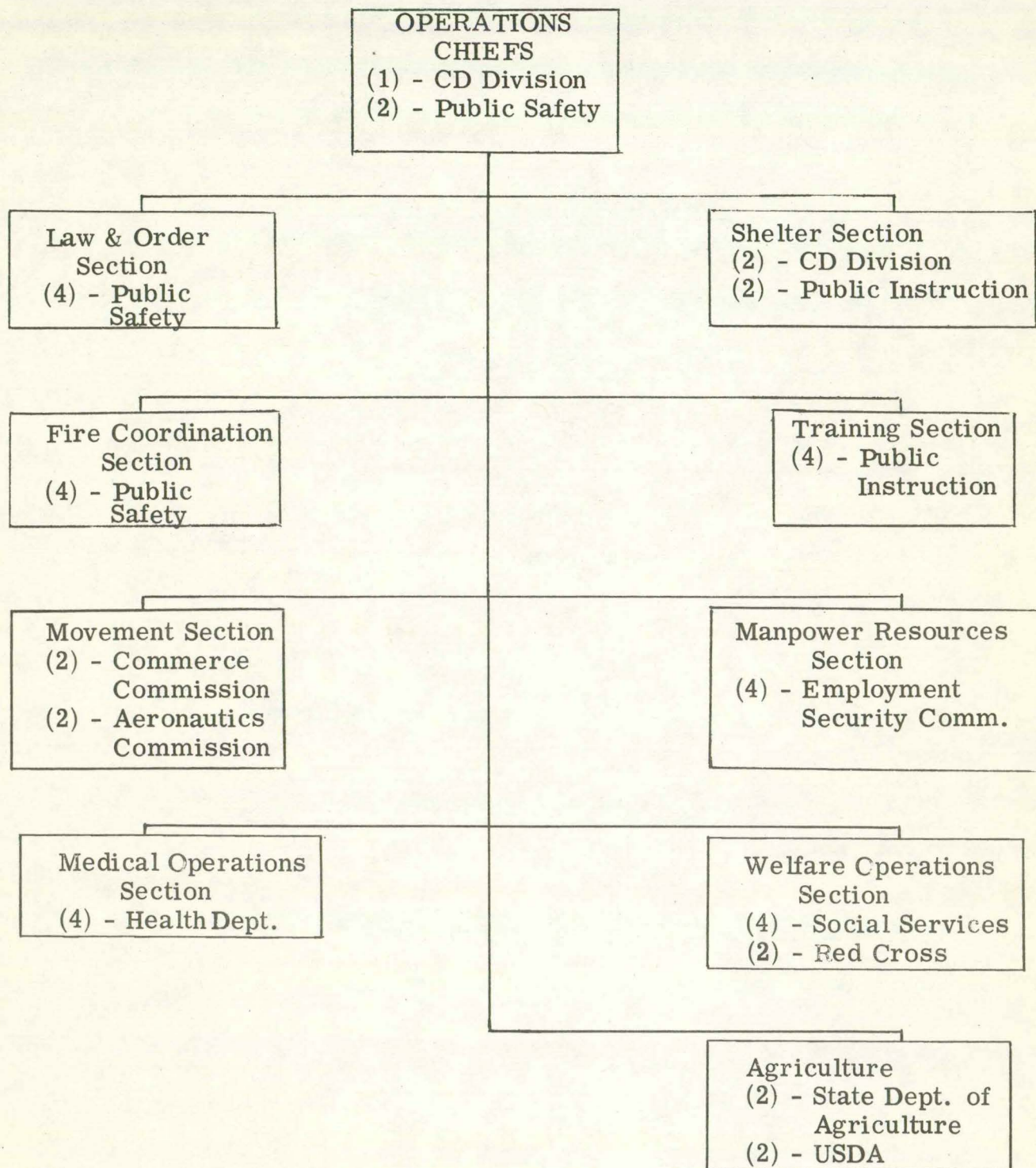


CHART A-5

Operations Division



Revised April 1, 1974

CHART A-6

Logistics Division

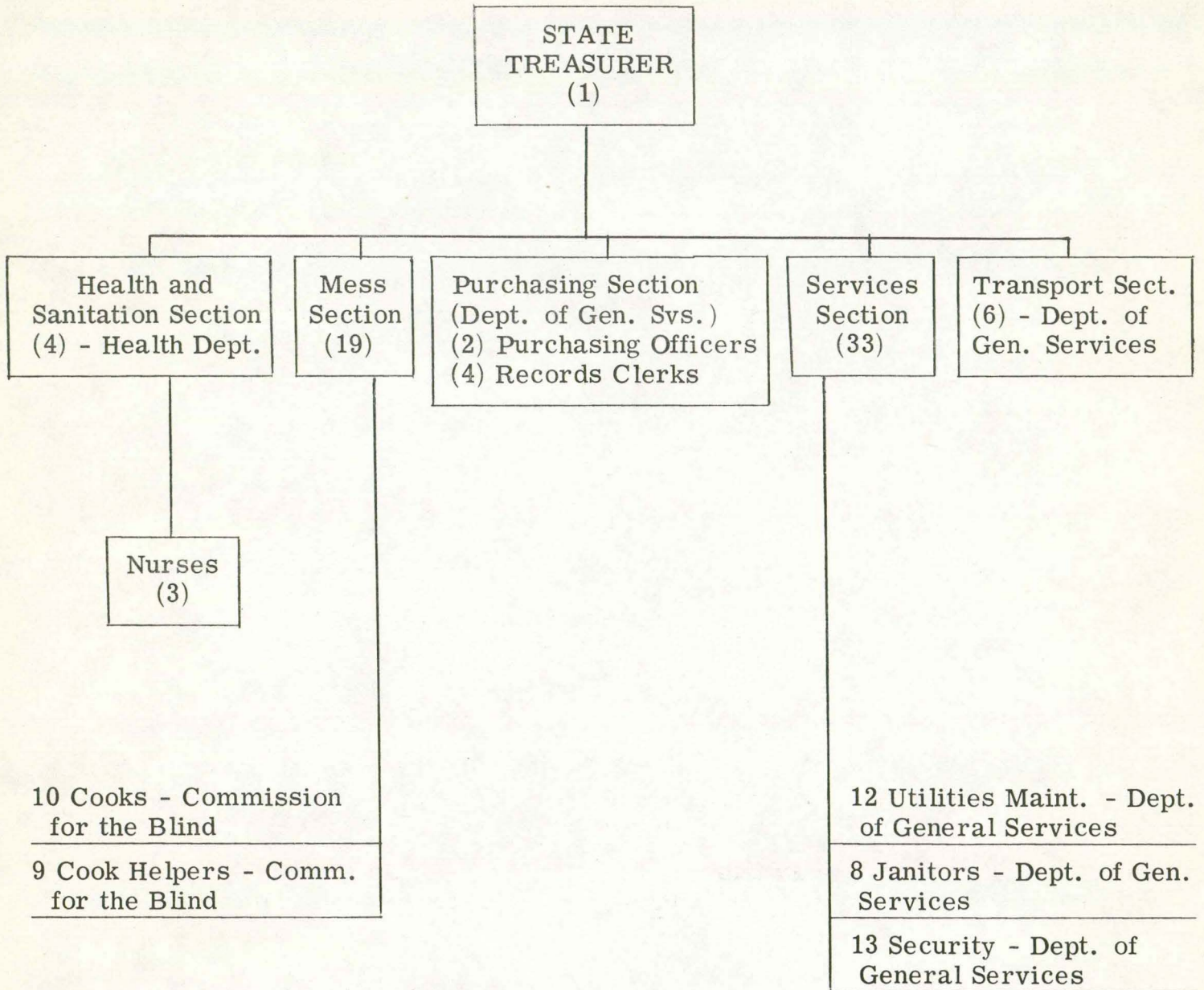
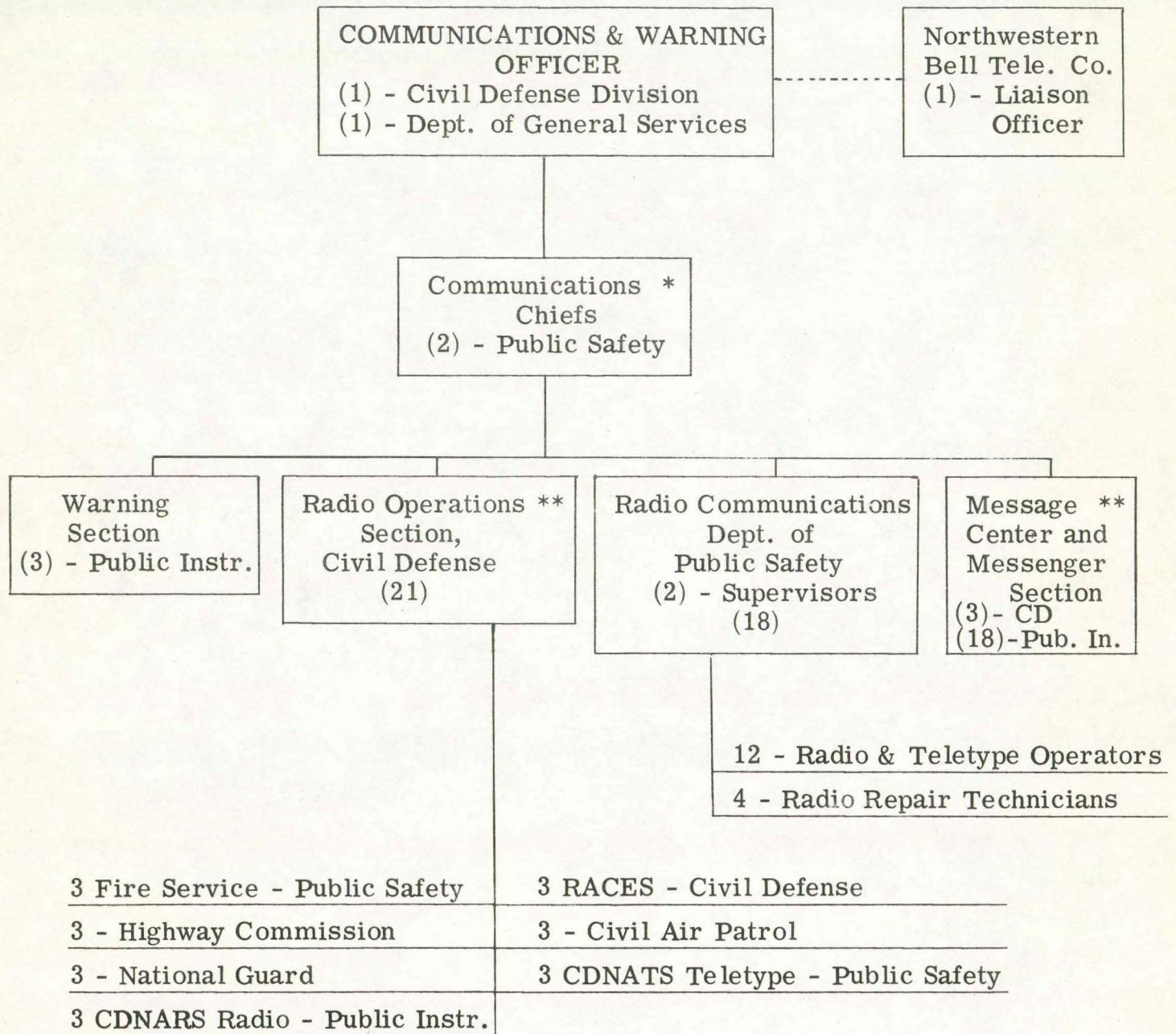


CHART A-7

Communications and Warning Division



LEGEND: *12-hour shift.
 **8-hour shift.
 ---Coordination.

CHART A-8

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

BASIC PLAN

ANNEX B - COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING.

I. FUNCTIONS.

- A. The Emergency Communications Center, located in the State Emergency Operations Center, is equipped with communication facilities over which state government is able to discharge its emergency functions during man-made or natural disasters.
- B. The Emergency Communications Center includes, or will include, all those communication facilities necessary for the state to communicate to state district headquarters and from state district headquarters to county governments. Communications supporting mutual aid to adjacent counties are included.

II. ORGANIZATION AND AUTHORITY.

- A. The State Civil Defense Director, under direction of the Governor, is the overall authority for the EOC and its Emergency Communications Center.
- B. The State Civil Defense Communications and Warning Officer, under direction of the State Civil Defense Director, is directly responsible for the activities and establishment of facilities in the Emergency Communications Center.
- C. Communication officers and operators from subordinate entities of state government, while under direct control of their own departments and operating their equipment in the EOC, will be responsive to the guidance of the State Civil Defense Communications and Warning Officer to effect coordinated communications in an emergency and to the procedures outlined in this annex.
- D. The political subdivisions have the responsibility to develop and maintain inter- and intracounty communication systems. Redundant and alternate systems should be provided where practical and feasible. Maximum utilization should be made of existing government and common carrier resources. Local EOC entries into existing state systems must be coordinated with and approval obtained from the state department controlling the system.

III. DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT IN THE EOC.

A. RADIO SERVICES.

1. Civil Defense National Radio System (CDNARS) (SSB). A high-frequency radio system interconnecting the Regional Federal Civil Defense Office in Denver, Colorado, with all state civil defense headquarters in Region Six.
 - a. Net control station - OCD, Region Six.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in KHZ - 2658, 3341, 3388, 6106, and 11957.
 - c. Telephone patch capability. Telephone is served by the State Centrex, Lucas State Office Building.
 - d. Radio teletype capability. Backs up Civil Defense National Teletype System (CDNATS), a 100-word-per-minute system.

2. Civil Air Patrol System (SSB).
 - a. Net control station - Wing Headquarters, Des Moines.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in KHZ - 4585 and 4507.5.

3. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) (SSB).
 - a. Net control station - Iowa Civil Defense Division.
 - b. Assigned frequencies - 3990.5 KHZ (State Radio telephone network) and 3507.5 KHZ (State Radio teletype network). Assignment of frequencies, organization of networks, and operating procedures are described in the State RACES Operations Plan.

4. Iowa Army National Guard Administrative and Training Net (SSB).
 - a. Net control station - Adjutant General.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in KHZ - 4926 and 3195.
 - c. Telephone patch capability. Telephone is served by the State Centrex, Lucas State Office Building.

5. Iowa Highway Commission System (FM).
 - a. Net control station - Highway Commission Headquarters, Ames.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in MHZ:
 - (1) Repeater frequencies: F1-T159.180, R156.060
F2-T159.195, R156.105

- (2) Mobile frequencies: F1-T156.060, R159.180
F2-T156.105, R159.195
- (3) Tone frequencies. There are five different tone frequencies intermixed with the two repeater channels. This system provides ten different channel tone combinations. Each county is assigned a tone combination. Frequencies in hertz are as follows:

- A - 192.8
- B - 167.9
- C - 127.3
- D - 156.7
- E - 179.9
- *F - 110.9
- *G - 103.5

*NOTE: F & G tones are not assigned to a county. These are used as annunciator tones.

- 6. Iowa Fire Defense Net (FM).
 - a. Net control station - State Fire Marshall, Department of Public Safety.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in MHZ - 154.280 (Mutual-Aid) and 154.265.
- 7. Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Remote Programming Unit (FM).
 - a. Radio station KRNT is State government's point of entry into the EBS. From a hardened facility and utilizing WHO's hardened transmitter facilities at Mitchellville, KRNT can broadcast "live" State programming directly from the State EOC. Station KRNT can also provide for taping of State programming from the State EOC for later broadcasting through the State portion of the EBS.
 - b. Assigned frequencies in MHZ - T161.64, R161.73. Operational procedures are described in the State Emergency Broadcast System Plan.
- 8. Iowa Police System.
 - a. Net control station - Radio Communications Division, Department of Public Safety.

b. Assigned frequencies in MHZ:

- (1) Transmit and receive on 42.58 and 42.08.
- (2) Receive only on 37.10, 42.52, 42.68, 42.70, 42.74, and 156.450 (Des Moines Police).
- (3) Transmit and receive on 155.370 (point-to-point system).
- (4) Transmit on 155.445 (control for Van Wert repeater) and receive on 155.505.

B. COMMON CARRIER SERVICES.

1. National (NAWAS) and State (IAWAS) Warning Systems. These systems are used for receiving national enemy attack warnings, dissemination of severe weather warnings and alerts, and tornado watches, as well as communications intrastate for other type disasters and local emergencies. Operational procedures are described in the Iowa Warning System (IAWAS) Operations Plan.

- a. Net control station for NAWAS - National OCD Warning Center 1, NORAD Headquarters, Cheyenne Mt., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- b. Net control station for IAWAS - Iowa Civil Defense Division, Department of Public Defense.

2. Commercial Telephone.

- a. A call director system consisting of 15 call director phones services the EOC complex. Although (515)281-3231 is the only published Civil Defense number in the telephone directory, it is backed up by six additional lines. This is a rotary operation wherein an incoming call is automatically routed to the first empty line in the call director system.
- b. A point-to-point (direct) circuit interconnects the Director's two call director telephones to a telephone in the Governor's Office. One of these call directors has a loudspeaker capability.
- c. A switch in the Governor's Office permits the transfer of his five telephone numbers to three call directors and one other telephone in the State EOC.
- d. Two unlisted numbers appear in the director's and secretary's call directors. These numbers provide for outgoing calls in the event incoming calls busy out published numbers.

- e. Two wall telephones are on standby condition in the Operations Room. Phones will be activated on a need basis. Numbers 281-3411 (with one backup line) and 281-3231 (with two backup lines) appear in each telephone.
 - f. The duty officer's call director has all the numbers indicated in the preceding paragraphs, except the point-to-point circuit between the Governor's Office and the EOC.
3. Civil Defense National Voice System (CDNAVS). This is an off-premise extension of the Regional Federal Center switchboard. Extensions are located in the State EOC Communications Center, and Adjutant General and Military Support offices at Camp Dodge. This service also appears in 15 call directors. Iowa's extension number is 313.
 4. Command Conference System. This service provides a conference capability during regular work hours (utilizing business phones) and off-duty hours (utilizing resident phones). The entire system is serviced by the State Office Centrex. Key personnel in this system are Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of Agriculture, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Safety, Adjutant General, Highway Patrol Chief, Director of Bureau of Criminal Investigation, State Civil Defense Director, Director of General Services, and the Executive Council Secretary. Control stations are located in the State EOC (primary control) and Governor's residence and office.
 5. Capitol Building - Civil Defense Warning System. This system is activated from the State EOC by means of special switches connected by wire circuits to a system control panel in the office of the Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds, in the Capitol Building.
 6. Civil Defense National Teletype System (CDNATS). This is a 100-word-per-minute duplex system. The system control is OCD, Region Six. Messages for National and other states are relayed by OCD, Region Six.
 7. National Weather Service Teletypewriter Network. This is a 75-word-per-minute leased private live teletypewriter network in Iowa. Weather data and warnings affecting the state are transmitted over the system. National weather data is also transmitted. The State EOC receiver has audible and visual signals to indicate dissemination of severe weather warnings.

8. Iowa Police Intrastate Teletype Network. This is a 60-word-per-minute duplex system interconnecting the nine Iowa Police Radio stations.
 - a. System control - Radio Communications Division, Department of Public Safety.
9. Iowa Police Intrastate County/Municipal System. Two networks interconnecting law enforcement departments of county and cities. This is also a 60-word-per-minute duplex system.
 - a. Systems control - Radio Communications Division, Department of Public Safety.
10. Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETS), Interstate. This is a 100-word-per-minute duplex system. Switching control is located at Phoenix, Arizona, and operated by the Highway Patrol.
11. National Crime Information Computer Terminal (NCIC). This is an eight-level tape, Model 35, Western Union terminal with direct access to the FBI computer, Washington, D. C.

IV. ACTIVATION, MANNING, AND STAFFING OF THE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

- A. The state warning point is in the EOC. A duplicate state alternate warning point is also located in the State EOC.
- B. When state government receives a notice from the federal government that an "increased readiness posture" is suggested, the following actions will be implemented by the Communications and Warning Officer, upon direction of the State Civil Defense Director:
 1. Notify the State RACES Officer to provide a single-man shift coverage of the RACES net control station on a 24-hour basis and to have the established elements of the RACES networks placed on standby alert (see Appendix 2).
 2. Notify the State Fire Marshall, Department of Public Safety, to be prepared to provide state fire dispatch coverage on a 24-hour basis from the EOC, upon notice of "highest state of readiness" of state government (see Appendix 5).

3. Notify the Civil Defense Coordinator, Highway Commission, to provide single-man shift coverage of the Highway Commission radio station in the EOC on a 24-hour basis and to have their radio network placed on standby alert.
4. Notify the Military Support Commander to provide a single-man shift coverage of the National Guard EOC radio station on a 24-hour basis and to have their radio network placed on standby alert.
5. The Iowa Police Radio networks are operable on a 24-hour basis.
6. Notify the Civil Air Patrol Wing Commander to provide single-man coverage of the Civil Air Patrol EOC radio station on a 24-hour basis and to have the Civil Air Patrol radio net placed on standby alert.
7. Notify the station managers of EBS stations KRNT and WHO to be prepared to receive state programming from the EOC, upon notification of the "highest state of readiness" of state government.
8. Notify Northwestern Bell Telephone Company's District Sales Manager, State Government, to be prepared to provide a liaison officer for duty in the EOC, upon notice of "highest state of readiness" of state government.
9. Upon receipt of notification from OCD Region Six, be prepared to provide single-man shift coverage of CDNAVS and CDNATS (telephone and teletype), and CDNARS radio base station on a 24-hour basis.
10. Notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be prepared to provide three-personnel shift coverage for each of the following positions in the EOC Message Center: Incoming Log Clerk, Outgoing Log Clerk, and Routing Clerk, upon receipt of notification of "highest state of readiness."
11. Notify the Superintendent of Printing, Department of General Services, to be prepared to provide three-personnel shift coverage for the Lucas Copy Center.
12. Notify the Communications Director, Department of General Services, to be prepared to assume control of the Communications and Warning Division with the Civil Defense Communications Officer on a shift basis.
13. Ascertain that all communications equipment in the EOC is checked out for operational readiness.

14. Expedite all actions in process or developmental state for installation of communications equipment in the EOC.
 15. Ascertain that duty rosters, personnel assignments, and staffing requirements for the Communications Center are adequate and that personnel are knowledgeable of requirements.
 16. Ascertain that adequate supplies and communication materials are available in the EOC.
 17. Step up training of communications personnel.
 18. Ascertain that operational logs and message handling procedures are adequate and that all personnel are familiar with the procedures.
- C. When state government receives a notice from the federal government that the "highest state of readiness" is suggested, the following actions will be implemented by the Communications and Warning Officer, upon direction of the State Civil Defense Director.
1. Notify the State RACES Officer to provide three-man coverage of RACES net control station on a 24-hour basis and activate the established elements of the RACES network.
 2. Notify the State Fire Marshall to provide 24-hour State fire dispatch coverage.
 3. Notify the Civil Defense Coordinator, Highway Commission, to provide three-man coverage of their EOC radio base station on a 24-hour basis and activate the Highway Commission radio system, if notification is received during other than normal work hours.
 4. Notify the Military Support Commander to provide three-man coverage of the National Guard EOC radio station on a 24-hour basis and activate the National Guard radio network.
 5. Notify the Director, Radio Communication Division, Department of Public Safety. This activity operates on a 24-hour basis.
 6. Notify the Civil Air Patrol Wing Commander to provide three-man coverage of the Civil Air Patrol Radio station on a 24-hour basis and activate the Civil Air Patrol Radio network.

7. Notify the station managers of radio stations KRNT and WHO to be ready for receipt of state programming from the EOC and to establish the control links.
 8. Upon receipt of notification from OCD, Region Six, provide three-man coverage for each of the following systems: CDNAVS and CDNATS (telephone and teletype) and CDNARS radio on a 24-hour basis.
 9. Increase staffing for the state warning point and its alternate location to provide for 24-hour daily manning.
 10. Notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide nine personnel for 24-hour daily coverage of the following Message Center functions: Incoming Log Clerk, Outgoing Log Clerk, and Routing Clerk.
 11. Notify the Superintendent of Printing to provide three personnel for 24-hour coverage of the Lucas Copy Center.
 12. Notify the Communications Director to assume control of the Communications and Warning Division on a shift basis.
 13. Continue and step up other actions not completed in the "increased readiness" phase.
- D. When state government receives an "attack warning" over NAWAS, EBS, or by other means, the Communications and Warning Officer will complete all actions not accomplished in "increased readiness" or "highest state of readiness" phases. This action will be an automatic order of the State Civil Defense Director. Those specified departments of state government having personnel assignments for EOC Communication and Message Center functions will fulfill their assignments without further notification.

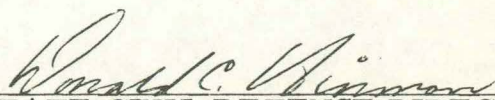
V. COMMUNICATION OPERATIONS FOR PRIMARY AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS. All state owned and leased communication facilities will support those state departments, agencies, etc., having primary and support responsibilities, as delineated in the Basic Plan of the Iowa Emergency Plan.

VI. SUPPLIES. The State Civil Defense Communications and Warning Officer will maintain a 30-day (24-hour daily operating basis) level of all communication materials required for an emergency operation. These supplies include logs, forms, message blanks, pencils, papers, etc., and a stock of spare parts for all radio and teletype equipment.

- VII. TRAINING. Training is concurrent with the conduct of daily business. Secretarial and staff personnel perform message center functions and operate the CDNAVS and CDNATS telephone and teletype systems. Periodic tests also train staff and secretaries in operational procedures for the following systems: CDNARS radio, State Fire Radio, NAWAS, and IAWAS.
- VIII. MAINTENANCE. The owners of communication equipment installed in the EOC are responsible for maintenance and EOC spare parts stockage.
- IX. SECURITY. The State Civil Defense Communications and Warning Officer is responsible to insure that assignees are loyal and reliable. This officer has the authority to dismiss any assignee when, in his judgment and results of investigation, such actions are warranted, and such action is approved by the State Civil Defense Director.

APPENDICES:

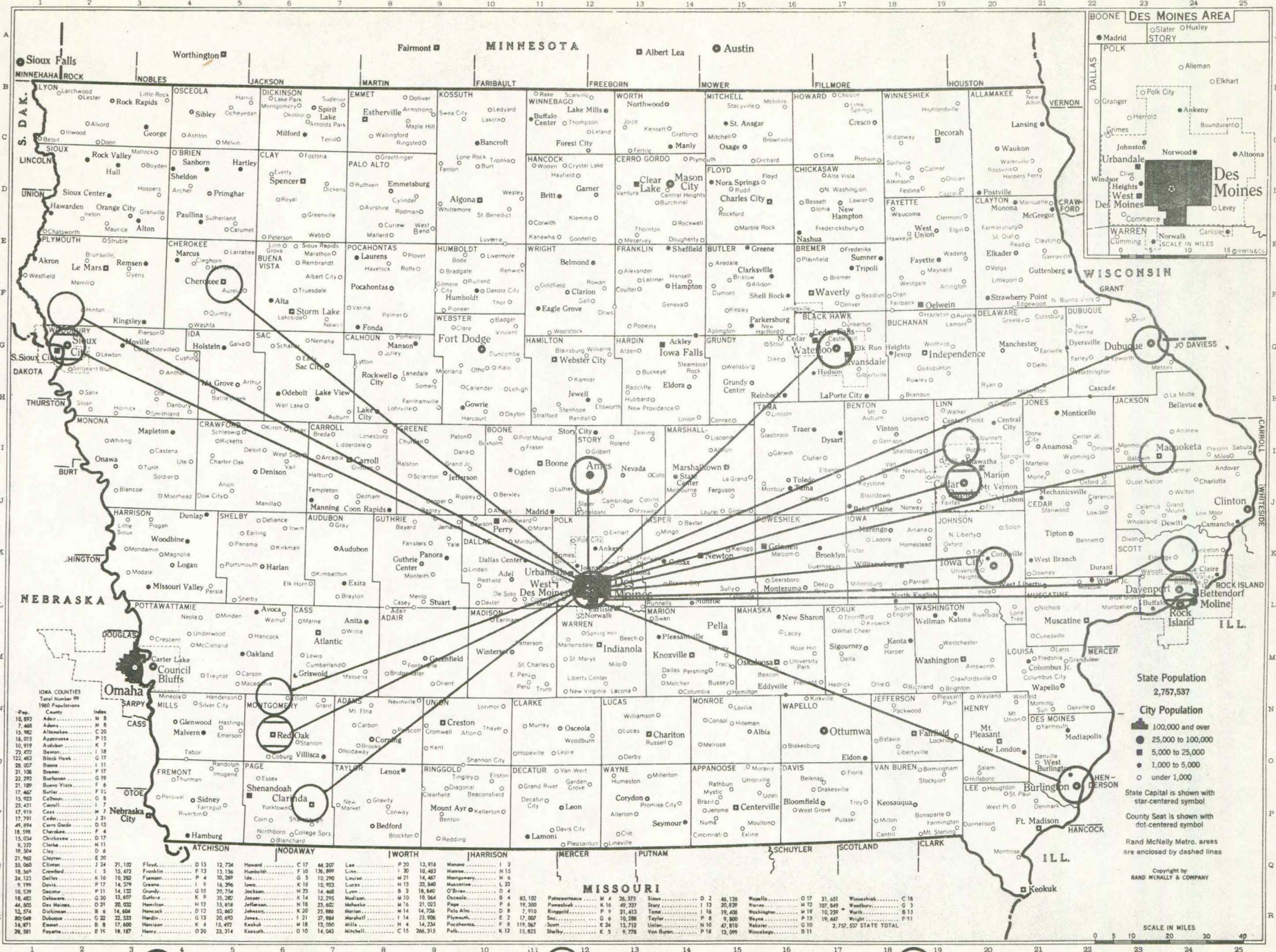
1. Civil Air Patrol Radio Net.
2. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Radio Nets.
3. Iowa Army National Guard Administrative and Training Radio Net.
4. Iowa Highway Commission Radio Nets.
5. Iowa Fire Defense Radio Net.
6. Iowa Warning System.
7. Iowa Emergency Broadcast System Program Areas.
8. Iowa Police Radio Nets.
9. Iowa TRACIS Networks.


STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR


STATE COMMUNICATIONS AND
WARNING OFFICER

Date: Revised April 1, 1974

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 Appendix 1
 This Map is also available with County Outlines only. 4725



State Population
 2,757,537

City Population

- 100,000 and over
- 25,000 to 100,000
- 5,000 to 25,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- under 1,000

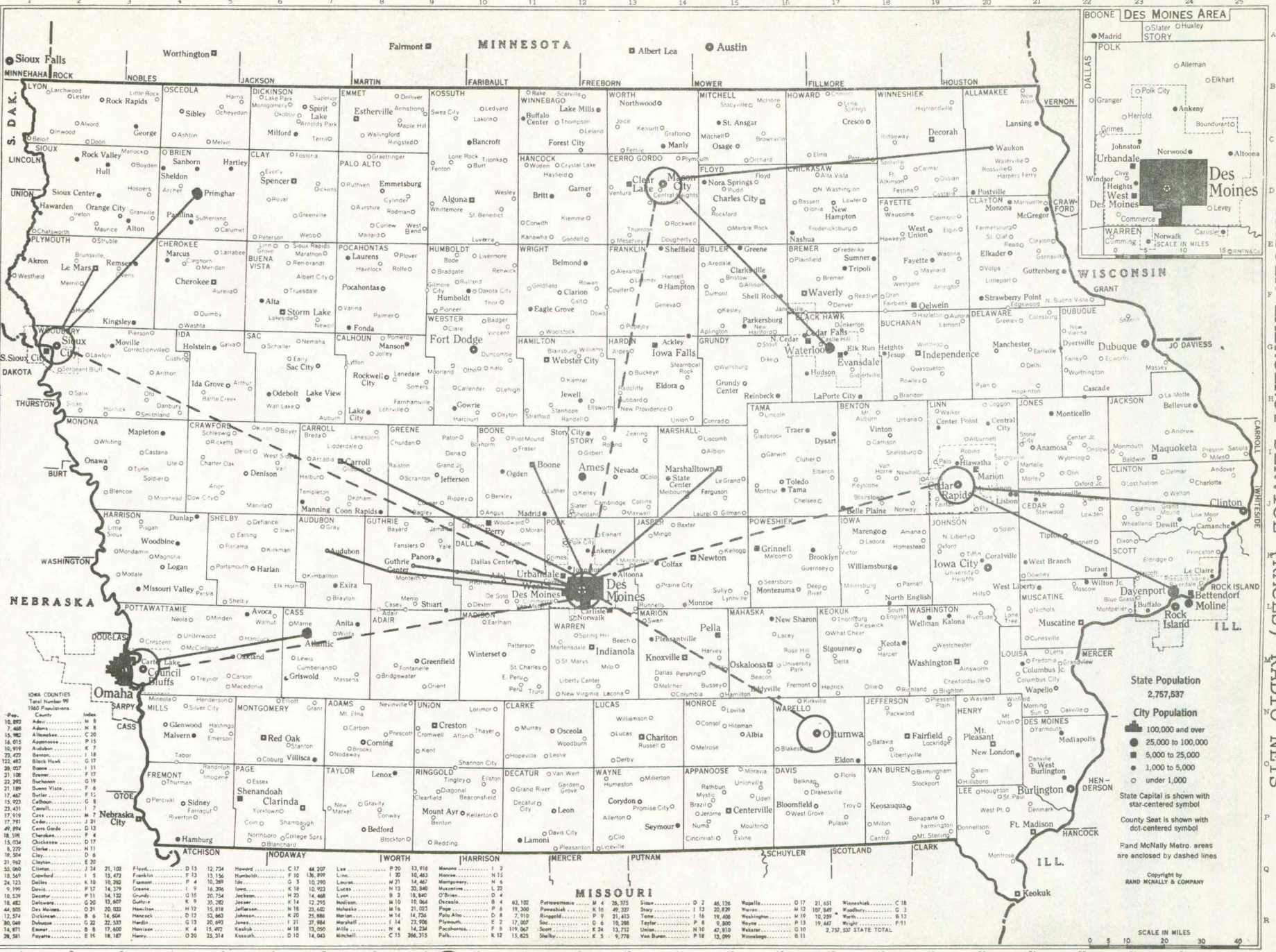
State Capital is shown with star-centered symbol
 County Seat is shown with dot-centered symbol
 Rand McNally Metro. areas are enclosed by dashed lines

MISSOURI

Pop.	County	Index	Pop.	County	Index	Pop.	County	Index
35,060	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
7,466	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
15,925	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
10,919	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
12,482	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
28,207	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
21,128	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
22,293	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
21,189	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
17,447	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
15,923	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
17,919	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
46,814	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
18,596	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
15,034	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
18,225	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
16,304	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
21,962	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
35,060	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
15,369	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
24,123	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
9,199	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
16,529	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
14,423	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
44,585	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
13,574	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
80,548	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
14,971	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20
26,581	Adair	11	12,754	Howard	17	44,207	Law	20

⊕ - Wing ⊙ - Group ○ - Squadron

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 SCALE IN MILES



State Population
 2,757,537

City Population

- 100,000 and over
- 25,000 to 100,000
- 5,000 to 25,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- under 1,000

State Capital is shown with star-centered symbol
 County Seat is shown with dot-centered symbol
 Rand McNally Metro. areas are enclosed by dashed lines

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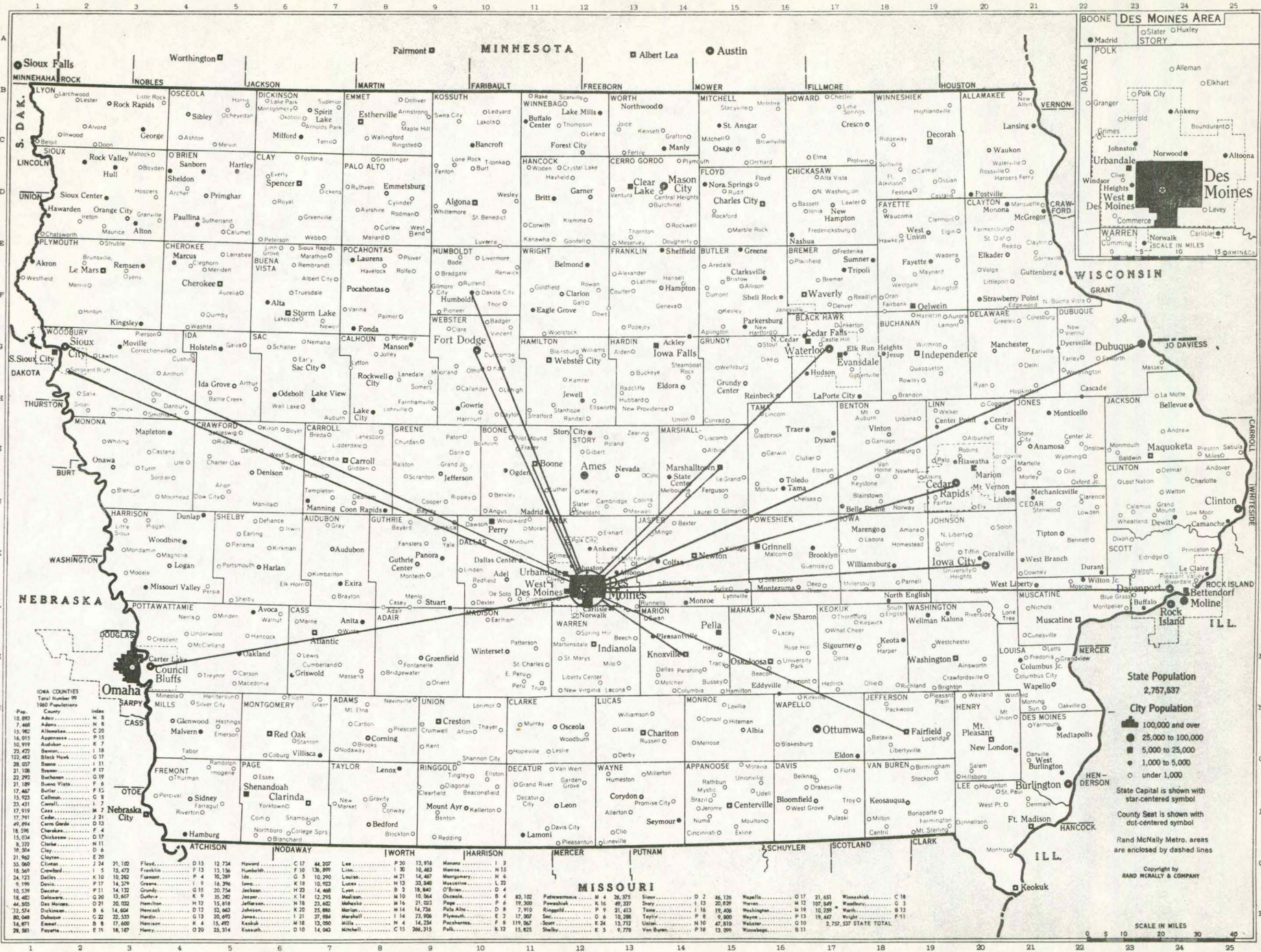
MISSOURI

Pop.	Index	Pop.	Index	Pop.	Index	Pop.	Index
7,967	Aber	11,274	Flax	44,207	Lee	13,916	Monroe
15,982	Adair	13,156	Humboldt	136,899	F	10,463	Howard
16,615	Adams	10,292	Fannin	10,292	L	14,467	Madison
10,918	Adel	18,356	Green	18,356	N	10,923	Madison
22,422	Benton	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
122,462	Black Hawk	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
20,057	Boone	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
21,108	Burke	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
22,952	Butler	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
21,189	Buena Vista	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
18,463	Calhoun	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
44,505	Cass	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
18,463	Cherokee	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
17,419	Clarke	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
17,791	Cedar	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
49,494	Cerro	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
18,506	Chickasaw	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
8,372	Chickasaw	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
18,504	Clay	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
21,762	Clemens	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
55,960	Clio	21,100	Flax	44,207	L	13,916	Monroe
18,569	Conrad	15,472	Franklin	13,156	Humboldt	136,899	F
24,123	Dallas	10,292	Fannin	10,292	L	14,467	Madison
9,199	Dawson	17,429	Green	18,356	N	10,923	Madison
10,539	Decatur	11,215	Madison	11,215	N	11,215	Madison
18,463	Delaware	10,923	Green	10,923	N	11,215	Madison
44,505	Des Moines	21,100	Flax	44,207	L	13,916	Monroe
12,574	Dickinson	14,464	Madison	14,464	N	12,295	Madison
30,548	Dubuque	22,253	Harrison	13,205	J	21,844	O'Brien
14,971	Emmett	8,170	Harlan	14,464	N	12,295	Madison
26,581	Fayette	18,167	Henry	20,254	K	14,903	Madison

- ⊕ - State NCS
- - Area NCS
- - Alternate NCS
- State Network
- Area Networks

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 Appendix 2
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 4725

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State Population
 2,757,637

City Population
 ● 100,000 and over
 ● 25,000 to 100,000
 ● 5,000 to 25,000
 ● 1,000 to 5,000
 ● under 1,000

State Capital is shown with star-centered symbol
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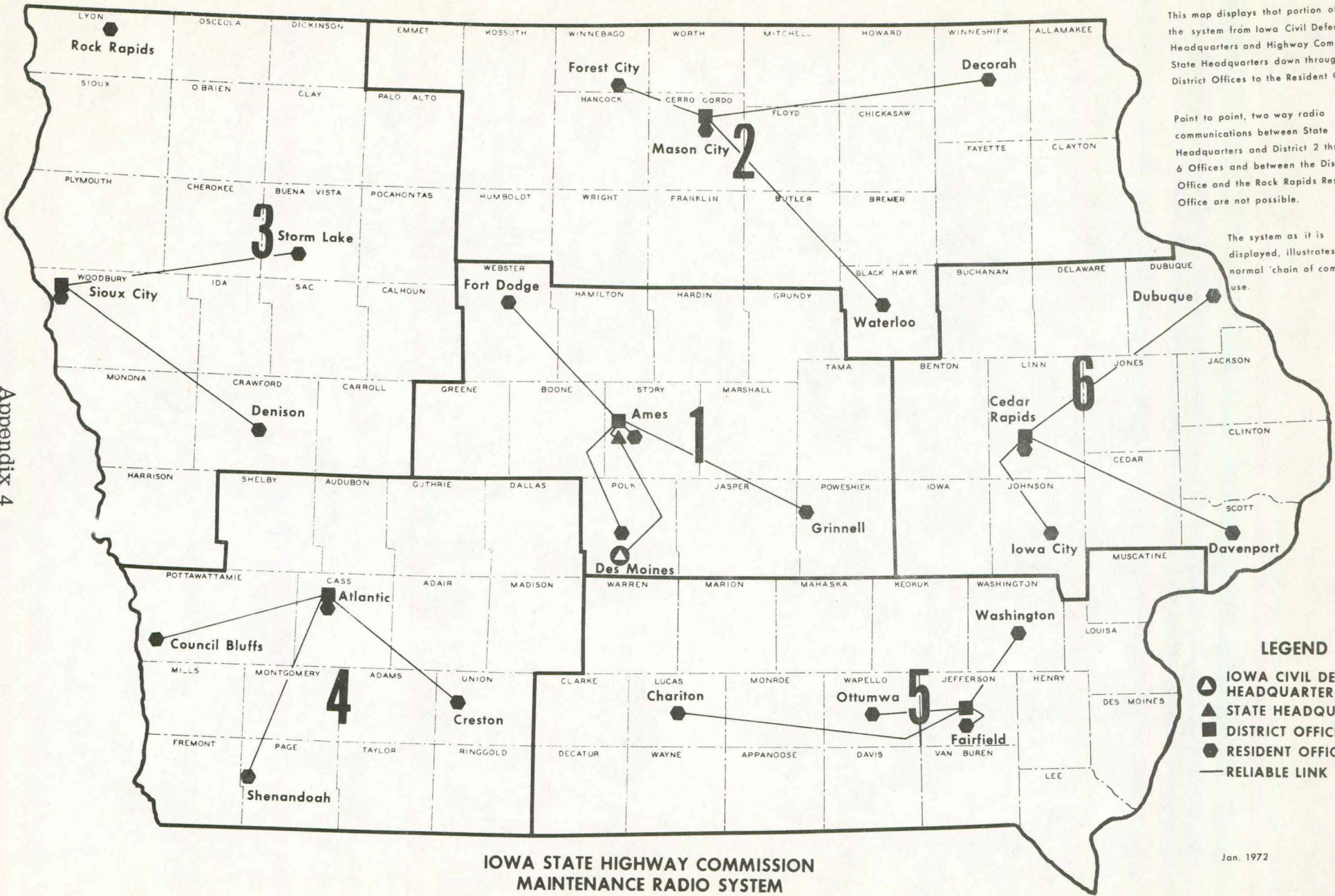
CP44033

Appendix 3

4725

⊕ - Net Control Station, Camp Dodge

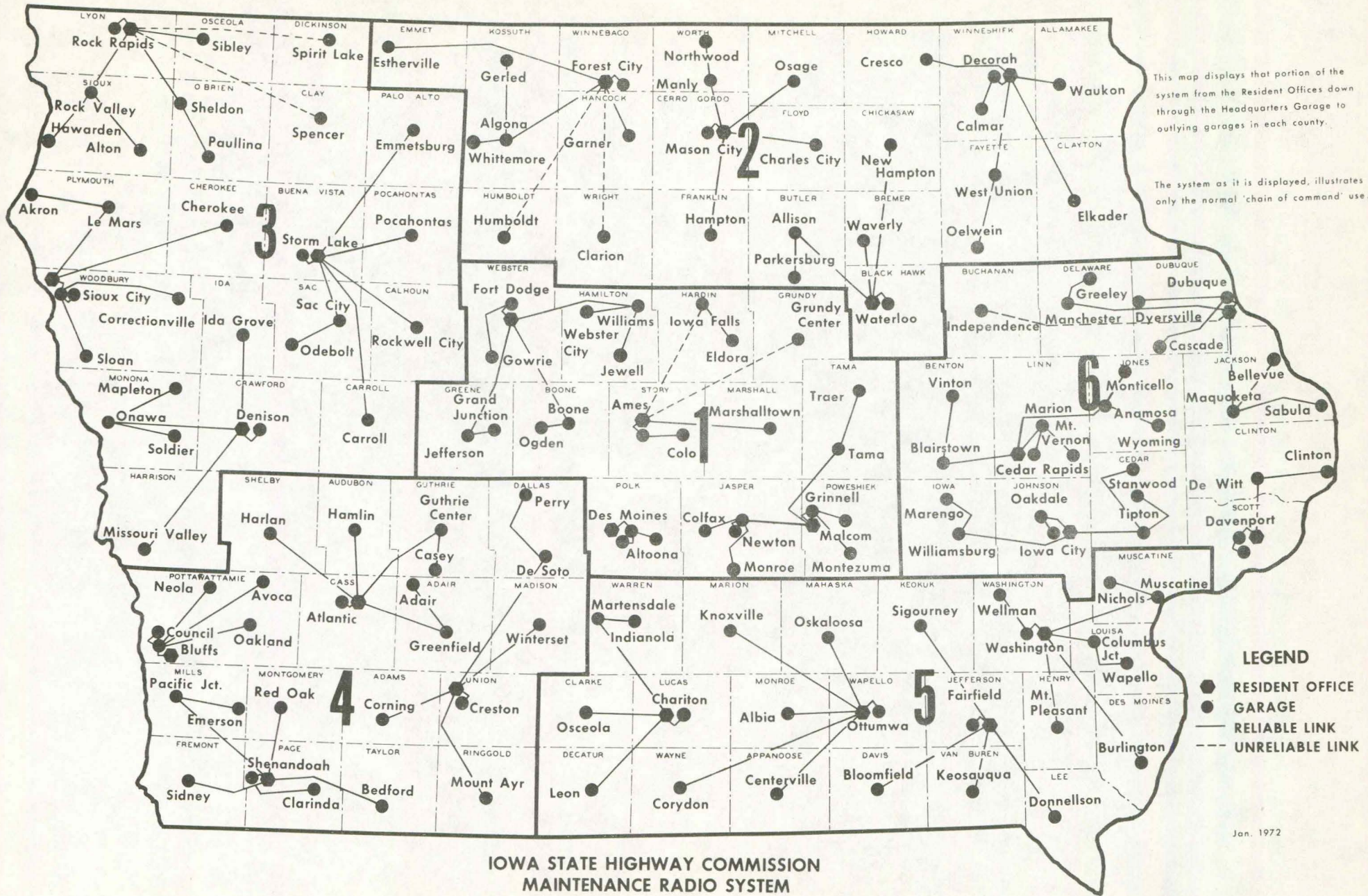
4725



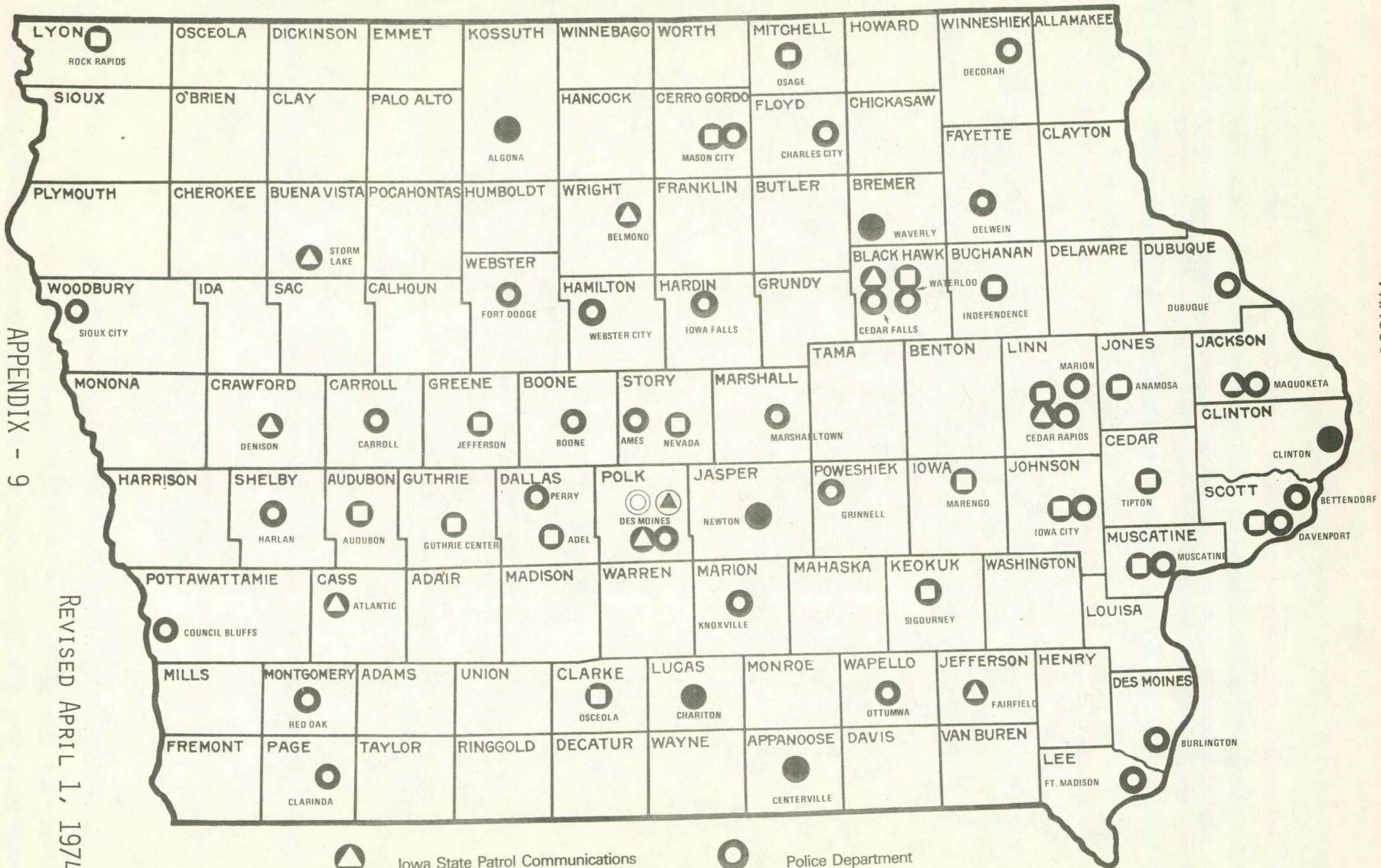
This map displays that portion of the system from Iowa Civil Defense Headquarters and Highway Commission State Headquarters down through the District Offices to the Resident Offices.

Point to point, two way radio communications between State Headquarters and District 2 through 6 Offices and between the District 3 Office and the Rock Rapids Resident Office are not possible.

The system as it is displayed, illustrates only the normal 'chain of command' use.



LAW ENFORCEMENT TELETYPE TERMINAL AGENCIES



APPENDIX - 9

REVISED APRIL 1, 1974

- Iowa State Patrol Communications
- Sheriff
- Iowa Bureau of Investigation
- Police Department
- City/County Law Enforcement Center
- Driver's License Bureau

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART A - INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. The State of Iowa has made substantial progress in developing a capability to save lives in case of nuclear attack upon the United States. However, should a period of increased tension precede an attack, a number of actions can be taken at each echelon of government to maximize survival, such as instructing the public on survival actions, completing shelter stocking, training additional shelter managers and radiological monitors, and preparing government forces for emergency operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. A nuclear war might be preceded by days or weeks of increased international tension. It would not be known at any specific time during such period of tension when a nuclear attack would occur.
2. During a period of tension, local governments will take increased readiness actions necessary to maximize survival upon direction by their mayors, or other government head, and in consonance with state advice and guidance. State government will take increased readiness actions upon direction by the Governor and in consonance with federal advice and guidance.
3. During periods of relatively severe crisis, the public would be receptive to civil defense survival advice and information and would probably respond with positive action. Substantial numbers of the public would probably also volunteer for training in civil defense skills to augment forces at each echelon of government.

II. MISSION. State and local governments to take actions during period of increased international tension to maximize survival in every community in the state should a nuclear attack occur upon the United States.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. The Governor and mayors will direct their departments of government to take specific increased readiness

actions, as numbered and described in Appendices to Federal Civil Defense Guide (FCDG), Chapter G-5. The Governor's directions will be based upon advice from state and federal authorities. The mayors' directions will be based upon advice from the State. In the absence of such advice, each government head will act according to his estimate of the situation. The State Civil Defense Director will act as the Governor's Chief of Staff and will coordinate increased readiness operations of all state departments. Increased readiness operations will continue until federal authorities, the Governor, or mayors determine that they may be discontinued, or until warning of nuclear attack is received.

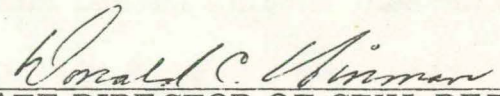
B. DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES. State departments are assigned responsibilities as stated in the Basic Plan, paragraph III, B. Department heads are responsible to translate guidance on the various increased readiness actions contained in Appendices to FCDG, Chapter G-5, into directions to their personnel on specific required actions.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. Supplies and equipment required for increased readiness operations from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be obtained by each department in accordance with its assigned responsibilities. The Civil Defense Division maintains the State EOC for instant operational use.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. Initially, direction and control will be exercised by state officials from their normal office locations. Control will be transferred to the State Emergency Operations Center, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa, if and as the EOC is activated and the Governor assumes direction from this location.

DATE: April 4, 1974


GOVERNOR


STATE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Date: Revised April 1, 1974

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. Iowa has a population of approximately 2,825,041. There is very little public shelter in non-urban areas, where approximately 42.8 per cent of the population resides. To alleviate this situation, the State Civil Defense Office distributes information to householders on methods to improve basement shelters to at least a PF factor of 40. The State is preparing Community Shelter Plans for each county. Cities of 45,000 or more have completed their CSP's, with the exception of Council Bluffs and Pottawattamie County. Approximately 46 per cent of the counties will have completed CSP's by the end of 1971. It is anticipated that the remaining 54 per cent will be completed by the end of 1974. These Community Shelter Plans are based on less than one hour travel time from residence to shelter.
2. Public fallout shelter space is allocated on the basis of 10 square feet per person.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1-B, Basic Plan.
2. Approximately 70 per cent of the state's residents can be in shelter within 30 minutes, and the remainder within 60 minutes.

II. MISSION. To protect the population from effects of a nuclear attack by--

1. Warning the population.
2. Directing them to the best available shelter.
3. Supporting the sheltered population within the limitations imposed by the environment.
4. Releasing the surviving population from shelter when weapon-caused fires (if any) are out and fallout no longer constitutes a significant hazard.

III. EXECUTION.

- A. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.** Shelter operations will be conducted in phases, as specified below, by local government forces in accordance with their Community Shelter Plans (where completed) or other existing shelter plans.
- B. **WARNING PHASE.** This phase begins with the receipt of an "attack warning" or upon the observation of a nuclear detonation, and ends when movement to shelter begins. Actions in this phase include any of the following not completed during the increased readiness period:
1. Receipt and dissemination of warning.
 2. Preparations by local governments to assist their populations to move to public shelter.
 3. Full staffing of Emergency Operations Center, Shelter Complex Headquarters, and other control installations.
 4. Activation of emergency communications.
 5. Installation, utility, and industrial emergency shutdown operations.
- C. **MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.** This phase begins when people start moving to public fallout shelters, and ends when movement to shelter is completed or when operations to assist movement must cease because of attack effects. Primary actions in this phase include control, direction, coordination of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, protection and security of vital community resources, facilities, and services. Should a nuclear detonation occur, the surviving population will be directed and assisted by the responsible local government to resume movement as rapidly as possible to the best fallout protection they can reach in no more than 20 minutes -- preferably to their allocated shelter.
- D. **IN-SHELTER PHASE.**
1. This phase begins when a substantial portion of the population has arrived at public fallout shelter, and ends when the major portion of the population can leave shelter for short periods. This phase may continue from one to fourteen days, depending upon fallout intensity.
 2. Radiation measurements in each shelter will serve as a basis for--
 - a. Utilization of the best protected shelter areas in the facility.

- b. Utilization of adjoining areas of the facility to alleviate crowding when radiation intensities permit.
 - c. Developing radiation exposure records for shelter occupants.
 - d. Emergency trips outside of shelter.
 - e. Requests to the supporting EOC for advice on emergency action in extreme situations.
 - f. Providing supplemental information requested by supporting EOC.
 - g. Situation information for shelter occupants and supporting EOC.
3. If no fallout arrives in the state during the first 24 hours of attack, the population will be kept in shelter until information is received from the federal government that no additional nuclear detonations are expected. State, county, and local governments will continue to carry out essential operations on instructions from their controlling EOC's.
4. Unless directed otherwise by appropriate authority, priority actions will be taken, as shown in the following table:

<u>FALLOUT/FIRE SITUATION</u>			
SITUATION	NEGLIGIBLE	CONTROLLABLE	UNCONTROLLABLE
Negligible (under .5r/hr)	Negligible Fallout- Negligible Fire	Negligible Fallout- Controllable Fire	Negligible Fallout- Uncontrollable Fire
	Maintain initial shelter posture; provide aid to the jurisdictions as feasible; prepare for reception of survivors.	Control or suppress fires; treat injured, maintain population in shelter.	People in public shelter rated as having high fire risk will be moved to alternate shelter as soon as uncontrollable fire situation is anticipated or develops. Movement will commence upon order of the appropriate local government authority at the EOC, or, if communications do not exist with the EOC, upon the initiative of the Shelter Complex Director or Shelter Manager.

FALLOUT/FIRE SITUATION (con't)

SITUATION	NEGLIGIBLE	CONTROLLABLE	UNCONTROLLABLE
Moderate (.5 - 50r/hr)	Moderate Fallout- Negligible Fire	Moderate Fallout- Controllable Fire	Moderate Fallout- Uncontrollable Fire
<u>NOTE:</u> Actions under moderate fallout conditions should be predicated on the assumption that severe fallout may occur.	Protect population in shelter; conduct dose-limited* essential operations; provide aid to other jurisdictions as feasible.	Control or suppress fire on a dose-limited* basis; treat injured; maintain population in shelter.	Same as negligible fallout-uncontrollable fire.
Severe (over 50r/hr)	Severe Fallout- Negligible Fire	Severe Fallout- Controllable Fire	Severe Fallout- Uncontrollable Fire
<u>NOTE:</u> Usually preceded by 5 to 30 minutes of moderate fallout.	Make maximum use of available shelter; conserve shelter resources; minimize outside operations.	Suppression or control of fires must be undertaken by shelter population and fire personnel; treat injured; stay in shelter.	Same as negligible fallout-uncontrollable fire.

*Dose in shelter, plus operational mission dose to operational personnel, will be limited to 200r in the first five days after attack, unless specific authorization to exceed this limit is given by the appropriate local government authorities.

5. Fire suppression operations will emphasize maximum self-help by citizens. Continuing operations include radiological monitoring; shelter management, intershelter and relocation movements; immediate rescue, care of the sick and injured; resupply of shelter where feasible and necessary; and provision for emergency information dissemination to shelterees via available communication channels, including the Emergency Broadcast System.

E. SHELTER-EMERGENCE PHASE.

1. This phase begins when a major portion of the population can leave shelter for short periods. The end of this phase is dependent upon physical local conditions. If areas are undamaged, this phase will

end as soon as radiation no longer constitutes a hazard. Essential government services are resumed. If areas are damaged, the population might best be cared for in shelter or perhaps relocated to undamaged areas.

2. Decontamination, other than personnel, will be as directed by the appropriate local government.

F. MILITARY SUPPORT.

1. Local government authorities may request military support through Civil Defense channels.
2. Military support, when committed, remains under control of military authorities.

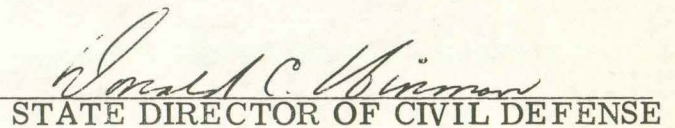
IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. The responsibilities of procuring necessary supplies and equipment to sustain government control during this period remains with each echelon of government. State agencies and departments will obtain necessary equipment and supplies for performance of assigned responsibilities in accordance with established procedures.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B to Basic Plan.

DATE:

April 4, 1974


GOVERNOR


STATE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Date: Revised April 1, 1974

ANNEXES:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Civil Defense. | L. Comptroller. |
| B. Military Support. | M. Conservation Commission. |
| C. Aeronautics Commission. | N. Employment Security Commission. |
| D. Department of Agriculture. | O. Health Department. |
| E. Attorney General. | P. Natural Resources Council. |
| F. State Auditor. | Q. Department of Public Instruction. |
| G. Department of General Services. | R. Secretary of State. |
| H. Department of Public Safety. | S. Department of Social Services. |
| I. Civil Air Patrol. | T. Treasurer of State. |
| J. Highway Commission. | U. Weather Service. |
| K. Commerce Commission. | V. Department of Environmental
Quality. |

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX A - CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraph I-A, Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph I-B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To support the Iowa Emergency Plan by providing essential services to accomplish emergency operations not assigned to or an integral part of the normal operations of other state departments or agencies.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. See paragraph III, Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASES.

1. Civil Defense Division personnel and designated augmentation forces will report to the State Emergency Operations Center to their emergency assignment locations and take actions as specified in SOP's.
2. The State Civil Defense Director acts as Chief of Staff to the Governor.
3. Communications personnel will follow the procedures outlined in Annex B, Basic Plan.
4. Emergency public information personnel will prepare and disseminate advisories and information requested by the EOC staff, as directed by the Governor and/or State Civil Defense Director.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Operations initiated during the warning and movement-to-shelter phases will be continued, as appropriate.
2. The State Civil Defense Director acts as Chief of Staff to the Governor.
3. Requests for military support will be coordinated by the Operations Chief.
4. The Community Shelter Plan Officer will coordinate (if required) intershelter movements and support requests from local governments with appropriate EOC staff members.
5. The Communications Officer will coordinate and, where appropriate, direct temporary repair or restoration of communications, in accordance with established priorities.
6. The Radef Officer will collect and evaluate all radiation and damage reports in conjunction with other concerned EOC staff members. The Radef Officer will prepare appropriate advisories and instructions for dissemination to local government operating forces and to the public.
7. Fire reports will be collected and evaluated by the State Fire Marshall, Department of Public Safety.

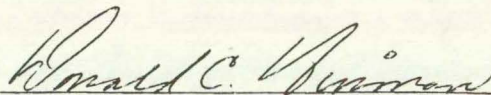
D. SHELTER-EMERGENCY PHASE.

1. The State Civil Defense Director acts as Chief of Staff to the Governor.
2. The Radef Officer will determine the location and extent of radiation hazards and issue appropriate advisories to local governments concerning these hazards, including decontamination.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- A. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. Civil Defense will procure foodstocks for the EOC, using the list prepared by the Health Department.
- C. Personnel will be responsible for individual special medical and personal supplies for two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.


STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR

Date: Revised April 1, 1974

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX B - MILITARY SUPPORT

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

2. The postattack period will be marked by widespread fallout, disruption to communications facilities, and great damage to facilities and installations which will require mobilization of available military forces to assist civil authorities.

II. MISSION. In the event of an emergency beyond the capabilities of civil authority, employ available military resources on receipt of orders from appropriate authority to protect the welfare, life, and property of the people of Iowa and be prepared to assist in maintaining or restoring the normal and legal functions of government.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Military forces may be employed to assist civil authorities under two separate authorities as follows:

a. Federal Duty. Active and reserve components of the Army, Navy, and Air Force may be utilized to support civil authority in a civil defense emergency.

b. State Duty. Elements of the Iowa National Guard Army and Air may be utilized on orders of the Governor to support civil authority in a civil defense emergency.

2. Support to civil authority may be authorized under the following conditions:
- a. At the request of civil authority, when all available resources have been committed and such resources have been adjudged inadequate.
 - b. At the volition of State or Federal authority when civil authority refuses or is incapable of taking appropriate action.

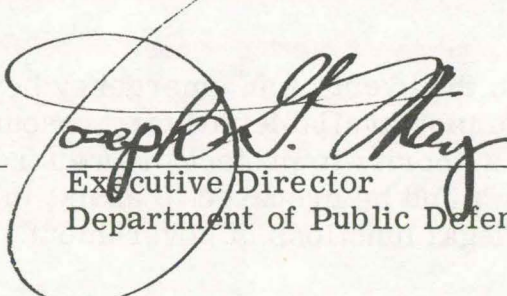
B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE. Personnel will report to designated shelter and continue to perform normal and emergency functions as the situation permits.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Monitor broadcast media and other communication systems for damage information and prepare courses of action for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Military elements will be prepared to respond to authorized requests for support from civil authority.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.

Date: July 1, 1972



Executive Director
Department of Public Defense

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX C - AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraph 1-A, Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1-B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To support the Iowa Emergency Plan through the coordination of air transportation of personnel and supplies, and radef activities as required at the Aeronautics Commission building.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. See paragraph III, Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASES. Designated Aeronautics Commission personnel will report to the State Emergency Operations Center and take actions as specified in the SOP's.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Radef personnel will monitor data collected at the Aeronautics Commission location, Des Moines Municipal Airport, for protection and reporting.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Continuation of In-Shelter Phase.

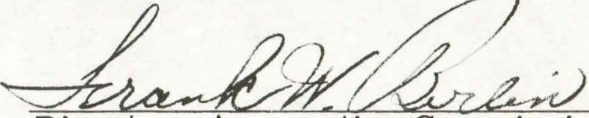
IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

A. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. Personnel will be responsible for individual medical and personal supplies for a two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Director, Aeronautics Commission

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX D - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B of Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To encourage, promote, and advance the interests of agriculture, including horticulture, livestock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry raising, beekeeping, production of wool, production of domesticated fur-bearing animals, and other kindred and allied industries. (Reference Chapter 159, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. Coordinate, as necessary, with the Iowa Department of Public Health and Public Safety.
3. Coordinate, as required, with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Public Health, and the Food and Drug Administration.
4. Staff members are responsible for preparing their day-to-day operation for rapid transition to emergency operations and gearing these operations to the needs of the State.
5. The department maintains an alert call list to facilitate contact with key personnel in an emergency.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.

2. Designated personnel will report to assigned shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Analyze damage estimation reports for evaluation of agricultural resources.
2. Prepare and/or update action plans for restoration of farm lands for crop, meat, and fowl production.

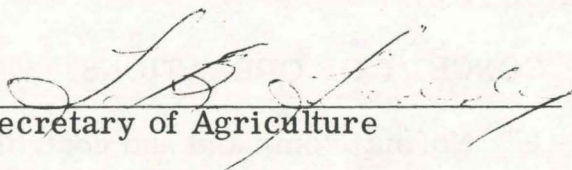
D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


Secretary of Agriculture

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX E - ATTORNEY GENERAL

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

- A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS.
 - 1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
 - 2. The staff, or significant portions thereof, can be detailed to perform emergency services.

II. MISSION.

- A. The duties of the Attorney General are as follows: (Reference Chapter 13, Code of Iowa.)
 - 1. Prosecute and defend all causes in the supreme court in which the State is a party or interested.
 - 2. Prosecute and defend in any other court or tribunal, all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested, when, in his judgment, the interest of the State requires such action, or when requested to do so by the Governor, executive council, or general assembly.
 - 3. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any State officer in his official capacity.
 - 4. Give his opinion in writing, when requested, upon all questions of law submitted to him by the general assembly or by either house thereof, or by any State officer, elective or appointive. Questions submitted by State officers must be of a public nature and relate to the duties of such officer.

5. Prepare drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be required for the use of the State.
6. Report to the Governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of his office, opinions rendered, and business transacted of public interest.
7. Supervise county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duty of their offices, and from time to time to require of them reports as to the condition of public business entrusted to their charge.
8. Promptly account, to the Treasurer of State, for all State funds received by him.
9. Keep in proper books a record of all official opinions, and a register of all actions prosecuted and defended by him, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which books shall be delivered to his successor.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. Assist and advise peace officers at all levels of government.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel will report to assigned department shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Review and modify, as required, current plans for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972

A.C. Turner

Attorney General

by RGA

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX F - AUDITOR OF STATE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

- A. SITUATION. See paragraph I-A, Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph I-B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. Maintain organization to accomplish statutory duties and make assignments to accomplish special details.

III. EXECUTION.

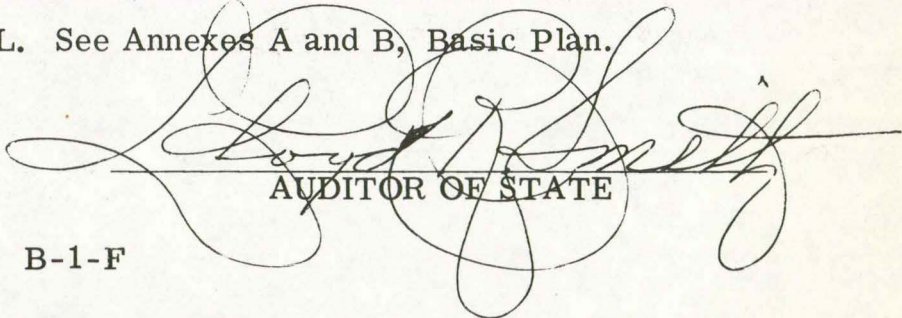
- A. WARNING PHASE. Personnel will report to the office of the Auditor of State. Assignments to shelter areas will be made. Provisions will be made to perform normal functions insofar as the situation will permit.
- B. MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE. Personnel will be in standby readiness for assignment by the State Auditor.
- C. SHELTER-EMERGENCE PHASE. The department will resume its statutory duties as rapidly as possible.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- A. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. Personnel will be responsible for individual medical and personal supplies for two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


AUDITOR OF STATE

B-1-F

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX G - DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

- A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B of Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION.

1. Provide a central purchasing facility.
2. Assign all State-owned motor vehicles to State officers and employees, or to State offices, departments, bureaus, and commissions.
3. Responsible for all printing for all State offices, departments, boards, and commissions.
4. Provide for the proper maintenance and protection of the State Capitol, grounds, and equipment, and all other State buildings, grounds, and equipment at the seat of government.
5. Establishing, supervising, and maintaining a system of centralized electronic data processing, including a data processing service center for the benefit of the State agencies in need of data processing services.
6. Assist Civil Defense Communications & Warning Officer to establish standard communications procedures and policies to be used by all departments and agencies.
7. Establishing, supervising, and maintaining a central mail unit for the use of all State officials, agencies, and departments located at the seat of government.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. Staff members are responsible for preparing their day-to-day operations for rapid transition to emergency operations and gearing these emergency operations to meet State government needs.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel will report to assigned department shelter areas.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Provide State EOC security.
2. Provide maintenance services for emergency equipment.
3. Analyze damage estimation reports for status of own resources.
4. Prepare and/or update action plans for the shelter emergence phase.

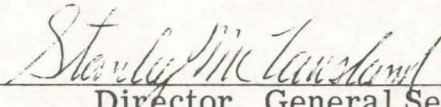
D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Director, General Services

B-2-G

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX H - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A, Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Police and fire protection problems under conditions of threatening or actual enemy attack would be related to those of normal peacetime operations but so magnified in scope and so concentrated in time as to completely overwhelm existing police and, perhaps, fire establishments.

II. MISSIONS. To preserve the peace, maintain order, protect life and property, detect and prevent crimes, and arrest violators of the law. To provide maximum security for key State officials, control panic, prevent looting, sabotage, subversive activities, and render assistance in maintaining or restoring the normal and legal functions of government. To assist with traffic control, render aid to injured, identify victims, secure specified and/or building securities, provide emergency communications support, and fire protection services. (Reference Chapter 80, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Peace officers of the department have full police powers within the State and are authorized to act in that capacity.
2. Other personnel within the department may be delegated police powers by the Commissioner. These people plus the regular officers are available to all county attorneys, sheriffs, and mayors upon the request of said official to the Commissioner, or his duly authorized agent, in all types of emergencies, when approved by the Commissioner or his authorized agent.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. All elements of the department shall continue training and procurement of equipment used in day-to-day operations on an accelerated basis.
2. All divisions will review internal operating plans and update where necessary.
3. Maintain close liaison and coordination with other State agencies and departments.
4. Stockpile necessary supplies and equipment for at least two weeks' duration.
5. Police functions will continue to the latest possible time prior to the need for taking shelter.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Provide maximum security for Governor and other key officials in the State EOC.
2. Review post-attack plans and coordinate with other State agencies and departments, as required.

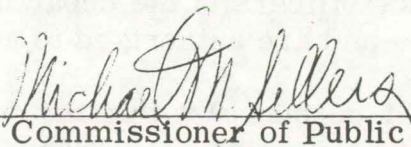
D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Personnel and facilities of the department will be made available for police and fire protection functions on the basis of available personnel, equipment, communications, and other conditions prevailing at this time.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for individual special medical and personal supplies.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Commissioner of Public Safety

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX I - CIVIL AIR PATROL

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To assist local authorities to the maximum extent possible within capabilities of resources and personnel; to assist local Air Force commands when requested.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. All mission assignments will originate from either Central Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Center, Kansas City, Missouri; 5th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; or 5th Air Force Reserve, Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan.
2. Liaison with State officials is maintained at Wing level.
3. Coordination at the county/city level is the responsibility of the group and/or squadron commanders.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Wing Headquarters reports to State Emergency Operations Center, Room B-33, Lucas State Office Building.
2. Group and squadron headquarters report to designated shelters or county/municipal EOC's.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Perform aerial radiological survey missions if situation permits.
2. Analyze damage assessment reports for evaluation of aircraft resources.
3. Prepare action plans to support State and local governments mission requests in shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Support State and local governments mission requests.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for individual special medical and personal supplies for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972

William R. Gold

Wing Commander

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX J - IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

- A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS.
 - 1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
 - 2. Both urban and rural populations are highly dependent on highways as their major lifeline system.

II. MISSIONS.

- 1. Priority 1. Implementation of the Iowa portion of the National Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Program.
- 2. Priority 2. Provide assistance to other elements of government as the situation and available resources permit.

III. EXECUTION.

- A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
- B. WARNING PHASE.
 - 1. Receive and disseminate warning to all Highway Commission facilities.
 - 2. Activate the State Headquarters and District Emergency Operations Center for 24-hour daily operation.

3. Assigned personnel report to the State EOC, Lucas Building, and man the Highway Commission radio.
4. Initiate shutdown procedures to provide maximum protection to Highway Commission resources.

C. MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Provide maximum capacity highway traffic flow under all conditions.
2. Assist law enforcement personnel in the systematic routing and control of traffic.
3. Open portions of partially completed construction projects to assist traffic movements where possible.

D. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Perform damage estimation and resource evaluation.
2. Conduct Radef monitoring for personnel protection and reporting.
3. Review and modify as required current plans for the shelter emergence phase.

E. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE.

1. Implement emergency highway traffic regulation.
2. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

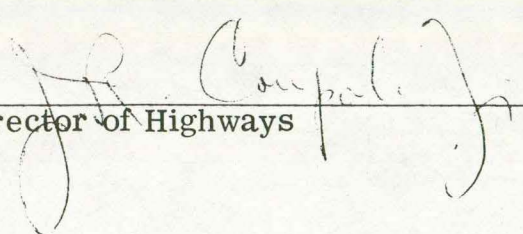
IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Emergency Operations Center supplies and equipment are in place or will be obtained in increased readiness period.
3. Operational supplies for the postattack period will be procured through normal channels.
4. Supplies and materials essential to highway restoration which are in short supply will be claimed on a priority basis.

5. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Director of Highways

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX K - COMMERCE COMMISSION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. The Motor Transportation Division has information as to location of trucks and semi-trailers.
3. The Utilities Division has maps and records showing location of the following:
 - a. Transmission pipe lines.
 - b. Telephone communications.
 - c. Underground gas storages.
 - d. Electric transmission lines.
4. The Warehouse Division has information as to location of bulk grain.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. The commission shall have general supervision of all railroads in the State, express companies, car companies, sleeping-car companies, freight and freight-line companies, interurban railway companies, motor carriers, and any common carrier engaged in the transportation of passengers or freight by railroads, except street railroads, and also all lines for the transmission, sale, and distribution of electrical current for light, heat, or power, except in cities and towns. It shall investigate any alleged neglect or violation of law by any such common carrier, its agents, officers, or employees. (Reference Chapter 474, Code of Iowa.) The commission is also charged with regulatory responsibility over public utilities in Iowa, except municipal-owned water systems. (Reference Senate File 11, Chapter 286 of the Acts of the 60th General Assembly.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. The Executive Secretary insures that all staff members are adequately trained for emergency operations.
3. Staff members are responsible for preparing their day-to-day operations for rapid transition to emergency operations and gearing these emergency operations to community needs.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel will report to assigned Commerce Commission shelter areas.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Analyze damage estimation reports for status of grain storage, utilities, and transportation resources.
2. Prepare and/or update action plans for restoration of damaged utilities, transportation, and salvage of stored grain.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972

Dean A. Briley
Executive Secretary

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX L - COMPTROLLER

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1.A of Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTION.

1. See paragraph 1.B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

2. Payment of claims and writing of warrants may be a problem. If the emergency is prolonged, government functions may become difficult.

II. MISSION. To maintain all accounting records of the State. This includes the day-to-day activity, such as account balances, payrolls, and warrant issuance. (Reference Chapter 8, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.

2. Maintain liaison with the Governor, State departments, and political subdivisions insofar as it is possible.

3. Maintain essential mission functions as the situation permits.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE. Designated personnel will report to assigned department shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Analyze damage estimation reports for status of government-owned resources.
2. Review and modify, as required, current plans for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



State Comptroller

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX M - CONSERVATION COMMISSION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To protect, propagate, increase, and preserve the fish, game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds of the State and to enforce, by proper actions and proceedings, the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto. (Reference Chapter 107, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.

2. Civil Defense liaison officer is the Conservation Enforcement Superintendent.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE. Designated personnel report to assigned department shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Analyze damage estimation reports for status of own resources.

2. Review and modify current plans, as required, for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972

William C. Beckham, Asst to
Director, Conservation Commission

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX N - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE)

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Loss and dispersement of a community's professional and skilled manpower will occur.

II. MISSION. The commission shall administer Chapter 96, Employment Security, of the Code of Iowa; and it shall have power and authority to adopt, amend, or rescind such rules and regulations, to employ such persons, make such expenditures, require such reports, make such investigations, and to take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable to that end.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. The offices of the State Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Claims, and the Boards of the State Selective Service System are joined to form a network of emergency manpower resource centers to provide emergency manpower planning and recruitment assistance to communities.
3. Staff members are responsible for preparing their day-to-day operations for rapid transition to emergency operations and gearing these emergency operations to meet State and community needs.

4. The commission will operate under the general guidelines set by the U. S. Department of Labor's "Defense Readiness Handbook" and the "Iowa Emergency Manpower Mobilization Manual."

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel will report to assigned department shelter areas.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Analyze damage estimation reports for evaluation of manpower and own resources.
2. Prepare and/or update action plans for the shelter emergency phase.

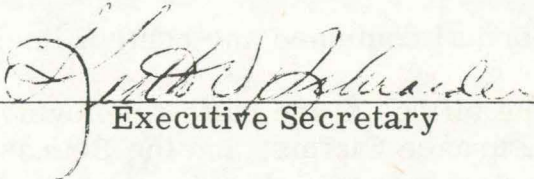
- D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal operations and services as the situation warrants.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


Executive Secretary

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX O - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. A medical team consisting of two physicians and three nurses will be assigned to operate the designated dispensary within the Lucas Building.
3. Medical services will be provided on a minimal and priority basis.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. Exercise general supervision over the public health, promote public hygiene and sanitation, and, unless otherwise provided, enforce the laws relating to same.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Direct and coordinate all civilian health activities.
2. Suspend all health programs and activities which do not directly and immediately contribute to the saving of lives, prevention of illness, and prevention and control of health hazards.
3. Assume direct operational control over emergency health functions anywhere within the State in the event of disaster beyond local control.
4. Perform the necessary functions in the mobilization and management of the State's health manpower, facilities, supplies, and equipment.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency duty functions in the EOC will report to Room B-33, Lucas State Office Building.
2. The following officials and personnel will report to the State EOC:
 - a. Commissioner of Public Health.
 - b. Director of Hospital Facilities.
 - c. Director of Administrative Services.
 - d. Director of Community Health.
 - e. Director of Environmental Engineering.
 - f. Director of Preventive Medical Services.
 - g. Two staff secretaries.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Perform damage assessment and resource evaluation.
2. Issue public announcements pertaining to major health hazards, protection, and treatment.
3. Issue policy and guidance directives to local governments concerning major health hazards, preventive measures, and health resource controls.
4. Provide consultation and assistance to local health and medical authorities when requested.
5. Determine most effective utilization (including redistribution) of State-controlled health resources.
6. Prepare action plans for return to normal operations in the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

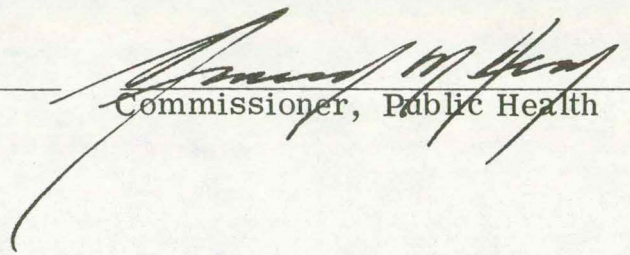
IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.

2. Personnel will be responsible for individual special medical and personal supplies for a two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Commissioner, Public Health

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX P - NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Temporary or permanent disruption of water resource facilities for essential services will occur.

II. MISSION. To protect life and property from floods, prevent flood damage to lands, and to insure orderly development, wise use, protection and conservation of water resources of the State. (Reference Chapter 455A, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. All activities of the department are subject to the overall control and supervision of the Director, who also coordinates water resource activities with other local State and Federal agencies.
2. The Water Commissioner acts on all matters pertaining to water use.
3. The Chief Engineer supervises all engineering activities and technical review of floodway and flood plain projects.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State EOC will report to Room B-33, Lucas State Office Building.

2. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the department EOC will report to headquarters area, Grimes State Office Building.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Perform damage assessment analysis and water resources evaluation.
2. Prepare action plans for return-to-normal operations in the shelter emergence phase.

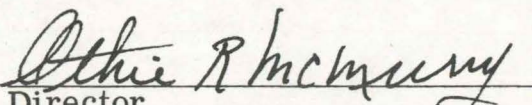
- D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for personal and special medical supplies for a minimal two-week period.

- V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



Director
Iowa Natural Resources Council

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX Q - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Approximately one thousand (1,000) teachers in the public and parochial school systems within the State would be available to conduct accelerated civil defense training.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. Determine and adopt such policies as are authorized by law and are necessary for the more efficient operation of any phase of public education. (Reference Title XII, Education, Chapter 257, Department of Public Instruction, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Coordinate and implement Personal and Family Survival (PFS) Training Course.
2. Assist school officials in shelter planning.
3. Assist school officials in planning entries into established county warning systems and/or urge establishment of such systems in those counties that lack this capability.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency duty functions in the EOC will report to Room B-33, Lucas State Office Building.
2. Designated Department of Public Instruction officials will report to assigned shelter in the Grimes State Office Building.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Perform damage assessment and resource evaluation.
2. Assist Department of Social Services in providing instructions to shelterees in resumption of normal activities in shelter emergence phase.
3. Prepare action plans for return to normal operations in the shelter emergence phase.

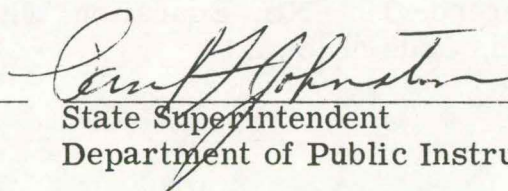
D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for personal and special medical supplies for a minimum of two weeks.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972



State Superintendent
Department of Public Instruction

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX R - SECRETARY OF STATE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

- A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1.A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1.B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To provide a depository for various and diverse official documents, and maintain records of State lands, corporations, and secured transactions. (Reference Chapter 9, Code of Iowa.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

- 1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
- 2. Protect all records and documents on file.
- 3. Provide administrative and clerical assistance to emergency State government staff.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

- 1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
- 2. Designated personnel report to assigned department shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Review and modify, as required, current plans for the shelter emergence phase.

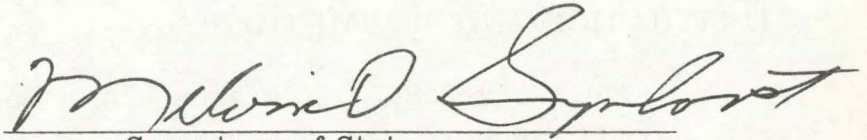
D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


Secretary of State

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX S - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION.

A. Coordinate a social service program in each county for the relief of persons affected by any disaster.

B. Coordinate emergency bussing, feeding, and minimal medical services in Social Services institutions (except penal institutions) for the relief of disaster victims.

C. Coordinate the distribution of donated food, surplus commodities, and implement emergency food stamp programs when required.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. See paragraph III, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. County Social Services Director coordinates planning with County Civil Defense Director for continuation of social services.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Designated personnel report to designated shelter areas and continue to perform normal functions as the situation permits.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Establish suitable programs designed to benefit the general well-being of shelterees.
2. Provide social services counseling to shelterees.
3. Coordinate with Public Instruction in providing instructions to shelterees in resumption of normal activities in shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE

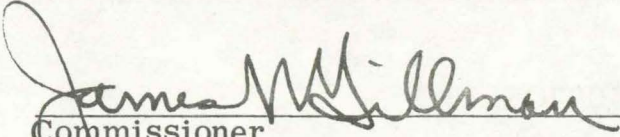
1. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- A. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. Personnel will be responsible for individual special medical and personal supplies for a two-week period.
- C. Institutional administrators will insure a minimal two-week supply of food, water, and medical supplies to sustain clients and personnel during the in-shelter phase.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


Commissioner
Department of Social Services

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX T - TREASURER OF STATE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To keep an account of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury in books kept for that purpose, in which are specified names of persons from whom money is received, and on what account, and the time of receipt. (Reference Chapter 12, Code of Iowa.) In addition, the treasurer has the responsibility of administrating the Unclaimed Property Accounty. (Reference House File 101, 62nd General Assembly.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. Protect all documents, books of original entry, and receipts of deposit.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel report to assigned department shelters.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Review and modify, as required, current plans for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCE PHASE. Resume normal operations and services as the situation allows.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for their special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimum two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972

Manning E. Baringer
Treasurer of State

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX U - NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. See paragraphs 1. A of Basic Plan and Part B, Shelter Operations.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. See paragraph 1. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Fallout will be a problem in the State which will necessitate providing interested government agencies with complete weather data and weather forecasts.

II. MISSION. To collect meteorological data and disseminate it on a broad basis.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Analyze data received from many sources and prepare and disseminate weather forecasts.
2. Provide interested government agencies with upper wind information necessary for plotting and forecasting fallout data.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. The meteorologist-in-charge will report to the State Emergency Operations Center.
2. Personnel on duty will continue to perform their functions as the situation permits prior to reporting to designated shelter.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE. Maintain close coordination with State Emergency Operations Center.

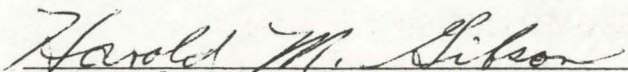
D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Perform normal functions insofar as the situation permits.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

1. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Personnel will be responsible for personal and special medical supplies for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.

Date: July 1, 1972


Meteorologist-In-Charge
National Weather Service Forecast Office

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART B - SHELTER OPERATIONS

ANNEX V - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. See paragraphs I. A of Basic Plan, and Part B, Shelter Operations.
2. Radiation measurements to determine intensity of radiation throughout the State will be provided on a priority basis.

B. ASSUMPTIONS. See paragraph I. B, Part B, Shelter Operations.

II. MISSION. To prevent, abate, or control air pollution; to develop comprehensive plans and programs for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution; to establish policy for the transportation, storage, handling, and disposal of radioactive material; to establish programs to encourage the active support of business, industry, and the general public for litter control; to collect, analyze, and interpret information relating to agricultural chemicals and their use; to adopt rules relating to the sale, use, and disuse of agricultural chemicals, and may, by rule, restrict or prohibit the sale, distribution, or use of any agricultural chemical; and to determine the proper use of pesticides, including their formulations, and the times and methods of application and other conditions of use. (Reference Chapter 1119, Acts of 64th General Assembly, 2nd Session.)

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Normal command and control lines remain in effect.
2. Staff members are responsible for preparing their day-to-day operations for rapid transition to emergency operations and gearing these emergency operations to meet State Government needs.

B. WARNING AND MOVEMENT-TO-SHELTER PHASE.

1. Personnel assigned emergency functions in the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Lucas State Office Building, Room B-33.
2. Designated personnel will report to assigned department shelter areas.

C. IN-SHELTER PHASE.

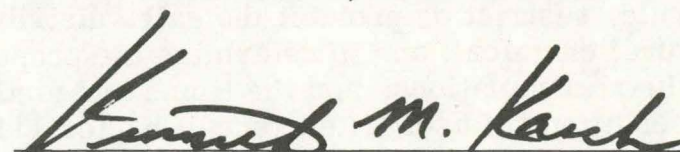
1. Perform damage estimation.
2. Perform radiological intensity analysis.
3. Review and modify current plans, if necessary, for the shelter emergence phase.

D. SHELTER EMERGENCY PHASE. Resume normal department operations and services as the situation permits.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- A. See paragraph IV, Part B, Shelter Operations.
- B. Personnel will be responsible for their individual special medical and personal supplies adequate for a minimal two-week period.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annexes A and B, Basic Plan.


Executive Director
Department of Environmental Quality

Date: July 6, 1972

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART D - NATURAL DISASTER, MAJOR ACCIDENT, AND CIVIL DISORDER OPERATIONS PLAN

I. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION.

1. The State of Iowa suffers tornado damage annually. Other natural disasters, such as floods, ice, hail, and snow damage, also occur annually.
2. Major accidents, particularly rail incidents, involving military ordnance, toxic chemicals, poison gases, etc., also occur with increasing frequency.
3. Racial, labor, and student disorders, as well as bombings of key government facilities, have occurred.
4. An accident in an operational nuclear facility, either within the State or bordering states, though highly unlikely, can cause radiation levels leading to possible evacuation of contaminated areas.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. The State will receive on the average of 75 severe weather watches and 30 tornado warnings annually which will result in some property damage, personnel injuries, and possibly some fatalities.
2. Damages to bridges, buildings, and crops located in flood plains will occur to some degree annually.
3. Train wrecks or accidents involving vehicles carrying explosives, toxic materials, or radiological materials occur infrequently.
4. Racial, labor, and student disorders, as well as bombings of key government facilities, will continue to occur to a lesser degree.
5. An accident will occur in a nuclear facility causing radiation levels within the State necessitating evacuation of contaminated areas.

- ### II. MISSION.
- State and local governments to take actions required to save lives, minimize damage, and maintain and restore damaged facilities essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the affected area.

III. EXECUTION.

- A. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.** The Des Moines National Weather Service Office issues all tornado or severe weather watches and meteorological data. Tornado warnings are issued by any Weather Service Office or other official government agencies. The majority of the information is disseminated throughout the state in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Iowa Warning System Operations Plan, which is published separately. If damage results from a tornado, requests for assistance by local authorities will be made to the State Office of Civil Defense. Damage to public property will be assessed and appropriate repairs will be made. Damage reports will be made to the State Office of Civil Defense. Other natural disaster damage reports, such as floods, ice and hail damage, will also be made to the State Office of Civil Defense.

Major accident and civil disorder damage reports should be made to the Department of Public Safety with an information copy to the State Office of Civil Defense.

The Radiation Incident Response Plan (Annex A) provides designated responsibilities and operational procedures for dealing with a radiological incident.

- B. **ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.** State departments are assigned responsibilities, as set forth below, for providing assistance and emergency services to individuals suffering injury or loss due to natural disaster, civil disorder, or major accidents. The responsibilities of the American National Red Cross are also set forth for information and guidance.

1. The Iowa Civil Defense Division is responsible for--

- a. Encouraging county civil defense agencies to establish a tornado sighting and reporting system.
- b. Damage assessment for natural disaster.
- c. Coordination of activities.
- d. Support communications (RACES and AREC).
- e. Coordination of manpower, supplies, and equipment requests.
- f. Public information.
- g. Develop for Governor's signature a request to the President of the United States for "declaration of a major disaster area."
- h. Support to Department of Public Safety in civil disorders and major accidents.

2. Department of Public Safety is responsible for--
 - a. Limiting access to damage and accident areas.
 - b. Traffic control.
 - c. Police support to county and local law enforcement agencies.
 - d. Damage assessment in civil disorders and major accidents.
 - e. Explosives licensing.
 - f. Emergency public information.
 - g. Rescue operations.
 - h. Emergency communications.
 - i. Control and/or coordination of fire-fighting services.

3. The Adjutant General is responsible for--
 - a. Damage assessment support.
 - b. Emergency communications support.
 - c. Support in maintenance of law and order.
 - d. Rescue operations support.
 - e. Debris clearance support.
 - f. Emergency public information.
 - g. Air transportation support.

4. The Department of Health is responsible for--
 - a. Coordinating medical services.
 - b. Inoculations for prevention of disease.
 - c. Support emergency welfare services.
 - d. Health advisories.
 - e. Insect and rodent control.
 - f. If required, coordinate establishment of emergency morgue for identification and care of dead, pending final action by medical examiner.

5. The Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for--
 - a. Radef monitoring for personnel protection.
 - b. Environmental quality advisories.
 - c. Coordinating repair of public water supply systems.
 - d. Decontamination operations.
 - e. Water pollution control.
 - f. Disposal of radioactive materials.
 - g. Disposal of toxic and hazardous chemicals.
 - h. Coordination with Atomic Energy Commission for use of radiological assistance teams.

6. The Department of Social Services is responsible for--
 - a. Support medical and health services.
 - b. Coordinating emergency social services.

- c. Coordinating emergency lodging.
 - d. Coordinating emergency feeding.
 - e. Coordinating emergency clothing supply.
 - f. Coordinating emergency registration and inquiry.
 - g. Coordinating private welfare groups, including Red Cross.
 - h. Coordinating religious services.
 - i. Establishment of a public service center to provide counseling as to available federal assistance programs of HEW, USDA, SBA, FHA, and to provide other pertinent information to the public.
7. The State Treasurer is responsible for maintaining accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the State.
 8. The Comptroller is responsible for maintaining financial records for payments due by the State.
 9. The Highway Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Support to Civil Defense and Department of Public Safety in damage assessment.
 - b. Emergency communications support.
 - c. Rescue operations support.
 10. The Department of Public Instruction is responsible for providing personnel support to Civil Defense for damage estimation.
 11. The Conservation Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Support in maintenance of law and order.
 - b. Rescue operations support.
 - c. Debris clearance support.
 - d. Support in water pollution control.
 12. The Natural Resources Council is responsible for--
 - a. Observing, documenting, and collecting data relative to flood damage.
 - b. Coordinating damage assessments with appropriate state and federal agencies.
 - c. Assessing the extent and possible effect of debris accumulation in stream and watercourses resulting from tornadoes.
 - d. Providing support in water pollution control.
 13. The Attorney General is responsible for support in maintenance of law and order.

14. The Commerce Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Coordinating recovery operations of damaged utilities.
 - b. Coordinating truck and rail transportation for personnel and supplies.
 - c. Maintaining records of location and amount of grain stored in each licensed warehouse.
15. The Employment Security Commission (State Employment Service) is responsible for coordinating manpower requirements.
16. The National Weather Service is responsible for detection and dissemination of severe weather watches and warnings.
17. The Red Cross is responsible for providing the following services not provided by government agencies--
 - a. Emergency mass care.
 - (1) Food.
 - (2) Clothing.
 - (3) Medical aid.
 - (4) Temporary shelter.
 - b. Emergency family services.
 - (1) Food.
 - (2) Clothing.
 - (3) Bedding.
 - (4) Rent.
 - (5) Other essentials.
 - c. Aid for recovery to families.
 - (1) Case work service.
 - (2) Maintenance.
 - (3) Building and repair of homes.
 - (4) Household furnishings.
 - (5) Medical and nursing care.
 - (6) Occupational supplies and equipment.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- A. The State Emergency Operations Center is available for use, as required by state agencies and departments. Supplies and equipment necessary to accomplish assigned missions will be obtained by the respective agencies and departments.

B. Communications are available in the State EOC.

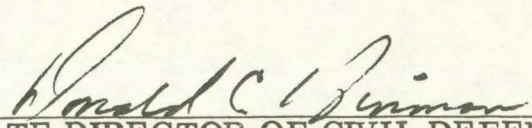
V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

- A. **NATURAL DISASTERS.** The State Civil Defense Director or representative will proceed to the scene of disaster as soon as possible. Based on this initial survey, a disaster survey team consisting of representatives from the Health Department, Department of Public Safety, Employment Security Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Iowa National Guard, Red Cross, and Department of Social Services may be required to visit the disaster area. This team would prepare a damage assessment report and initiate actions for immediate relief and final recovery.
- B. **RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS.** The State Civil Defense Director, Commissioner of Public Health, and Executive Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, and Secretary of Agriculture (whenever any facet of agriculture is involved) will jointly assess required actions by state and local governments necessitated by any off-site radiation releases from any nuclear facility or other source.
- C. **CIVIL DISORDER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.** The concept of civil disorder preventive measures is to open a channel of communication between the leadership of involved parties and government via the conference table. A Human Relations Committee (HRC) is the vehicle by which this action can be accomplished. When the Governor receives information concerning a situation which has the potential for developing into a civil disorder, he may elect to activate an HRC. Composition of an HRC would be dependent on the type of situation. The committee coordinator and membership are appointed by the Governor. Objectives of the HRC are to act as mediator, recommend compromise solutions, and if possible, recommend courses of action to eliminate causes that led to the development of the situation. The Governor may request the services of a U. S. Department of Justice Community Relations Service representative, Chicago, Illinois, when the HRC is formed. Termination of an HRC will be directed by the Governor
- D. **CIVIL DISORDERS AND MAJOR ACCIDENTS.** Upon receipt of a request for assistance from any local law enforcement agency, the Commissioner of Public Safety will send representatives from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Highway Patrol to survey the local situation. Communication loops are immediately established between affected and interested agencies with the Department of Public Safety. Assessment of intelligence accumulated via the communication loops or other

sources will be made by the Commissioner of Public Safety and actions taken accordingly. The Department of Public Safety personnel will be committed to law enforcement activities in such situations only when such commitment has been approved by the Governor. The Commissioner of Public Safety will make recommendations to the Governor concerning the use of National Guard forces.

DATE: April 4, 1974


GOVERNOR


STATE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Date: Revised 1 April 1974

ANNEX A - Radiation Incident Response Plan

RADIATION INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

The preparation of this plan was financed in part through a COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended. This document, which was completed on April 1, 1974, was prepared by the Iowa Civil Defense Division, Department of Public Defense, and the Office for Planning and Programming.

IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

PART D - NATURAL DISASTER, MAJOR ACCIDENT, AND CIVIL DISORDER OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX A - RADIATION INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. SITUATION. To provide an effective means for response to an incident occurring in any facility or transportation media, either within the state or bordering states, which will cause an increase of background radiation in the air, water, or soil for that area beyond the acceptable limits established by the Atomic Energy Commission.

B. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. An incident could occur in any facility or transportation media resulting in a radioactive materials release necessitating evacuation of contaminated areas.
2. Re-entry to evacuated areas may be restricted for a maximum period of 30 days.

II. MISSION. To delineate state and local government responsibilities and actions required to insure the health and safety of the public.

III. EXECUTION.

A. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Each facility is responsible for organization and control of on-site surveillance activities to assess the extent and significance of any uncontrolled release of radioactive material, notification to off-site supporting authorities as required, and coordination with off-site support groups.
2. The State Civil Defense Director is designated as the "Emergency Operations Coordinator" under direction of the Governor.

3. Decisions for evacuation and re-entry of contaminated areas will be made by the Commissioner of Public Health and/or his designated representative. Supporting data and recommendations will be provided by the Department of Environmental Quality, State Hygienic Lab, and nuclear facilities.
4. Evacuees will be permitted to take only important papers, special medication, change of clothes, and transportation. Food and pets CANNOT BE TAKEN.
5. Actual evacuation of people from contaminated areas is responsibility of county government.
6. Personnel monitoring and decontamination at assembly areas will be coordinated by the county/municipal civil defense agency, and supported by the state departments of Health and Environmental Quality. Contaminated clothing and other materials will be disposed of as directed (if necessary) by the Department of Environmental Quality in coordination with nuclear facilities and AEC.
7. Assembly areas will be operated by the State Department of Social Services and supported by Red Cross, local welfare groups, and county/municipal civil defense agency.
8. Training in the techniques of gathering samples of water, air, food, vegetation, earth, etc., for radiochemical analysis will be provided by the State Hygienic Laboratory to any state or local government agency requesting this service.
9. The State Department of Agriculture is responsible for obtaining samples of crops and food supplies (such as milk, grain, etc.) and such other samples as may be required to determine the extent and degree of agriculture contamination.
10. The State Conservation Commission is responsible for obtaining samples of bottom and surface fish feeders, wildlife foods, and such other samples as may be required to determine the extent and degree of sport fisheries and wildlife habitat contamination.
11. The State Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for supervision in obtaining samples of earth, vegetation, air, water, and such other samples as may be required to determine the extent and degree of environmental contamination.
12. The state departments of Civil Defense, Health, Environmental Quality, and Public Safety will maintain liaison with their counterparts in those border states having nuclear facilities which may affect Iowa.

13. The Highway Patrol Communications Van will be utilized as a mobile State Emergency Operations Center Command Post at the scene if the situation warrants it.
14. Carrier incidents involving nuclear materials will be reported to Iowa Civil Defense Division for support and coordination with other interested state departments and local government agencies.
15. The State Attorney General is responsible for resolving any state government legal liability problems that may arise in the implementation of this plan.

B. ASSIGNMENT OF EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS.

1. The Office of the Governor is responsible for coordinating the release of emergency public information to all media.
2. The Iowa Civil Defense Division is responsible for--
 - a. Alert notification to appropriate state and local government agencies.
 - b. Support in emergency public information.
 - c. Support in radiological monitoring (instruments).
 - d. Support in providing emergency communications.
 - e. Support in decontamination operations.
 - f. Coordinating state support in re-entry of evacuated areas.
 - g. Coordination with the following federal agencies:
 - (1) The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Region Six, Denver, Colorado.
 - (2) The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Region Seven, Kansas City, Missouri.
3. The State Department of Health is responsible for--
 - a. Issuing emergency health advisories.
 - b. Preparing and maintaining radiation dosage records for personnel involved in evacuation of contaminated areas, as well as evacuees.
 - c. Control of private water supplies in contaminated areas to insure it is safe for consumption.
 - d. Support in emergency public information.
 - e. Support in issuing emergency environmental advisories.
 - f. Support in insuring emergency sanitation services in assembly areas meet health standards.
 - g. Support in insuring public water supplies in contaminated areas meet health standards for consumption.
 - h. Support in insuring food supplies in contaminated areas meet health standards for consumption.
 - i. Support in insuring emergency water supplies are potable.

- j. Coordinating emergency health services.
- k. Insure dose limitations for workers are not exceeded in evacuation and decontaminating operations.
- l. Issue the "all-clear" for re-entry into evacuated areas.
- m. Coordination with the following federal agency: HEW, Region Seven, Kansas City, Missouri.

4. The State Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for--

- a. Support in emergency public information.
- b. Coordinating radiological monitoring operations.
- c. Support in issuing emergency health advisories.
- d. Issuing emergency environmental advisories.
- e. Support in personnel evacuation by providing constant radiation intensity data for contaminated areas.
- f. Support in insuring emergency sanitation services in assembly areas meet environmental quality standards.
- g. Control of public water supplies in contaminated areas to insure it is safe for consumption.
- h. Support in insuring private water supplies in contaminated areas are safe for consumption.
- i. Support in insuring food supplies in contaminated areas meet health standards for consumption by providing radiation intensity data.
- j. Support in insuring sport fisheries, wildlife, and game birds meet health standards for consumption by providing radiation intensity data.
- k. Support in insuring emergency water supplies are potable.
- l. Coordinating decontamination operations.
- m. Support in reaching decision to re-enter evacuated areas by providing radiation intensity data.
- n. Coordination with the following federal agencies:
 - (1) EPA, Region Seven, Kansas City, Missouri.
 - (2) AEC, Region Five, Argonne, Illinois.
 - (3) AEC, Region Three, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

5. The State Department of Public Safety is responsible for--

- a. Support in emergency public information.
- b. Providing emergency communications (communications van).
- c. Support in evacuating people from contaminated areas.
- d. Control of evacuation routes.
- e. Support in providing emergency air evacuation of people from contaminated areas.

- f. Support in providing emergency ground transportation of people from contaminated areas.
 - g. Support in obtaining wrecker services to clear evacuation routes.
 - h. Providing security support for evacuated areas.
 - i. Coordinating fire support services for evacuated areas.
 - j. Support in decontamination operations (traffic control).
6. The State Department of Agriculture is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency public information.
 - b. Support in radiological monitoring of all agriculture food supplies.
 - c. Support in issuing emergency health advisories.
 - d. Support in issuing emergency environmental advisories.
 - e. Control of all food supplies, farm animals and crops, and pets in contaminated areas.
 - f. Coordinating decontamination operations of farm land, farm animals and crops, and pets.
 - g. Coordination with the following federal agencies:
 - (1) USDA, Regional Office, Kansas City, Missouri.
 - (2) Federal Food and Drug Administration, Regional Office, Kansas City, Missouri.
7. The State Adjutant General is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency public information.
 - b. Support in personnel evacuation of contaminated areas (ground transportation).
 - c. Support in control of evacuation routes.
 - d. Coordinating emergency air evacuation.
 - e. Support in security of evacuated areas.
 - f. Support in providing for emergency sanitation services (tents).
 - g. Support in providing emergency potable water (establishing water point).
 - h. Support in decontamination operations (engineer equipment, trucks, manpower, etc.).
8. The State Department of Social Services is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency public information.
 - b. Coordinating emergency lodging.
 - c. Coordinating emergency feeding.
 - d. Coordinating emergency clothing supply.

- e. Coordinating emergency registration and inquiry.
 - f. Coordinating services of Red Cross and private welfare groups.
 - g. Coordinating religious services in assembly areas.
9. The Red Cross is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency lodging.
 - b. Support in emergency feeding.
 - c. Support in emergency clothing supply.
 - d. Support in emergency registration and inquiry.
 - e. Support in emergency health services.
10. The State Conservation Commission is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency public information.
 - b. Support in evacuation of personnel (state parks, refuges, lakes, etc.).
 - c. Support in control of evacuation routes.
 - d. Support in keeping evacuation routes open (state parks, refuges, etc.).
 - e. Control of game animals, birds, and fish in contaminated areas.
 - f. Support decontamination operations in areas under the Commission's jurisdiction.
 - g. Coordination with the following federal agency: U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Kansas City, Missouri.
11. The State Commerce Commission is responsible for support in providing emergency ground transportation for personnel evacuation and decontamination operations.
12. The Radiological Services Group, Iowa State University, is responsible for support in radiological monitoring.
13. The Radiation Protection Office, University of Iowa, is responsible for support in radiological monitoring.
14. The State Hygienic Laboratory, University of Iowa, is responsible for--
- a. Support in emergency public information.
 - b. Support in radiological monitoring.
 - c. Laboratory analysis of samples taken from contaminated areas and other surveillance sources.

15. The State Highway Commission is responsible for--
 - a. Support in release of emergency public information.
 - b. Support in radiological monitoring.
 - c. Support in providing emergency communications.
 - d. Support in evacuation of personnel from contaminated areas.
 - e. Support in control of evacuation routes (barricades, etc.).
 - f. Support in providing vehicles for emergency personnel evacuation from contaminated areas.
 - g. Support in keeping evacuation routes open (winter season, etc.).
 - h. Support in decontamination operations, if required.

16. The National Weather Service Forecast Office, Des Moines, is responsible for providing meteorological forecasts and data. Any available on-site meteorological information will be furnished to the Des Moines office.

17. Nuclear facilities are responsible for--
 - a. Initiating alert notification procedures.
 - b. Support in release of emergency public information.
 - c. Support in off-site radiological monitoring.
 - d. Support in providing on-site meteorological data.
 - e. Support in decontamination operations (use of radiological teams and assistance in disposal of contaminated materials).

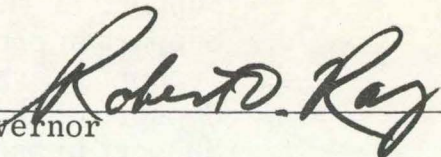
IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

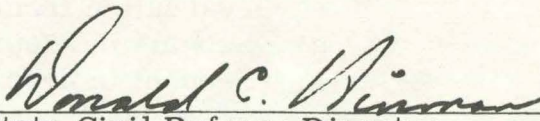
- A. The State Civil Defense Director, Commissioner of Public Health (or his designated representative), and Executive Director, Department of Environmental Quality will jointly assess required actions by state and local governments necessitated by any incident causing a radioactive materials release.

- B. Direction and control will be exercised from the State Emergency Operations Center (ECC).
 1. The ECC's communications center has facilities to communicate, either directly or indirectly, with county and local governments and nuclear facilities by radio and/or telephone, and to some county and local governments via TRACIS (law enforcement teletype system). Reference Annex B, Communications and Warning, Basic Plan.

 2. Communications to nuclear power plants outside of the state which can affect Iowa are primarily by telephone and by radio and teletype relay via the state's law enforcement communications systems.

DATE: April 4, 1974


Governor


State Civil Defense Director

Date: Revised 1 April 1974

- APPENDICES:
- 1 - Primary and Support Functions Chart
 - 2 - Radiation Protection Guides
 - 3 - Alert Notification Procedures
 - 4 - Radiological Instrument Resources
 - 5 - Radiological Medical Support Resources
 - 6 - Evacuation Routes, Control Points, and Assembly Areas, Duane Arnold Energy Center
 - 7 - Evacuation Routes, Control Points, and Assembly Areas, Fort Calhoun Energy Center (Nebraska)
 - 8 - Evacuation Routes, Control Points, and Assembly Areas, Quad Cities Station (Cordova, Illinois)

EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND AGENCY ASSIGNMENTS

DATE:

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX A, PRIMARY & SUPPORT FUNCTIONS, PART D
IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

FUNCTION	AGENCY	Office of the Governor	Iowa Civil Defense Division	State Dept. of Health	State Dept. of Environmental Quality	State Dept. of Public Safety	State Dept. of Agriculture	Adjutant General State National Guard	State Dept. of Social Services	Red Cross	State Conservation Commission	State Highway Commission
1 Alert Notification			S									
2 Coordinating Release of Emergency Public Information	P		S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
3 Radiological Monitoring			S		P		S					S
4 Meteorological Forecasting												
5 Emergency Communications			S			P						S
6 Emergency Health Advisories				P	S		S					
7 Emergency Environmental Advisories				S	P		S					
8 Evacuation Decision				P	S							
9 Disaster Area Personnel Evacuation				S	S	S		S			S	S
10 Control of Evacuation Routes						P		S			S	S
11 Emergency Air Evacuation						S		P				
12 Emergency Ground Transportation						S		S				S
13 Keeping Evacuation Routes Open						S					S	S

P = Primary Responsibility

S = Support Responsibility

D-A-1-1

EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND AGENCY ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUED

DATE:

1	Commerce Commission																			
2																				
3		S	S	S																
4																				
5																				
6				S																
7				S																
8				S																
9																				
10																				
11																				
12	S																			
13																				

P = Primary Responsibility

S = Support Responsibility

EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND AGENCY ASSIGNMENTS

DATE:

	FUNCTION	AGENCY	Office of the Governor	Iowa Civil Defense Division	State Dept. of Health	State Dept. of Environmental Quality	State Dept. of Public Safety	State Dept. of Agriculture	Adjutant General State National Guard	State Dept. of Social Services	Red Cross	State Conservation Commission	State Highway Commission
14	Security, Evacuated Area						S		S				
15	Fire Protection, Evacuated Area						S						
16	Emergency Sanitation Services, Assembly Areas			S	S				S				
17	Control of Public Water Supplies, contaminated areas			S	P								
18	Control of Private Water Supplies, contaminated areas			P	S								
19	Control of all food supplies, farm animals, crops & pets, contaminated areas			S	S			P					
20	Control of game animals, birds & fish, contaminated areas			S	S							P	
21	Emergency Lodging									P	S		
22	Emergency Feeding							S		P	S		
23	Emergency Potable Water			S	S				S				
24	Emergency Clothing Supply									P	S		
25	Maintenance of Personnel Radiation Dosage Records			S									
26	Emergency Registration and Inquiry									P	S		

P = Primary Responsibility

S = Support Responsibility

EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND AGENCY ASSIGNMENTS

DATE:

	FUNCTION	A G E N C Y	Office of the Governor	Iowa Civil De- fense Division	State Dept. of Health	State Dept. of Environmental Quality	State Dept. of Public Safety	State Dept. of Agriculture	Adjutant General State National Guard	State Dept. of Social Services	Red Cross	State Conserva- tion Commission	State Highway Commission
27	Emergency Health Services			P							S		
28	Coordinating services of Red Cross & private welfare groups									P			
29	Religious services in assem- bly areas									P			
30	Decontamination Operations (if required)		S	S	P	S	S	S				S	S
31	All Clear (Re-entry)		S	P	S								
32	Resolve any state legal liabilities												

P = Primary Responsibility

S = Support Responsibility

D-A-1-5

EMERGENCY FUNCTION AND AGENCY ASSIGNMENTS

DATE:

FUNCTION	A G E N C Y	Iowa Civil De- fense Division	State Dept. of Health	State Dept. of Environmental Quality	State Dept. of Agriculture	State Conserva- tion Commission					
Coordinates with DCPA Region 6, Denver, Colorado	P										
Coordinates with FDAA Region 7, Kansas City, Mo.	P										
Coordinates with HEW Region 7, Kansas City, Mo.			P								
Coordinates with AEC Region 5, Argonne, Ill.				P							
Coordinates with AEC Region 3, Glen Ellyn, Ill.				P							
Coordinates with EPA Region 7, Kansas City, Mo.				P							
Coordinates with USDA Reg. Office, Kansas City, Mo.					P						
Coordinates with FDA Reg. Office, Kansas City, Mo.					P						
Coordinates with Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, Kansas City, Mo.						P					

P = Primary Responsibility

S = Support Responsibility

D-A-1-7

APPENDIX 2 to ANNEX A, RADIATION PROTECTION GUIDES, PART D
IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

1. These guidelines establish the basis upon which protective action(s) may be taken after evaluation of any radiological incident by the State Hygienic Laboratory. Data contained herein was obtained from the following sources:
 - a. "Interim Protective Action Levels," dated September 11, 1972, Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Radiation Programs, United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 - b. CH-CA, Appendix 0526, Radiological Assistance Handbook, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Chicago Operations Office.
 - c. Federal Radiation Council Report No. 5, Background Material for Development of Radiation Protection Standard, July, 1964.
 - d. Federal Radiation Council Report #7, Background Material for Development of Radiation Protection Standard, Protective Action Guide for Strontium - 89, Strontium - 90, and Cesium - 137, May, 1965.

The criteria presented are not to be considered as inflexible limits nor are they to be considered "safe" levels below which no protective action is indicated. The implementation of any protective action will be performed under the guidance of the State Hygienic Laboratory. Such protective action(s) will only be directed after all the factors of benefits derived versus risks involved have been evaluated.

2. Protective action(s) will be implemented to obviate or abate human radiation dose. An exception to this rule would be the medical evaluation and treatment of persons who have been overexposed to radiation or have incurred serious physical injuries. Any considered implementation of a protective action will take into account the estimated projected dose which would be received by the population or individual. The magnitude of this projected dose, the fraction of the projected dose which can be obviated, and the dose already received are factors which must be considered in assessing the need for protective action(s).
3. Table 1 provides guidance on protective actions to be taken where human risk is part of the impact. Geographical variations in demography and environmental factors can be expected to significantly influence the selection of projected dose levels at which high impact protective actions will be implemented. The values presented in this table should not be considered firm limits but should be interpreted as flexible guidelines subject to professional judgment and variance in individual radiological incidents that may

arise. Human radiation doses can occur through inhalation of radionuclides and external exposure as well as ingestion. It is recognized that higher projected doses may be necessary in implementation of higher impact protective actions where human risk is part of the impact.

4. Table 2 provides guidance on protective actions relative to human radiation exposure via dietary pathways. This guidance is limited to the relationship between indicated protective actions and peak milk concentration or peak daily dietary intake of Iodine-131, Strontium-89, Strontium-90, and Cesium-137. The values of concentration and intake are based on projected radiation dose of a suitable sample of the general population.
5. Re-entry Guidelines. On a continuous evaluation basis, will allow re-entry into evacuated areas when radiation levels drop back into RANGE I exposures.
6. List of Tables:
 - Table - 1 Control of Exposure, Inhalation, and Ingestion Other Than Dietary
 - Table - 2 Control of Dietary Ingestion
 - Table - 3 Recommended Emergency Exposure Guides
 - Table - 4 Suggested Emergency Levels for Drinking Water and Milk

TABLE - 1

CONTROL OF EXPOSURE, INHALATION AND
INGESTION OTHER THAN DIETARY

Range	Projected Dose	Protective Actions which Should Be Considered
I	0.1-2 REM/30 day, whole body 0.5-10 REM/thyroid/ 30 day	Source Control Access Control
II	2-25 REM/30 day, whole body 10-150 REM/thyroid/ 30 day	Source Control Access Control Ingestion Control Evacuation Considered
III	More than 25 REM/30 day, whole body More than 150 REM/ thyroid/30 days	Source Control Access Control Ingestion Control Medical Evacuation Evacuation

TABLE - 2

Control of Dietary Ingestion

a. Milk Products and Production
(pasture-cow-milk-man pathway)

Vector	Action Level		Protective Action				Time After Contamination	
	Peak Concentration nCi/1	Forage mCi/kg	Use Stored Feed	Direct to Milk Products	Condemn	Decontaminate	Begin Action Within	Approximate Duration
^{131}I	60	0.1	X	X	X	X	2 days	20 to 40 days
^{89}Sr	1,110		X	X	X	X	7 days	100 days
^{137}Cs	720		X		X	X	2 days	1 to 2 years
^{90}Sr	51		X		X	X	100 days*	Indefinitely

b. Other Agricultural Products & Production
(Crops, Feed, Meat, etc.)nCi (nanocurie) = Curie x 10^{-9} or picocurie x 10^3

Vector	Action Level		Protective Action				Time After Contamination	
	Peak Intake nCi/day	Decay	Condemn Crop	Decontaminate Product	Treat Soil	Non-Food Land Use	Begin Action	Approximate Duration
^{89}Sr	740	X	X	X			Before Marketing	100 days
^{90}Sr	100		X	X	X	X	Before Marketing	1 year
^{90}Sr	8		X	X	X	X	Within 12-18 Months*	Indefinitely
^{137}Cs	480		X	X	X	X	Before Marketing	1 to 2 years

* applicable only if Protective Actions for ^{89}Sr have been implemented; otherwise begin action as indicated for ^{89}Sr

TABLE - 3

RECOMMENDED EMERGENCY EXPOSURE GUIDES

FOR RESCUE AND MONITORING PERSONNEL

When external gamma radiation is present, a total dose of 100 Rem may be accepted, but only if the saving of human life may result. If the saving of life is not involved, a total dose should be kept below 25 Rem, and if possible, below 12 Rem. The dose received should be kept to the minimum practically attainable. It is assumed that all rescue personnel will be acting as volunteers, and that rescue monitoring personnel will be wearing personnel monitoring devices capable of measuring the suspected dose rates. If personnel monitoring devices are not available, legal questions regarding the actual dose received will likely arise. For this reason, persons without personnel monitoring devices should be severely restricted in their exposure to provide an extra margin of safety.

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

No person of the general public should be exposed to more than 5 Rem of radiation. If possible, the dose should be kept below 500 mRem.

PERMISSIBLE CONTAMINATION LEVELS FOR OFF-SITE INCIDENTS

1. While the purpose of the Radiological Response Team is not to take remedial actions, such as removal of residual contamination, efforts should be made to reduce contamination to the lowest level practicable and economical.

2. Each radiation incident encountered by the team must be evaluated according to the environmental parameters of the situation and conclusions made for effective disposition. Action levels are here presented as guidelines for team decisions. These levels are intended to be those at which further team activities may cease, assuming that the initial emergency situation has been controlled and that other team actions will proceed with further decontamination.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Removable Contamination - As Measured with a Laboratory Analytical Instrument

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Items Directly Associated With the Body</u>	<u>Items Not Directly Associated With the Body*</u>
Alpha	110dpm/100cm ²	220dpm/100cm ²
Beta, Gamma	1100dpm/100cm ²	2200dpm/100cm ²

Fixed Contamination - As Measured With a Portable Instrument

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Items Directly Associated With the Body</u>	<u>Items Not Directly Associated With the Body*</u>
Alpha		
U ^{nat} , U ^{dep}	110 dpm/cm ²	220 dpm/cm ²
Other	11 dpm/cm ²	22 dpm/cm ²
Beta, Gamma	0.75 mR/hr	1.5 mR/hr

* "Items Not Directly Associated With the Body" may include floors (not household) equipment, roads, vehicles, truck or trailer beds, or tires.

FIELD TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR PLUTONIUM INCIDENTS

$$Pu \text{ (ug/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{RE}{14A}$$

R = meter reading in cpm or mR/hr

E = efficiency factor of instrument (dpm/cpm, dpm/mR/hr)

A = probe area in cm²

CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Item	Eberline PAC 4 1/	Tech. Assc. "Juno" 2/	Nuc. Chicago Pee Wee 2112 3/	End-Window GM. Inst 4/
Sensing Area in cm ²	60	80	75	4
Scale Reading	cpm	mR/hr dpm	cpm	mR/hr
Efficiency Factor	3	2 x 10 ³	3	5 x 10 ⁴
10 ug/m ²	3,000 cpm	5 mR/hr 11,250 dpm	3,500 cpm	Not Detect
100 ug/m ²	30,000 cpm	50 mR/hr 112,500 dpm	35,000 cpm	Not Detect
1,000 ug/m ²	Off Scale	500 mR/hr 1,125,000 dpm	Off Scale	0.5 mR/hr

- 1/ 1 dpm/cm² = approx. 30 cpm (50% geometry)
- 2/ 1 dpm/cm² = approx. 40 cpm (25% geometry)
- 3/ 1 dpm/cm² = approx. 30 cpm (40% geometry)
- 4/ 1 dpm/cm² = approx. 0.1 cpm (20% geometry)

If any person exposed to plutonium shows contamination on a nose swipe which is detectable with a portable alpha instrument, his urine should be collected (24-hour specimen) in glass bottles with collection dates indicated. The urine will be analyzed to determine the extent of exposure.

TABLE - 4

SUGGESTED EMERGENCY LEVELS FOR DRINKING WATER AND MILK

1. Concentration levels of radioactivity in water and milk are listed for emergency consumption. Levels above those listed should be cause for withdrawal of the source for human consumption.

2. Levels for ten-day consumption are based on 100 times the accepted MPC for non-occupational use and are based on decay rates, i. e., the initial levels would be reduced to roughly MPC in a ten-day period. Levels for thirty-day consumption are similarly based on thirty times MPC levels.

3. Acceptable risk levels are also listed, based on emergency exposures for AEC or AEC contractor employees who are subjected to routine monitoring in the course of their work. Milk levels are based on I-131 uptake in the thyroid of children and are 300 and 100 times MPC.

Fresh Fission Products (less than 1 week) in Water

Ten-day consumption period:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Safe | $3 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |
| (b) Acceptable Risk | $9 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |

Thirty-day consumption period:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Safe | $1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |
| (b) Acceptable Risk | $3 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |

Old Fission Products (1 year or older) in Water*

Ten-day consumption period:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Safe | $2 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |
| (b) Acceptable Risk | $5 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |

Thirty-day consumption period:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Safe | $6 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |
| (b) Acceptable Risk | $2 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |

Other Unidentified Beta-Gamma Emitters

Ten-day consumption period:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Safe | $1 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |
| (b) Acceptable Risk | $3 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{c/ml}$ |

Thirty-day consumption period:

- (a) Safe $3 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{c/ml}$
(b) Acceptable Risk $1 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{c/ml}$

Iodine-131 in Milk*

Ten-day consumption period:

$$1 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{c/ml}$$

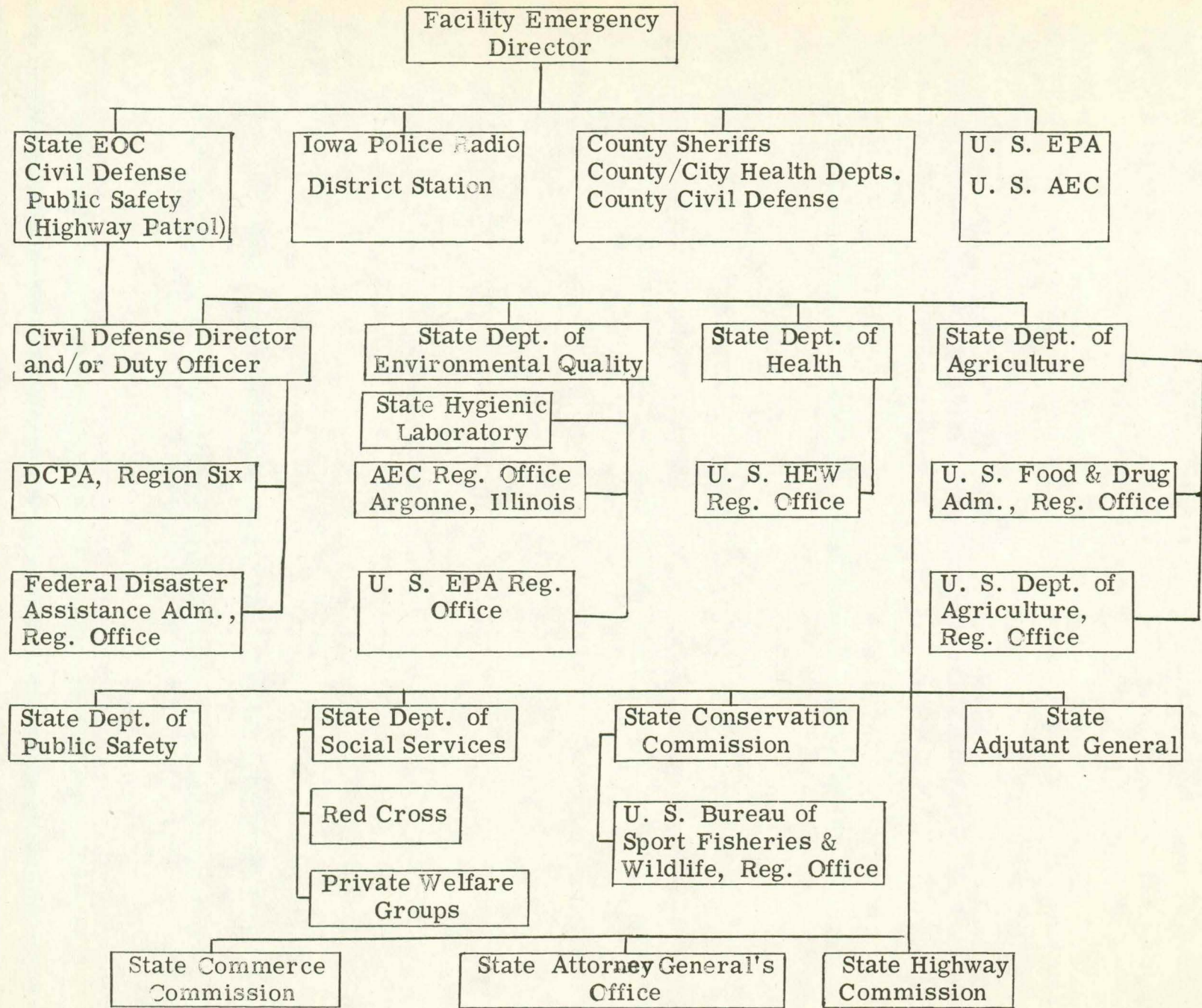
Thirty-day consumption period:

$$3 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{c/ml}$$

* A Compendium of Information for use in Controlling Radiation Emergencies,
TID-8206 (Rev.)

APPENDIX 3 to ANNEX A, ALERT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES, PART D
IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

I. NOTIFICATION DIAGRAM



II. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

- A. Upon receipt of a code alert notification message from a nuclear facility, the Highway Patrol dispatcher will immediately notify the State Civil Defense Director or Duty Officer.
- B. The Civil Defense Director or Duty Officer will alert affected state departments in accordance with the following alert code:

ALERT CODE

ACTION

Range I

Facility Emergency Director notifies Iowa Civil Defense and county civil defense. State Civil Defense alerts State Departments of Health and Environmental Quality, and coordinates with county civil defense.

Range II

Notification procedures delineated in notification diagram will be implemented. The State EOC becomes operative.

Range III

Notification procedures delineated in notification diagram will be implemented. The State EOC is operative.

- C. Upon receipt of any other incident involving radioactive materials, the Highway Patrol dispatcher will immediately notify the State Civil Defense Director or Duty Officer.

- III. Personnel alert notification list is published separately. List is kept current by Civil Defense.

APPENDIX 4 to ANNEX A, INVENTORY OF RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT
RESOURCES, PART D, IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

Radiological equipment available in the state.

I. Portable (lightweight and battery operated)

A. <u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
1. Survey, (α, β, γ) Proportional Eberline PAC-4G	1	Radiological Services Group (RSG)
Eberline PAC-3G	(2) 1	215 Nuclear Engineering Lab Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50010 515-294-5359
	1	State Hygienic Laboratory Medical Lab Building University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52240 319-353-5990
2. Survey, (α, β, γ) Geiger Meuller (GM)		
Eberline Alpha Counter, alpha survey, 250 cpm to 250,000 cpm	1	Radiation Protection Office(RPO) University of Iowa 311 Grand
THYAC II with alpha chamber, alpha survey, .05 to 20 r/hr	1	Iowa City, Iowa 52240 319-353-3458
3. Survey, (α, β, γ) Scintillation		
Eberline PAC-4S, alpha survey meter, 0-2 x 10 ⁶ cpm	(3) 2	Duane Arnold Energy Center #1 (DAEC) Iowa Electric Light and Power Company Palo, Iowa 52324 319-851-5611
	1	State Hygienic Laboratory
4. Survey (β, γ) Ion Chamber		
Eberline Rad Owl 0-500 r/hr	(7) 6	DAEC #1 RPO, University of Iowa DAEC #1
Eberline PIC 6A 1 mr/hr - 1,000 r/hr	6	
Victoreen 5928 1 mr/hr - 1,000 r/hr	1	RPO, University of Iowa

<u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
Nucor CS-40A	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Nuclear Chicago Cutie Pie	(3) 1	RSG, Iowa State University
	2	State Hygienic Lab University of Iowa
Victoreen 440	(3) 1	RSG, Iowa State University
	1	RPO, University of Iowa
	1	State Hygienic Lab
Victoreen radgun	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Rad-Tek, .1 to 50 r/hr	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Technical Associates June 6, 0 - 5,000 mr/hr	1	State Hygienic Lab
Nucleonic Corp. of America CP-1B, 0 - 50,000 mr/hr	1	State Hygienic Lab
*CDV-715, 0-500 r/hr	(285) 4	RSG, Iowa State University
	169	State Highway Commission (divided among 6 districts) Ames, Iowa 515-296-1566
	112	State EOC Iowa Civil Defense Division Des Moines, Iowa 515-281-3231
5. Survey (b, y) Geiger Meuller (GM)		
Eberline teletector G112, 0.1 mr/hr - 1,000 r/hr, 13 ft. ext. probe	2	DAEC #1
Eberline Model E-140, 0-7 x 10 ⁴ cpm	9	DAEC #1
Johnson, .05 to 20 mr/hr	2	RPO, University of Iowa
Universal Atomics #700, 0 - 50 mr/hr	2	Des Moines Branch State Hygienic Lab
Victoreen Thyac 389C, 0 - 20 mr/hr	1	State Hygienic Lab
Victoreen Thyac II 489, 0 - 20 mr/hr	1	State Hygienic Lab
Wm B. Johnson, GSM-5	2	RSG, Iowa State University
EON CDV-700	3	RSG, Iowa State University
Lionel CDV-700 (end window probes)	9	RSG, Iowa State University
*Victoreen CDV-700, 0 - 50 mr/hr	(206) 4	RSG, Iowa State University
	162	State Highway Commission (divided among 6 districts)
	40	State EOC Iowa Civil Defense Division

*This equipment is present in shelter radiation kits. Each county with designated public shelter has some capability. Support requests should be directed to the county civil defense director.

<u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
6. Survey (neutron) Proportional		
Eberline PNR-4	2	DAEC #1
0 - 5,000 mrem/hr		
Tracerlab Snoopy NP-1	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Victoreen Model 488A	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Victoreen, 800 cpm to 80,000 cpm	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Thyac II, .05 to 20 mr/hr	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Nuclear Chicago #2112, 0 - 15,000 cpm	1	State Hygienic Lab

7. Aerial Monitor Kits, CDV-781		
The set consists of the following: (10)	2	State EOC
a metering unit		Iowa Civil Defense Division
tape recorder	1	Civil Defense Director
detector unit		Page County
simulator unit (used in training)	1	Civil Defense Director
		Woodbury County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Story County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Polk County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Black Hawk County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Linn County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Scott County
	1	Civil Defense Director
		Des Moines County

B. Personnel Dosimeters and Chargers

1. Eberline 06-608, 0-10r	20	DAEC #1
Eberline, 06-866, 0-1r	50	DAEC #1
Eberline, 06-686, 0-600r	15	DAEC #1
Eberline, 06-862, 0-200r	150	DAEC #1
CDV-138, 0-200 mr	(112) 30	RSG, Iowa State University
	82	State EOC
		Iowa Civil Defense Division
*CDV-742, 0-200r	(15,707) 6,984	Iowa Highway Patrol District
		Radio Stations (quantity
		about evenly divided among
		9 stations)

*This equipment is present in shelter radiation kits. Every county with designated public shelters has some capability. Support requests should be directed to the county civil defense director.

<u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
CDV -742 (continued)	6,984	State Highway Commission (divided among 6 districts)
	1,739	State EOC Iowa Civil Defense Division
Charger readers	3	RSG, Iowa State University
TLD chip	50	RSG, Iowa State University
*Charger CDV -750	(1,030) 470	State EOC Iowa Civil Defense Division
	280	State Highway Commission (divided among 6 districts)
	280	State Highway Patrol District radio stations (divided among 9 stations)

C. Air Samplers

Gelman Bantam, 12 VDC 26 lpm	3	DAEC #1
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D. Miscellaneous

Decontamination kit	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Coveralls, overshoes	40 sets	RSG, Iowa State University

II. Laboratory Equipment (too heavy for portability and requiring 110 volts A. C. or other auxiliary power)

A. Detectors and Scalers

1. α , β , γ , Proportional NMC, DS-2 Scaler and PCC-11T detector and shield, lab analysis (air and water activity level)	(2) 1 1	DAEC #1 RSG, Iowa State University
Nuclear Chicago Scaler Model 8775	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Beckman wide beta II, gas flow, beta	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Nuclear Measurements Corp PC-2, low background counter	1	State Hygienic Lab
Nuclear Measurements Corp PCC-11A	(2) 1 1	State Hygienic Lab State Hygienic Lab Des Moines

*This equipment is present in shelter radiation kits. Every county with designated public shelters has some capability. Support requests should be directed to the county civil defense director.

<u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
Nuclear Measurements Corp PCC-12A	1	State Hygienic Lab
Nuclear Measurements Corp PCC-10A	1	State Hygienic Lab
Nuclear Chicago #1152, gas flow	1	State Hygienic Lab Des Moines
Nuclear Chicago #C210, gas flow	1	State Hygienic Lab Des Moines
2. α , β , γ , Scintillation		
Beckman, LS-100, liquid, Beta and Alpha	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Beckman cpm-100, liquid, low energy B	1	State Hygienic Lab
3. β , γ , Ion Chamber		
Victoreen #570 "R" meter, ion chamber set with charger, 0-25r	2	State Hygienic Lab
4. β , γ , Geiger Meuller		
NMC, DS-2 Scaler and lead shield (air and water activity level)	1	DAEC #1
Eberline RM-3, 110V A.C.	4	RSG, Iowa State University
5. β , γ , Proportional		
Nuclear, Chicago low background	1	DAEC #1
NMC, PCC-10A	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Baird Atomic Scaler Model 123A	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Beckman Low Beta II, gas flow analysis of α , β , γ	1	State Hygienic Lab
6. β , γ , Scintillation		
Nuclear, Chicago gamma counter	1	DAEC #1
Packard gamma spectrometer	2	DAEC #1
Picker Magnascaler, gamma and beta	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Multichannel analyzer (beta and gamma)	1	RPO, University of Iowa
Nuclear Chicago DS-202, gamma counter	1	State Hygienic Lab
Nuclear Data #130A 512 channel gamma ray pulse height analyzer with 4"x4" Nat. (Tl) crystal	1	State Hygienic Lab

<u>Survey Instruments</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Control Entity</u>
B. <u>Personnel, Dosimetry</u>		
Victoreen minometer (5 pocket dosimeters with charger/reader)	1	State Hygienic Lab
Eberline TLD Reader	1	RSG, Iowa State University
C. <u>Air Sampler</u>		
Staplex, hi-vol air sample on fiberglass filter	5	State Hygienic Lab
General Metals, Inc., hi-vol air sample on fiberglass filter.	3	State Hygienic Lab
Note: In extreme emergency, 24 additional hi-vol samplers are available		
Tech Associates tritium, monitor	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Gelman Hurricane, filter paper	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Gast, filter paper	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Eberline AMS-2, filter paper	1	RSG, Iowa State University
Staplex, high volume air sampler to 60 cfm	2	DAEC #1
NMC constant air monitor, 5 - 10 cfm	3	DAEC #1
D. <u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Vacuum cleaner (special filters), 110 volts AC, portable	1	RSG, Iowa State University

APPENDIX 5 to ANNEX A, RADIOLOGICAL MEDICAL SUPPORT RESOURCES,
PART D, IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

1. The following facilities have the capability to treat and handle contaminated patients:
 - a. Mercy Hospital, Cedar Rapids.
 - b. University of Iowa Medical Center, Iowa City.
 - c. June Lamb Memorial Hospital, Clinton.
 - d. University of Nebraska Medical Center (Regional Radiation Health Center), Omaha, Nebraska.
2. A medical consultants list is published separately. List is kept current by the Health Department.

APPENDIX 6 to ANNEX A, EVACUATION ROUTES, CONTROL POINTS, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS, DUANE ARNOLD ENERGY CENTER, PART D, IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

1. The evacuation routes have been determined within a six (6) mile radius of the Duane Arnold Energy Center. The evacuation area is within Linn and Benton counties.

2. *EVACUATION TRAFFIC ROUTES.

a. Benton County. The following two-way highways will be used: County Roads W-26, E-24, E-30, E-36, and State #279.

b. Linn County. The following two-way highways will be used: State nos. 94 and 150; county nos. E-34, W-58 (10th Street extension north of Marion), W-36, and county gravel road two miles west of Duane Arnold Plant and south to Highway 94. (This route is one-way outbound from plant.)

3. *TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP) are as follows:

TCP-1, gravel road south from center of Center Point

TCP-2, first gravel road south of Center Point - off of #150

TCP-3, two miles south of city limits of Center Point on #150

TCP-4, four miles west of Alburnett on gravel road

TCP-5, three miles west, one-half mile south of Alburnett on gravel road

TCP-6, three-quarters mile north of Jct. E-34 and #150 and 2 miles east on gravel road

TCP-7, Jct. E-34 and #150

TCP-8, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Jct. E-34 and #150 on gravel road

TCP-9, one-quarter mile north of Hiawatha at Jct. #150 and gravel road

TCP-10, north of city limits of Hiawatha - gravel road west

TCP-11, Jct. of Blairsberry and Edgewood Road

TCP-12, Jct. of E-40 and #94

TCP-13, one mile west of #94 on E-40

TCP-14, one mile east and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Atkins on E-40 and gravel road

TCP-15, three miles north of Atkins on gravel road

TCP-16, Jct. E-36 and W-26

TCP-17, east edge of Shellsburg

TCP-18, two miles north of Shellsburg on E-36

TCP-19, Jct. E-24 and W-26

TCP-20, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Jct. E-24 and W-26 on W-26

TCP-21, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Jct. E-24 and W-26 on W-26

TCP-22, one mile west of Center Point on County Road E-16 (gravel road)

*NOTE: Meteorological conditions will determine direction of travel, manning of traffic control points, and assembly areas to be used.

4. *DESIGNATED ASSEMBLY POINTS are as follows:

a. Benton County.

- (1) Tilford Junior High, southeast corner of Vinton.
- (2) Washington High, south edge of Vinton on Highway 218.
- (3) East Elementary, nine (9) blocks north of Tilford Junior High, Vinton.
- (4) Lincoln Elementary, nine (9) blocks north of Tilford Junior High, Vinton.
- (5) West Elementary, seven (7) blocks north of Washington High, Vinton.
- (6) Benton Community High School in Atkins.
- (7) High school in Urbana.

(NOTE: Ten (10) churches in Vinton and churches in Atkins and Urbana can also be utilized if required.)

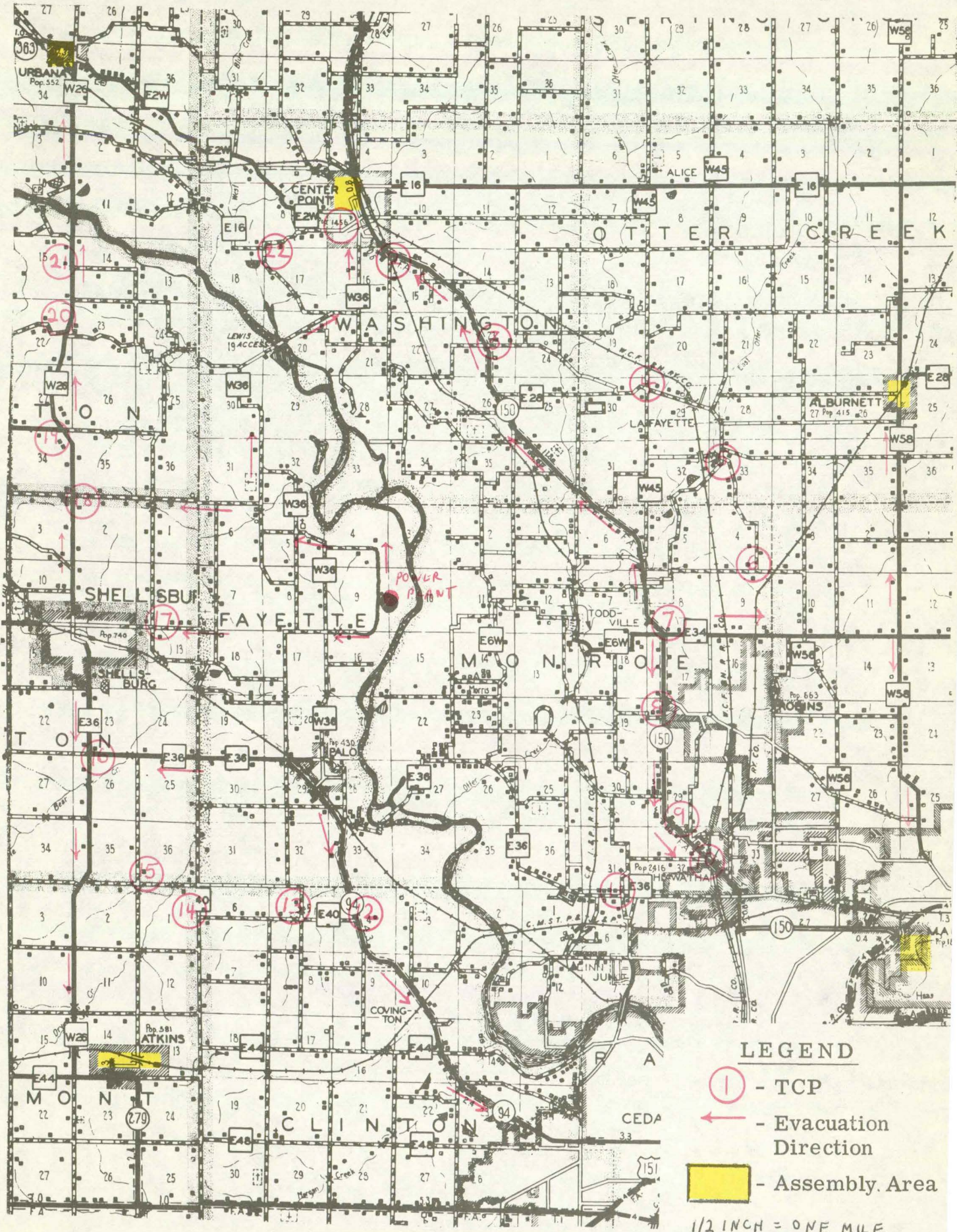
b. Linn County.

- (1) Truman Elementary, 441 West Post Road, Cedar Rapids.
- (2) Taft Elementary, E. Avenue 5200, Cedar Rapids.
- (3) Calvin Coolidge, First Avenue West 6225, Cedar Rapids.
- (4) Herbert Hoover, corner Johnson and Wiley Blvd., Cedar Rapids.
- (5) Linn-Mar High School, Marion.
- (6) High school, Alburnett.
- (7) High school, Center Point.

5. TAB 1 - TCP's, Evacuation Routes, and Assembly Areas Map.

*NOTE: Meteorological conditions will determine direction of travel, manning of traffic control points, and assembly areas to be used.

TAB 1 - TCP's, EVACUATION ROUTES, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS MAP



LEGEND

- ① - TCP
- ← - Evacuation Direction
- - Assembly Area

1/2 INCH = ONE MILE

APPENDIX 7 to ANNEX A, EVACUATION ROUTES, CONTROL POINTS,
AND ASSEMBLY AREAS, FORT CALHOUN ENERGY CENTER,
PART D, IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

1. The evacuation routes have been determined so as to clear an area within a nine (9) mile radius of the Fort Calhoun Nuclear Energy Center. Most of the evacuation area is within Harrison County, except for a small portion in Pottawattamie County southeast of Loveland.
2. *EVACUATION TRAFFIC ROUTES are as follows:
 - a. DeSoto Bend and Wilson Island will evacuate east on Pottawattamie County Road G14 to Loveland interchange on I-29, and north on County Road L16 to Highway 30, then east on Highway 30 to I-29 interchange.
 - b. When traffic reaches the Loveland interchange, it is free to go north or south on I-29 or east on I-80N.
 - c. Traffic at DeSoto Bend Headquarters will evacuate east on Highway 30.
 - d. The Blair bridge on Highway 30, crossing the Missouri River, will be closed to traffic.
 - e. Local residents south of Highway 30 will evacuate north to Highway 30 on county roads and east to Missouri Valley.
 - f. Residents in the area two miles north of Highway 30 will evacuate on county roads south to Highway 30 and east to Missouri Valley.
 - g. All residents beyond a point two miles north of Highway 30 will evacuate to Mondamin by county roads.

3. TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP) are as follows:

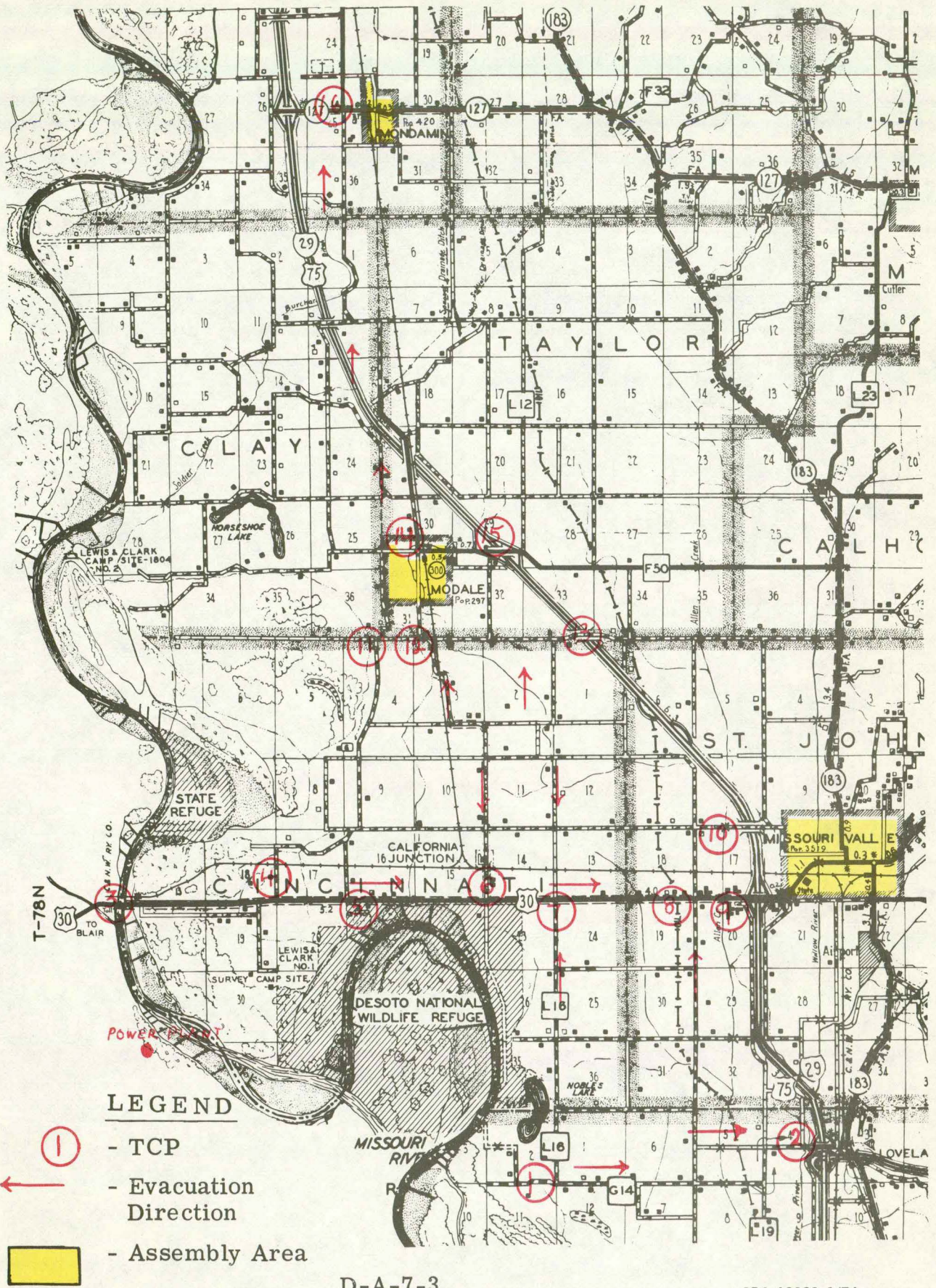
- TCP 1 - Pottawattamie County Road L16 and G14
- TCP 2 - Loveland interchange on I-29
- TCP 3 - Blair bridge on Missouri River
- TCP 4 - One-quarter mile west of DeSoto Bend entrance on Highway 30
- TCP 5 - DeSoto Bend entrance
- TCP 6 - One mile west of L16 on Highway 30
- TCP 7 - Highway 30 and L16

*NOTE: Meteorological conditions will determine direction of travel, manning of traffic control points (TCP), and assembly areas to be used.

- TCP 8 - One mile west of I-29 on Highway 30
- TCP 9 - Highway 30 and I-29
- TCP 10 - Overpass one mile north of Highway 30 on I-29
- TCP 11 - One-half mile southwest of city limits of Modale
- TCP 12 - One-half mile south of center of Modale
- TCP 13 - Overpass one and one-quarter miles southeast of Modale
- TCP 14 - West end of Highway 300 in Modale
- TCP 15 - Modale interchange on I-29
- TCP 16 - One mile east of I-29 on Highway 127

- 4. Designated ASSEMBLY POINTS are as follows:
 - a. Missouri Valley High School gymnasium (primary)
Harrison County Court House, Logan (alternate)
 - b. Mondamin High School gymnasium (primary)
Pisgah School gymnasium (alternate)
- 5. TAB 1: TCP's, Evacuation Routes, and Assembly Areas Map

TAB 1 - TCP's, EVACUATION ROUTES AND ASSEMBLY AREAS MAP



LEGEND

- ① - TCP
- ← - Evacuation Direction
- - Assembly Area

1/2" = ONE MILE

D-A-7-3

CPA-46268 1/74

APPENDIX 8 to ANNEX A, EVACUATION ROUTES, CONTROL POINTS, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS, QUAD-CITIES STATION (CORDOVA, ILLINOIS), PART D, IOWA EMERGENCY PLAN

1. The evacuation routes have been determined so as to clear an area within a three (3) mile radius of the Quad-Cities station. The evacuation area is within Clinton and Scott counties.
2. *EVACUATION TRAFFIC ROUTES. Evacuees will use county roads to Highway 67 and then evacuate north to assembly area in Camanche or south to assembly area in LeClaire.
3. *TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP) are as follows:
 - TCP 1 - North edge of Princeton on Highway 61, Scott County.
 - TCP 2 - Junction county road F33 and Highway 61, Scott County.
 - TCP 3 - Junction county road Z30 and Highway 61, Clinton County.
 - TCP 4 - South edge of Camanche on Highway 61, Clinton County.
4. *DESIGNATED ASSEMBLY POINTS are as follows:
 - a. LeClaire City Hall (old high school).
 - b. Camanche High School.
5. TAB 1 - TCP's, Evacuation Routes and Assembly Areas Map.

*NOTE: Meteorological conditions will determine direction of travel, manning of traffic control points, and assembly areas to be used.

TAB 1 - TCP's, EVACUATION ROUTES, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS MAP

